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ΕΥΡΙΠΙΔΟΥ ΒΑΚΧΑΙ

THE
BACCHAE OF EURIPIDES



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THE

BACCHAE OF EURIPIDES

WITH

A REVISION OF THE TEXT

AND

A COMMENTARY

BY

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PREFACE

IN re-editing this play after more than twenty years I welcome the opportunity of disowning views which I have long ceased to hold, and putting forward some new interpretations of passages and suggestions of emendation in a play which I have constantly studied during the long interval which has separated the two editions. I now admire the *Bacchae* with more judgment, I hope, if with somewhat less enthusiasm than I felt twenty years ago. And whereas then I did not aim at, or certainly did not achieve, an adequate commentary on the whole play, contenting myself rather with the defence of opinions (some of them very crude) then put forward for the first time, now I have tried to leave no difficulty of thought or expression unexplained. Of my own conjectures I have withdrawn some silently, others with words of formal retractation; to others I still adhere, and

these I have maintained with further arguments. In these and in such further suggestions as I have put forward, it will be found that where the ms reading is generally acknowledged to be unsound I have adhered more closely than previous editors to the mss (406, 447, 451, 606, 986, 1002, 1020, 1060, 1091, 1161, 1224); and that where I have suspected the text in places either not before impugned or generally defended, there is good ground for the change, and the change is slight (23, 102, 209, 359, 537, 757, 913, 1017, 1157, 1165). Of the editions which have recently appeared, by far the best is that of Dr. Sandys (3rd ed., 1892), which is indispensable to scholar and student alike. I have expressed in the Introduction my opinion of the transcendent merit of his work from the artistic and aesthetic point of view. My high appreciation of his edition as a running commentary on the meaning and language of the play will appear from the frequency with which I have referred to his *Bacchae* in the commentary. I am very glad to find that in many cases I have gained his assent to my own judgments; in many he has most ably (and always most courteously) convinced me that I was wrong; in the places where we still differ, his dissent inspires

me with some diffidence, but I still hold my own views to be right, and have fortified them by further arguments which perhaps would have mitigated his objections to my suggestions as originally made.

The edition of Dr. Wecklein is a model of careful industry, and I have often used and acknowledged apt illustrations collected by him, and in one or two cases have adopted his conjecture. But the work throughout shows a deplorable want of taste and poetic feeling. In illustration of this I would refer my readers to my notes, critical and explanatory, on v. 860 (where I hold that he has made the worst conjecture ever published on a Greek play); on v. 1060 where he exhibits the absence of all method or principle in his criticism; on 1087 and 1193 where there is an almost ludicrous want of poetic taste; and on 1210 which displays a curious absence of feeling for the Euripidean style. His criticism, moreover, is throughout of the kind which corrects an anomaly when it is easy to do so, but preserves that anomaly as a defensible usage when no obvious remedy presents itself, and which appeals in commenting on ancient writings sometimes to the laxities, sometimes to the artificial restrictions, of modern style.

I have consulted with small result Bursian's

Jahrsbericht for scattered suggestions on the play. Far more fruitful have been the *Journal of Philology* and the *Classical Review*. On v. 837 I have put before my readers a brilliant suggestion of Mr. A. E. Housman, who has made many excellent comments on the Greek and Latin poets. In v. 278 I have given in my text the same scholar's brilliant emendation.

The translations of the Choral Odes are by George Wilkins, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, to whom I here tender my hearty thanks for his help.

I have used largely in my notes the spirited English translation of the *Bacchae* by the late Mr. George O'Connor of Queen's College, Galway.

I feel that I am bound again to pay my tribute to the excellence of Messrs. R. & R. Clark's reader, who is as acute as he is careful.

INTRODUCTION

I

EXTERNAL FORM OF THE PLAY

THE date of the appearance of the *Bacchae* is uncertain; there is no doubt, however, that it was written very shortly before the death of Euripides, and was originally designed for exhibition in Macedonia, where Euripides spent the last years of his life at the court of Archelaus. It was brought on the Athenian stage after his death by the younger Euripides at the great Dionysia; as also were the *Iphigeneia in Aulis* and the *Alcmaeon in Corinth*.¹ Boeckh suspected that we have in our present mss two separate editions of the play fused into one; and

¹ For this we have the authority of a Scholiast on *Ar. Ran.* 67, who professes to quote from the *Didascaliae*. The *Ἀλκμαίων ὁ διὰ Ψωφίδος* was brought out with the *Alcestis*.

Its title—
Bacchae or
Pentheus?

it is not impossible that the play may have been first put on the stage at Pella, and afterwards represented at Athens in about 406 B.C., with the additions and improvements of the younger Euripides. In the Florentine ms of the Bacchae the title of the play is *Pentheus*, and Stobaeus quotes it twice under that name. Similarly the Hippolytus, Hecuba, Orestes, Polyidus, and Alope, are sometimes called respectively the Phaedra, the Polydorus, the Electra, the Glaucus, and the Cercyone; so also it has been conjectured that the Cressae and the Thyestes, the Temenus and the Temenidae, differ only in title. We should rather have expected the name Pentheus than Bacchae, for the plays of Euripides do not as a rule take their titles from the Chorus unless the Chorus bears an important part in the action of the piece, as in the Supplices, or when the action is divided between two or more leading characters, as in the Troades and the Phoenissae. It is conjectured by Edouard Pfander¹ that the play may have been originally called the Pentheus, but that the title Bacchae may have subsequently been used

¹ Die Tragik des Euripides. i. über Euripides' Bakchen. Bern. 1869.

for the purpose of distinguishing it from the Pentheus of Aeschylus; but we read of plays under the name of Bacchae by Aeschylus himself as well as by Xenocles, Cleophon, and Lycophron, and of a Πένθευς ἢ Βάκχαι by Iophon; so that the change of name would not have prevented confusion. Ἡ μυθοποιία κεῖται παρ' Αἰσχύλῳ ἐν Πενθεί, says the ὑπόθεσις of Aristophanes the Grammarian, and Barnes would have us believe that Euripides closely copied the drama of his great predecessor, changing little more than the name. Of this hypothesis it may be remarked that there is not a trace of evidence for it; that Euripides is remarkable for the uniform originality with which he handles his subjects; that one of the few facts which we know about the treatment of the myth by Aeschylus is that in the Eumenides he speaks of Parnassus, not Cithaeron, as the scene of the Bacchic orgies (though in the *Ξάντριοι*, we are told, he agrees with Euripides); and that in the Bacchae the whole relation of the poet to his materials presents a strong contrast to the style and mind of Aeschylus.

The external form of the Bacchae is marked by some peculiarities. The number of resolved

Barnes' hypothesis.

Peculiarities of its external form.

feet, dactyls and tribrachs, has often been remarked, and Vater in his *Prolegomena* to the *Rhesus* has given a long list of ἄπαξ εἰρημένα.¹ The third and fourth *stasima* (vv. 877-881 = 897-901, and 992-994 = 1011-1013) afford the only specimens in Euripides of a refrain such as we meet in Aeschylus; and the *parodos* and the four *stasima* not only are suitable, in a degree rare in Euripides, to the parts of the action at which they are respectively introduced, but form a whole in themselves, and an elaborate picture of the Bacchic cult.² The *Parodos* (vv. 64-103) describes the outward form and ritual of the Bacchic worship: the first stasimon (370-431) describes its sacred joys; the second stasimon (519-575) refers to the birth of the god; the third (862-911) breaks into tumultuous enthusiasm and anticipations of triumph, and the fourth (977-1024) urges on the 'hounds of Frenzy' against the violator of the rites of the Maenads.

Though Greek Tragedy took its rise from the

¹ Among the other licenses which Euripides allowed himself in this play, we may observe that he is less careful to preserve the regular alternation of line for line in the *stichomythia*, as for instance in vv. 925-935, and in vv. 1270, 1271.

² Schöne has pointed out a similar coherence in the choral odes of the *Iphigeneia* in Aulis.

worship of Dionysus, yet the *Bacchae* is the only extant tragedy which treats of this picturesque ritual. Indeed this is the only instance in which one of the greater gods is introduced as taking an important part as an actor in a Greek play (the burlesque of Aristophanes is, of course, not to be urged as an exception); and it will be shown below with what wonderful skill Euripides has succeeded in bringing Dionysus on the stage without any loss of dignity.¹ It is in a great degree to its subject that the *Bacchae* owes its marvellous beauty. It is perhaps the finest of the plays of Euripides, and every one must allow that it is one of the few Greek plays in which we find clear traces of a feeling for natural beauty. When we read the glorification of the Bacchic cult in the first stasimon, the narrative (677 *seqq.*) of the orgies of the Maenads on Cithaeron, or the fine passage (1043-1152) describing the scene of the death of Pentheus, we cannot but feel that we see traces of that artistic training which is ascribed to the poet

¹ Even the demigod Heracles is not found as a leading personage except in the *Trachiniae* of Sophocles, and the *Hercules Furens* and *Alcestitis* of Euripides; and the latter is not a tragedy.

by Suidas,¹ and by the author of the Life of Euripides.² Scenes from the Bacchae have formed the subjects of subsequent Art. One of the pictures described by Philostratus in his *Εἰκόνες* represents two scenes of this Tragedy—the death of Pentheus, and the lamentations over his body in the palace of Cadmus; and another of them, the birth of Dionysus, owes its vigour and beauty, which Philostratus admires so much, altogether to the vivid descriptions of Euripides.³

II

EVIDENCES FOR THE TEXT

The mss
of the
Bacchae.

There are two mss of the Bacchae, both of the fourteenth century—the Palatine ms in the

¹ γέγονε δὲ τὰ πρῶτα ζωγράφος.

² φασὶ δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ ζωγράφον γενέσθαι καὶ δεικνυσθαι αὐτοῦ πινάκια ἐν Μεγάροις.

³ The designs on the later vases take their subjects no longer from the old Epics, but from the Euripidean Tragedy. As we may infer from Ar. Ran. 52—

καὶ δῆτ' ἐπὶ τῆς νεῶς ἀναγιγνώσκοντί μοι
τὴν Ἀνδρομέδαν πρὸς ἑμαυτὸν—

that the plays of Euripides were intended not only to be seen but to be read; so we may, I think, suppose that the Bacchae was designed rather for the stage than the study. From this point of view it would be hard to overstate the value of the edition of Dr. Sandys, who has so abundantly illustrated the play by the help of the monuments of ancient art.

Vatican library (No. 287), usually called P, but sometimes B; and the Laurentian ms, in Florence, usually called C, but sometimes Flor. 2 or Flor. xxxii. 2. The latter contains only 755 lines of the *Bacchae*, stopping at the words *οὐ δεσμῶν ὑπο*, v. 755. There are a few Parisian mss which, as being mere transcripts of C, possess no independent authority. C is written on paper, and contains all the plays of Euripides now extant except the *Troades* and the latter half of the *Bacchae*. P is a folio on parchment, in double columns, and contains the *Alcestitis*, *Andromache*, *Bacchae*, *Heraclidae*, *Hippolytus*, *Iphigenia in Aulis*, *Iphigenia in Tauri*, *Ion*, *Cyclops*, *Medea*, *Rhesus*, *Supplices*, *Troades*, some plays of Aeschylus and Sophocles, and a spurious and corrupt prologue to the *Danaë* (63 lines), together with an Argument and list of persons represented in that play (Frag. 1117 Nauck). Elmsley collated P on the *Bacchae* and the *Medea*: our knowledge of C rests on the collation made by Francis de Furia for Matthiae. For a full discussion of all the mss of Euripides the reader is referred to Kirchhoff,¹ who first classified them and carefully

¹ Paley, in his Preface to the 3rd vol. of his edition of Euripides, has compiled a classification of the mss from

Kirchhoff's classification of the mss of Euripides. estimated the value of each. He is of opinion that all the extant plays of Euripides and their scholia are derived from an archetype of the ninth or tenth century, containing besides the recension of some anonymous grammarian. From this archetype, he maintains, two classes of mss were transcribed—one containing nine select plays¹ which were most used by the grammarians of the Middle Ages in their schools: the other containing all or nearly all the extant plays; of the latter class are P and C. Kirchhoff considers that the nine select plays were transcribed from the archetype about 1100 A.D., and that on this copy are formed our present mss for those plays; but that P and C were taken from a copy of the same archetype made in the twelfth century by some grammarian who took on himself the office not only of a transcriber, but, to a considerable extent, of an editor as well. Moreover, these mss, as not containing the nine select plays, were both copied and kept with the less care. Consequently P and C are less valu-

Sources of weakness in P and C.

Kirchhoff's Preface to his edition of Euripides (1855), and from his Preface to the *Medea* (1852), Berlin.

¹ The *Alcestis*, *Andromache*, *Hecuba*, *Hippolytus*, *Medea*, *Orestes*, *Phoenissae*, *Rhesus*, *Troades*. These contain copious scholia, especially the *Hecuba*, *Orestes*, and *Phoenissae*.

able than the mss of the nine plays, for two reasons: firstly, because we may be misled by the corrections made by the grammarian who in the twelfth century made his recension from the archetype; secondly, because the text is frequently thrown into confusion by the clerical errors of the copyists. The two mss have enough in common to make it probable that they came from the same source; nor does there appear to be sufficient evidence to establish that one copied directly from the other: certainly P is not a direct copy of C, but one cannot deny the converse relation with absolute certainty.

P and C will be found to agree in manifest mistakes by a reference to the critical notes on vv. 31, 64, 78, 123, 129, 384, 599, 606, 636. The following references will serve as examples of places where C plainly contains the better reading:—217, 252, 261, 276, 348, 365, 427, 490, 641, 696, 708, 722. In the following it is manifest that P is right:—343, 514, 547, 550, 602, 622. Elmsley and Pfander think C superior to P; Kirchhoff gives the preference to P; I think myself that P is the more valuable evidence for the text; for although a considerably larger list

Estimate
of the rela-
tive impor-
tance of P
and C.

of manifest errors might be drawn up from P than from C, yet the mistakes of P arise from careless transcription, and can be easily corrected; but in C the vice lies deeper, and I believe that in some instances we have the corrections of an incompetent grammarian instead of the slips of a careless scribe. For instance, in v. 101,

Shown
from their
respective
treatment
of v. 101.

ἐνθεν ἄγραν

θηρότροφον μαινάδες ἀμφιβάλλονται πλοκάμοις,

I believe that the words in the copy from which P and C were transcribed were written as I have given them (at the suggestion of my friend Mr. S. Allen), and that the writer of P, being a mere copyist, wrote *θηρότροφοι* by mistake for *θηρότροφον* (in which, I suppose, the diagonal and right-hand strokes of the N were indistinct), while the writer of C took on himself the part of an editor, and changed *θηρότροφον* (which he also mistook for *θηρότροφοι*) into *θυρσοφόροι*, a conjecture suggested to him by the juxtaposition of the two words in v. 556, *πόθι Νύσας ἄρα τᾶς θηροτρόφου θυρσοφορεῖς*. I distinguish of course between this recension, which we can rarely detect, and that correction of faults of transcription indicated in this edition by such phrases as P¹, P², C¹, C². In this latter

Two sorts
of correc-
tion in mss.

respect C has clearly the advantage. C has many marginal and superscribed corrections, and they are generally right, as may be seen by glancing through the critical notes of any edition. P, on the other hand, but rarely has a note, and sometimes it has a plainly wrong one; for instance, in v. 87 P has *εὐρυχόρους* corrected to the unmetrical *εὐρυχώρους*, and in v. 451 it has written over *μαίνεσθε* the worthless guess, *λάζυσθε*.

H. Stephens quotes certain *vett. codd.* which, H. Stephens' codices. he says, he consulted in Italy. Kirchhoff has shown that they were feigned to give authority to his own conjectures. A reference to v. 1060 will show how the imposture to which this great scholar stooped has influenced the criticism of those passages.

The Aldine edition published in 1503 does The Aldine. not throw very much light on the text of the *Bacchae*. It is founded on P, and was edited by Marcus Musurus, in whose possession P was, as Kirchhoff has shown. Musurus has introduced some conjectures of his own; and as there is not any reason to believe that in editing the *Bacchae* he had access to any ms but P, the Aldine has little or no value in-

dependently of the ms. Elmsley at the end of his edition of the *Bacchae* has given a collation of the Aldine and P. Elmsley was not aware that in the *Bacchae* P is the source of the Aldine.

Scholia. The only *scholia* extant on the *Bacchae* are the following, which were first published by Matthiae from C. The first of them is in my opinion valuable for the right understanding of the passage to which it refers.

v. 451, τοῦδ' ἐμοῦ.

v. 538, οἶαν· περισσόν.

v. 611, ὀρκάνας· φυλακάς· ὀρκάνη, κυρίως ἡ ἀγρευτικὴ λίνος (λίνου cod. Correxist Matthiaeus).

v. 709, διαμῶσαι· λικμῶσαι.

The same ms has on χρυσέαισι (v. 97) the gloss συνίησις; on v. 151 the gloss περισσόν; on βρέφος, v. 520, and ἀναβοάσας, v. 525, the gloss ἀντὶ μιᾶς, which means that the two syllables are metrically equivalent to one.

Ms Cotton. The ms Cotton. throws some light on v. 1268. The nature of this so-called ms and its references to this play are described in a note on v. 1268.

But beside the direct evidences for the text of this play, we have indirect evidence both copious and valuable. Nonnus in his *Dionysiaca*, or poetical history of the adventures of Dionysus, the author of the *Christus Patiens*, and Philostratus in his *Ἐκόνες* have made abundant use of the *Bacchae*; and (what gives them their critical importance) they all used mss different from our present ones, for they can be shown to have read entire the passage which P wants containing the lamentations of Agave over the body of Pentheus. The *Dionysiaca* of Nonnus, Libb. xlv. xlv. xlv., is little more than a paraphrase of the *Bacchae* in hexameters, and the work is of great use both for criticism and especially for explanation. The *Christus Patiens* is very valuable in a critical point of view. It is a wretchedly stupid drama, falsely attributed to Gregory Nazianzenus, giving an account of the circumstances leading up to the Passion of Christ; it is written altogether in dissyllabic feet, with scarcely any regard to quantity, and consists of a *cento* of verses taken chiefly from the *Bacchae*, *Rhesus*, and *Troades*. Pfander depreciates the critical importance of the *Christus Patiens*, and says that probably the

Indirect
evidence
for the
text—
Nonnus—
Christus
Patiens.

ms used by Pseudo-Gregory was not much superior to P or C. But even if it could be shown to be inferior to P or C, its importance would still be very great, since it is different from them. Pfander himself considers C 'not much superior' to P; yet what an important addition would be made to our knowledge of the play if we possessed the lost portion of C.

Philo-
stratus.

Philostratus, though not nearly so valuable an aid as Nonnus or Pseudo-Gregory, is still not to be despised. The following extract may be here quoted as throwing some light on the passage to which it refers:—*καὶ ὅποσα ἰκετεύει ὁ Πένθευς λέοντος ἀκούειν φασὶ βρυχωμένου*. This seems to confirm the criticism of Matthiae on Hermann's arrangement of vv. 1133 *seqq.*, quoted in the commentary on that line.¹

Attius.

Apsines, quoted on v. 1330, and Seneca (Hippolytus) must have read the missing passage, and therefore have had access to a different ms from ours. Attius translated the

¹ Compare also with vv. 1184 *seqq.*, *πρόκειται καὶ ἡ κεφαλὴ τοῦ Πενθέως οὐκέτ' ἀμφίβολος ἀλλ' οἶα καὶ τῷ Διονύσῳ ἔλκεῖν, νεωτάτῃ καὶ ἀπαλῇ τὴν γένυν καὶ πυρσὴ τὰς κόμας ὥς οὔτε κιττὸς ἤρεψεν οὔτε σμίλακος ἢ ἀμπέλου κλῆμα, οὔτε αὐλὸς ἔστησέ τις οὔτ' οἶστρος*, and with vv. 1164, 1165, *ἡ δ' Ἀγαυὴ περιβάλλειν μὲν τὸν υἱὸν ὥρμηκε, θιγέιν δὲ ὀκνεῖ, προσμέμικται δὲ αὐτῇ τὸ τοῦ παιδὸς αἷμα, τὸ μὲν ἐς χεῖρας, τὸ δὲ ἐς παρεῖαν*.

Bacchae, as may be seen from his fragments, but they are of no use for the criticism of the play. Servius mentions a *Pentheus* by Pacuvius, Pacuvius. and says that in that play it was not Dionysus but Acoetes who was imprisoned by Pentheus. Elmsley assumes that Servius speaks of Pacuvius by mistake for Attius, and that there was no *Pentheus* by Pacuvius. If so, Servius must, under the influence of some confusion, have attributed to Attius the account of Ovid, *Met.* iii., for there is no reason to believe that Acoetes appeared in the play of Attius.

III

THE RELIGIOUS AND MORAL IMPORT OF THE BACCHAE

No reader of the *Bacchae* can fail to be impressed by the remarkable spirit of speculative contentment and *ἡρεμία* which pervades the play. Hence it has been sometimes regarded as a *Palinode* on the part of the aged Euripides, or recantation of the advanced views found in his earlier plays. It is supposed that,

feeling the approach of old age, he here preaches the worship of those gods whom he had despised in his prime, and defends those superstitions which he had in his youth assailed.

The Bacchae not a reaction to orthodoxy.

The statement that we have in the Bacchae a monument of a reaction to orthodoxy and to belief in the religion of the time was first, I believe, combated by Hartung,¹ and has been recently successfully opposed by Pfander. They have pointed out that, just as in the Bacchae Pentheus suffers under the vengeance of the god whose prerogatives he refuses to enjoy, and whose divinity he refuses to acknowledge, so in the Hippolytus, a play written nearly thirty years before, Hippolytus shows the same contumacy to Aphrodite, and suffers a similar punishment. We have not in the Bacchae any change in the point of view from which Euripides regards the old gods of the heathen mythology. As Aphrodite is no mere personal goddess, but a great factor in the order of the world, and a source of happiness and joy, so Dionysus is not only the god of wine, but a higher personification of passion in religion, and joy in life; and the Hippolytus as well as the Bacchae teaches

As shown by a comparison with the Hippolytus.

¹ Euripides Restitutus, Hamburg, 1844.

that we should not neglect these sources of joy, enthusiasm, and passion, as for instance, in v. 107,

τιμαῖσιν, ὧ παῖ, δαιμόνων χρῆσθαι χρεών.¹

The Bacchae reprobates τὸ σοφόν, *rationalism*, *das vernünftelnende Princip*, as Bernhardt translates it, condemning a recoil from public opinion, as in v. 331,

οὔκει μεθ' ἡμῶν, μὴ θύραζε τῶν νόμων,

and the Hippolytus, v. 93, commends

μισεῖν τὸ σεμνὸν καὶ τὸ μὴ πᾶσιν φίλον :

so also in Hipp. 467 and 487, and in Med. 580, overwiseness, and 'too great refinements' (to use the phrase of Bishop Butler) are condemned as strongly as in the first stasimon of the Bacchae; ἐπιλελήσμεθ' ἡδέως γέροντες ὄντες, says Tiresias, and in truth the Bacchic worship may be described as the negation of rationality, and as passionate sympathy with nature. The Maenads run wild through the mountains, clad

Sympathy
with
nature, and
recoil from
rationalism.

¹ Hartung understands this passage to mean 'we should not refuse to the gods the honour due to them'; but both the language itself and the context require that we should understand 'we should not neglect to make use of the privileges which the gods give us,' which are in this case the ἔργα Ἀφροδίτης.

in fawn skins and girdled with snakes, eat raw flesh, and suckle the young of wild beasts.¹ The first stasimon (370-431) with its panegyric on the enthusiastic worship of Dionysus, and its condemnation of overwiseness, may serve as a fair statement of the moral purport of the play; the quality in Pentheus punished so severely is *ὑβρις*, and this is a state of mind as nearly as possible the opposite to that to which the Chorus aspires in the words—

τὸ πλῆθος ὃ τι τὸ φαυλότερον
ἐνόμισε χρεῖται τε, τόδε τοι λέγοιμ' ἄν.²

¹ Hartung, Eur. Rest. vol. ii. p. 551. 'But the worship of Bacchus had one quality which was, more than any other, calculated to give birth to the drama, and particularly to tragedy: namely, the *enthusiasm* which formed an essential part of it. This enthusiasm proceeded from an impassioned sympathy with the events of nature, in connexion with the course of the seasons. . . . The desire of escaping from *self* into something new and strange, of living in an imaginary world, breaks forth in a thousand instances in these festivals of Bacchus.'—Müller, Hist. Gr. Lit. i. 389.

² 430, 431. As the word *φαυλότερον* has been sometimes misunderstood, it is worth while to mention that *φαῦλος* is found in the sense which it bears here, i.e. *moderate*, *plain*, in Ion 834—

φαῦλον χρηστὸν ἂν λαβεῖν φίλον
θέλωμι μᾶλλον ἢ κακὸν σοφώτερον,

and in Androm. 482—

σοφῶν δὲ πλῆθος ἀθρόον ἀσθενέστερον
φαυλοτέρας φρενὸς αὐτοκρατοῦς.

The same lesson is again preached in the an-tistrophe and epode of the third stasimon, vv. 882, *seqq.*—

ὀρμᾶται μόλις ἀλλ' ὅμως
πιστόν τι τὸ θεῖον σθένος, κ.τ.λ.,

and the whole plot reaches its *dénouement* at v. 1326—

ὅστις δαιμόνων ὑπερφρονεῖ
ἐς τοῦδ' ἀθρήσας θάνατον ἡγείσθω θεούς.

This is where a modern play would have ended ; the sentiment expresses the purport of the whole play, and the curtain would have fallen amid applause. But we must remember that the Greek poets had not the means of astonishing their hearers by an unexpected result ; the plot and the *dénouement* were both familiar to the spectators ; hence (to counterbalance this disadvantage) in the dialogue the Greek poet had recourse to the *εἰρωνεία*, which is so beautifully used in the treatment of the character of Pentheus in this play ; and in the *dénouement* they did not merely consider when the story was told, but rather aimed at rounding off the

εἰρωνεία
and
Deus ex
machina—
their
artistic
basis.

Much of the spirit of this Ode may be found (Supp. vv. 195 *seqq.*) in the speech of Theseus, who, as Pfander remarks, seems to be the *beau idéal* of Euripides.

narrative, and showing its relation to the whole cycle of connected myths. Hence Dionysus foretells the future of the different characters in the play, and concludes by referring the responsibility to his father, Zeus. The *Deus ex machina* is introduced for the purpose of raising the god above those conflicts and adventures which might have lowered him in the minds of the spectators. Horace has certainly misconceived the office of the *Deus ex machina*. Here, as in many of the plays of Euripides, the action of the piece has been completed before the god appears, and there is in truth no knot to be untied by his intervention.

Euripides
and the
Sophists.

Euripides unquestionably aimed at raising and deepening the popular views on important questions of belief, and from this point of view he and Socrates have been classed with the Sophists. Nor is the comparison without justice, provided the following important difference be not overlooked. While the Sophists as a class apply rationalism to the received facts of belief themselves, or leave their moral deformities untouched, recognising in them neither ethical import nor instruments of regeneration, Euripides and Socrates, on the other hand, accept

these facts, but in conformity with this basis endeavour to raise and deepen popular views. This standpoint is put in a strong light in *Her. Fur.* vv. 1341-1346, and *Ion* 444, and is found in his earlier as well as his later plays; for instance in *Bacch.* 314-318, where we have Tiresias' answer to the charge of immorality which Pentheus brings against the Bacchic orgies. The uneducated man would have defended the immorality incurred in the service of the god; the Sophist would have uprooted the belief which entailed unchastity: Euripides does neither, he leaves the belief untouched, and shows that unchastity is not its necessary concomitant. It is the neglect of this distinction between the Sophistic and Euripidean points of view which has fostered the opinion that the *Bacchae* is a recoil from the *Aufklärung* of his earlier works, and a reaction towards a dogmatic orthodoxy; whereas in truth the rationalism which he con-
demns in the *Bacchae* is the rationalism of the Sophistic standpoint, and *that* he condemns in the *Medea* and the *Hippolytus*, written thirty years before; and the rationalism of his earlier works is the Socrato-Euripidean rationalism of which clear traces may be found in the *Bacchae*, the

Recapitulation.

work of the poet's extreme age. Thus it was, to quote the observation of Pfander, as guides of the Greeks from Hellenism to Cosmopolitanism, as unhellenisers of the Hellenes, that Euripides and Socrates incurred the irreconcilable enmity of the Hellenist Aristophanes.

Speculative
ἡρεμία of
the
Bacchae.

But though it is wrong to ascribe to the Bacchae a definite reaction to the religion of the age, one cannot fail to observe an ethical contentment and speculative calm which we do not find in the earlier plays. The problem which seems to have haunted Euripides most constantly is the reconciliation of the existence of a benevolent providence with the imperfection of the moral government of the world. Of this difficulty we have not a trace in the Bacchae, and we have an assertion of the existence of a moral government of the world (v. 391) which it would be hard to parallel in his other plays. It is important, moreover, to note that this is put into the mouth of the Chorus. And here it may be observed that in estimating the beliefs of Euripides, a sentiment put into the mouth of the Chorus is far stronger as evidence of a mental state than a similar sentiment in the mouth of one of the interlocutors, except, of course, when

Distinction
to be ob-
served in
construct-
ing the
mind of
Euripides
from his
plays.

the Chorus is itself an important actor in the piece, or has a personal interest in the action. This distinction has been very generally neglected; for instance, with Bacch. 910, 911,

τὸ δὲ κατ' ἄμαρ ὅτῳ βίοςτος
εὐδαίμων, μακαρίζω,

editors compare the speech of Heracles, Alc. 785 *seqq.*, where every one must feel that the easy-going hand-to-mouth philosophy of the latter passage, though very suitable to the mood of the wine-bibbing Heracles, can in no sort be taken as evidence of the state of the poet's philosophical convictions at the time when the Alcestitis was written. For the same purpose, detached sentiments are quoted from the Fragments, even when their form shows that they proceed from the interlocutors, and where, if we had the next line, the whole bearing of the sentiment might be changed. For instance, in Frag. 256, preserved from the Archelaus (which probably reflected somewhat the same mental state as the Bacchae), we should have a distinct enough evidence of dissatisfaction with the moral government of the world, but that the answer condemning the sentiment happens to be preserved also. In truth, the Fragments may be

laid aside on this question, for not only does their very nature disqualify them as evidence, but they are full of Jewish and Christian interpolations; for instance, Frag. 852 might be quoted as a statement of belief in moral government as decided as *Bacchae* 391, but that we happen to possess strong evidence that it is of Jewish or Christian origin. What a moral Proteus might Shakespeare be made to appear, if we placed in parallel columns the various sentiments uttered by his multitudinous characters, and endeavoured to construct for him a character compounded of them all. Aristotle tells us that the criticism of Sophocles on Euripides was that Euripides paints his men and women 'not as they ought to be (painted) but as they are.'¹ When Andromache bursts into an invective against the whole nation of the treacherous Menelaus, must we thence infer that Euripides is uttering his own opinion about the Spartan character? Byron may be accredited with the sentiments of Manfred, Lara, and the Corsair;

Euripides
unjustly
accredited
with the
sentiments
of his
characters.

¹ Σοφοκλῆς ἔφη αὐτὸς μὲν οἷους δεῖ ποιεῖν, Εὐριπίδην δὲ οἷοι εἶσι.—Arist. Poet. 25. This oft-quoted aphorism is, however, generally misunderstood to mean 'as they ought to be.' Soph. meant 'as the canons of art demand.' He could not have constructed a drama out of morally perfect characters.

but it is not so with Euripides. Andromache and Alcestis, Ion and Hippolytus, utter sentiments not only suited to the surrounding circumstances, but even to their country; and this character-painting *en masse*, or national psychology, is one of the most remarkable characteristics of Euripides: in the Bacchae, for instance, it has been observed how exactly the character of Pentheus agrees with that of the Theban nation in general as drawn by Dicaearchus:—*θρασεῖς καὶ ὑβρισταὶ καὶ ὑπερήφανοι, πλήκται τε καὶ ἀδιάφοροι πρὸς πάντα ξένον καὶ δημότην . . . τὴν δὲ ἐκ τοῦ θράσους καὶ τῶν χειρῶν προσάγοντες βίαν*.¹ In short, we may say that it is only in the case of a *beau idéal* like Theseus that we can always credit the poet with the sentiments of his characters; while the Chorus as a rule speaks the sentiments of the poet, unless when it is very closely connected with the action of the piece.

His delineation of national character.

The speculative *ἡρεμία* of the Bacchae may, I think, be put in a strong light by comparing Hippol. 1102-1117 with Bacch. 1002-1010. In both the Chorus aspires to a tranquil exist-

ἀταραξία of the Bacchae shown by a comparison with the Hippolytus.

¹ Müller, Frag. Gr. Hist. ii. 258, 14.

ence, and deprecates a false philosophy; but in the former the youth moralises on the dealings of Providence, and confesses that though he longs for an intelligent view (*ξύνεσιν*) of God's ways, he is baffled by the apparently random distribution of rewards and punishments: in the latter the old man prays for a temperateness of judgment that pleads no excuses nor finds any difficulty in God's dealings with man; and declares it is not a false philosophy, but piety and religion, which can give true happiness.

How far
is the
mind of
Euripides
reflected in
his works?

So far, then, as a picture of the mind of Euripides may be gained from his works, it may be said that we miss in him that deep moral feeling, that profound interest in the great problems and mysteries of life and death, and that eager striving after a solution of them, which have stirred the great intellects of every nation and period of the world, from Job to Aeschylus, from Dante to Goethe, and which in the mind of Shakespeare form the grand shadowy background whenever the gorgeous drop-scene of feudal life is raised. He is incapable of looking at the problems of life and death with the intense interest of the Hamlet of Shakespeare, the Faust of Goethe, the Pro-

metheus or Orestes of Aeschylus, or even the Antigone or Oedipus of Sophocles. He accepts popular beliefs, and endeavours to purify them of that which is morally mean and shallow, in which state of mind there is no evidence that his later years brought with them any definite change—and he appears to have been haunted in his earlier life by certain general speculative doubts and difficulties (especially as regards the imperfections of the moral government of the world), which in his declining years he seems to a great extent to have either settled or stifled.

But a quite different view of the whole scope and moral import of the *Bacchae* has been taken. 'In this play,' says K. O. Müller, 'Euripides appears, as it were, converted into a positive believer, or, in other words, convinced that religion should not be exposed to the subtleties of reasoning; that the understanding of man cannot subvert traditions which are as old as time; that the philosophy which attacks religion is a poor philosophy,¹ and so forth—doctrines which are sometimes set forth with peculiar

Peculiar
view of the
moral
scope of
the
Bacchae
taken by
K. O.
Müller,

¹ Lobeck, *Aglaophamus*, p. 623, says the *Bacchae* is 'ita comparata ut contra illius temporis Rationalistas scripta videatur'; he appears to regard the piece as a reaction to religious orthodoxy.

impressiveness in the speeches of the old men, Cadmus and Tiresias; or, on the other hand, form the foundation of the whole piece: although it must be owned that Euripides, with the vacillation which he always displays in such matters, ventures, on the other hand, to explain the offensive story about the second birth of Bacchus from the thigh of Zeus, by a pun on the word which he assumes to have been misunderstood in the first instance.' For these reasons Paley has described this remarkable play as 'one which, though rationalistic in its tendency, is yet curiously interspersed with passages in praise of the old belief.'¹ About the relation of Euripides to the religion of his time enough has been said; but it appears strange that the change of mental attitude in vv. 284-297, which the critics just quoted felt so strongly, seemed to them no reason for doubting the genuineness of the passage in which it is conveyed. Dindorf rejected it on the ground of its '*dictio inepta confusa omninoque non Euripidea*,' and as interrupting the train of thought, and explaining away the story about the birth of Dionysus from the thigh of

and by
Paley.

Probable
unsound-
ness of vv.
284—297.

¹ Paley's Euripides, vol. ii. p. 393.

Zeus, which is treated as literally true by the Chorus in the second stasimon, vv. 520-530, as well as in the second antistrophe of the Parode. The sceptical version of the story of the son of Semele is that the infant was consumed by the thunderbolt which blasted his mother for her presumption in falsely asserting that she had enjoyed the embraces of Zeus; and this version is fitly put into the mouth of Pentheus, v. 244. But the story told by believers is that to which the Chorus refers in vv. 520-530, that Zeus rescued the infant from the fire which consumed Semele, placed him in his thigh for concealment (whence they derive the name, *Διθύραμβος*, from *Διὸς θύρα*, because he entered, as it were, a door in the side of Zeus), and afterwards committed him to the care of Dirce. It can scarcely be maintained, therefore, that Euripides would have assigned to Tiresias (who, as well as the Chorus, is all along the exponent of the views of the believers) a theory explaining away the myth in which the Chorus express their belief. The passage must have been interpolated either by the younger Euripides (for there are unquestionably signs of the existence of a second edition of the *Bacchae*, perhaps by

him), or, as is far more probable, by some Alexandrian learned in mythology, and in the etymology of the time.¹

¹ For a further discussion of the genuineness of 284-297 see the Commentary. The account of Apollodorus is that Zeus transformed the infant into a kid, and Hermes conveyed him to the Nymphs in Nysa in Asia. The interpolator here does not mention the fate of Dionysus after he was sent out of the way of the jealousies of Here. But he probably was thinking of the myth which consigned him to the care of the Nymphs. ἐξέδωκα Προδίκῳ means *Prodicō curandos dedi*, Plat. Theaet. 151 B. Dr. Sandys thus sums up the whole question:—‘On the whole, we are inclined to hold that, difficult as it is to reconstruct from the writings of a dramatist an account of the author’s opinions, we may fairly trace, here and there, in the choral odes of our play, not so much a formal palinode of any of the poet’s earlier beliefs, but rather a series of incidental indications of a desire to put himself right with the public in matters on which he had been misunderstood. The growth of such a desire may well have been fostered by the poet’s declining years, and the immature asperities of his earlier manner may have been softened to some extent by the mellowing influence of age; while his absence from Athens may have still further intensified his natural longing after a reconciliation with those who had failed to appreciate the full meaning of his former teaching.’

On v. 367 Elmsley collects all the most remarkable instances of a play on a name in the Greek poets, adding the comment, ‘haec non modo ψυχρά sunt, verum etiam tragicos malos fuisse grammaticos ostendunt.’ But the reason of this etymologising is to be found, as Schwalbe well observes, in the deep conviction with which Greek antiquity was imbued, that between the word and the thing denoted by it there was some secret bond or hidden affinity. This point of view comes out very prominently in the history of the Hebrews.

IV

DRAMATIS PERSONAE

Of the characters in the *Bacchae* something has Dionysus. already been said in reviewing the general scope of the play. The part of Dionysus is admirably conceived; from the end of the prologue until his appearance as *Deus ex machina* he sustains the part of leader of the Bacchic *thiasos* and servant of Dionysus. He ascribes all the miracles which he works to the god whose prophet he pretends to be; his propagation of the worship, and assertion of the divine origin, of Dionysus is his crime in the eyes of Pentheus (vv. 242-247). He never for a moment discloses even to the Chorus that he is really the god himself (see Comm. on vv. 1 and 242). He is represented as having a ruddy complexion, streaming fragrant locks, dark eyes, and love-inspiring glances. At first he trifles with Pentheus, and affords half sportive manifestations of the god's power, and it is not until Pentheus' *ὑβρις* is shown to be unabated by all these wonders that Dionysus addresses himself to the task of bringing him into that position in which he is to meet the

Artistic
advantages
of his
assumption
of a human
part.

full punishment of his arrogance. The fit treatment of the character of Dionysus is greatly facilitated by the ascription of a human character to him during the whole action of the piece. For thus firstly the dignity of the god is preserved intact, which is finally completely vindicated by his appearance as *Deus ex machina*; secondly, Pentheus is brought into direct communication with the god himself, and thus their relations serve better to point a moral than if there was an unequal fight between an invisible god and a man.¹

Pentheus.

Pentheus is not merely a personification of unintelligent obstinacy; nor is he the champion of a principle or the exponent of an idea; the real basis of his character is ὕβρις; his class is described in the words

τοὺς τ' ἀγνωμοσύναν
τιμῶντας καὶ μὴ τὰ θεῶν
αὖξοντας ξὺν μαινομένα δοκᾷ.

He comes from the country, and without waiting

¹ Horace has drawn a moral of his own from the relations between Pentheus and Dionysus, Ep. i. 16, 73. We must not be shocked at the terrible vengeance which was inflicted by Dionysus, when we remember that the infliction of punishment was regarded as the only evidence of the existence of the gods (cf. Frag. 581).

to consider the reports which he has heard of the worship which was being introduced into Thebes in his absence,¹ he instantly gives himself up to rage: the unchastity which he attributes to the Bacchic rites is a mere excuse, but it shows the gloomy austere character which neglects the sources of passion and enthusiasm, and seems rather to advocate 'the set gray life.' The *εἰρωνεία* with which the character of Pen- *εἰρωνεία.* theus is treated has been remarked by Ribbeck. The Greek poets had not the opportunity of astonishing their hearers by an unexpected result, and debarred from that source of power over their audience, they seem to have had recourse to this finer delicacy of dialogue—this contrast between the agent's real position as known to the spectators and his own conception of that position—which must have been peculiarly pleasing to a rhetorically trained people. From v. 802 this *irony* is largely used, and at v. 809, *ἐκφέρετέ μοι δεῦρ' ὄπλα*, the *περιπέτεια* begins. It is remarkable that Pentheus, who in the words just quoted rejects the proposal of Dionysus to bring the Bacchantes before him without recourse

¹ Rather *brought home from exile* in Asia to the god's birth-place, Thebes. For this is the force of *κατάγουσαι* in v. 85.

to arms, should so very suddenly accept the proposal that he and Dionysus should go as spies. Perhaps he regards the suggestion only as a preliminary to hostile action.¹

Tiresias. The character of Tiresias,² when divested of its spurious rationalism (284-297), is very well carried out: his arguments and those of Cadmus seem often designed to supplement each other. In v. 333 Cadmus appeals to Pentheus' sense of expediency, Tiresias having taken the higher ground. It may be remarked that in this speech Cadmus gives a version of the myth of Actaeon different from the ordinary one.

Cadmus. The banishment and subsequent lot of Cadmus predicted by Dionysus seem to be regarded at least by himself with dissatisfaction. It may

¹ The use of the plural in v. 1326, the verse which points the moral of the play,

ὅστις δαιμόνων ὑπερφρονεῖ
ἐς τοῦδ' ἀθρήσας θάνατον ἡγείσθω θεοῦς,

shows that it is the whole attitude of Pentheus toward religion which is punished, not merely his rejection of Dionysus. So Ovid calls Pentheus 'Contemptor *Superum*.'

² Tiresias, an old man in the time of Cadmus, appears in the *Phoenissae* under Eteocles and Polynices. Euripides does not seem to care to avoid anachronisms. In the Prologue of the *Bacchae*, v. 18, Dionysus speaks of the Ionian colonies as already founded.

be asked, why is the believing Cadmus punished? We may answer, that it is the very fact of his belief which makes him the object of punishment in the highest sense, for he recognises himself, owing to this very belief, as justly involved in the punishment. In vv. 1303 *seqq.* Cadmus declares that he is involved in the guilt of his grandson Pentheus, and punished in the loss of his kind offices; and in vv. 1351 *seqq.* so steadily does he recognise this communicated guiltiness that he refuses to look on the bright side of the picture which the god draws of his future life, and does not join in the appeal of Agave, v. 1344; and where in vv. 1373-1375 she dwells on the terrible nature of the vengeance inflicted on them all by Dionysus, his answer is

καὶ γὰρ ἔπασχεν δεινὰ πρὸς ὑμῶν,
ἀγέραςτον ἔχων ὄνομ' ἐν Θήβαις.

In portraying the frantic Agave, Euripides Agave. has to deal with a passion in the treatment of which he is peculiarly successful. Longinus says of him, ἔστι μὲν οὖν φιλοπονώτατος ὁ Εὐριπίδης δύο ταυτὶ πάθη, μανίας τε καὶ ἔρωτας, ἐκτραγῶδησαι, καὶ τούτοις, ὥς οὐκ οἶδ' εἴ τις ἕτερος, ἐπιτυχέστατος (De Subl. xv.); and here we

have depicted most admirably the wild triumph of the frantic mother. When she enters holding aloft her son's head, which she thinks is the head of a lion, her tumultuous state of mind is very finely reflected in her wild delirious utterances. She seems to have been smitten with the same darkness which the Homeric divinities cast round the Homeric heroes; not with an illusion such as was imposed on Ajax (see note on v. 1268). When Cadmus asks her, *τίνος πρόσωπον δῆτ' ἐν ἀγκάλαις ἔχεις*; her answer is, *λέοντος, ὥς γ' ἔφασκον αἱ θηρώμεναι*, v. 1279; and in vv. 1184-1186 she uses words which are very unsuitable, if we suppose her to be regarding what she supposes to be a lion's head; but admirably suitable if we suppose her to be carrying something of which her obscured vision call tell her nought, but which she vaguely supposes to be the head of a lion, while she uses words which are really descriptive of the head of her son which she bears aloft.¹ We have lost

¹ Perhaps this is a sufficient reason for doubting the soundness of v. 1271,

ἐννοὺς μετασταθεῖσα τῶν πάρος φρενῶν.

Kirchhoff has rejected this verse on the ground that the *stichomythia* is violated by it; but, as has been before remarked,

the speech in which Agave, now sensible of her horrible deed, deplores her son, but we have evidence enough to show us that the pathetic scene must have been one of the masterpieces of 'the most passionate of the poets.'¹ The *morale* of the part of Agave is evident enough; she has denied the divine birth of Dionysus, therefore she is struck with the Bacchic enthusiasm, and is made the instrument of the god's vengeance; thereby she has atoned for her sin; but only partially. ὄψ' ἐμάθεθ' ἡμᾶς is the reply of Dionysus to her appeal. She and her sisters must leave the scene of their contumacy (v. 1376), and Dionysus is saved from the appearance of too great austerity by a reference of the whole responsibility to the will of Zeus (vv. 1349, 1351), who, it must be remembered, was by implication offended against in the denial of the divine origin of Dionysus, and who had not gained the same satisfaction as the latter for his wrongs. There is no evidence

Euripides is not so careful here as in his earlier plays to preserve the regularity of the *stichomythia*. If the line be rejected, I should much prefer Mr. Allen's *κινῶμαι* to Kirchhoff's *γυγνώσκω* as a substitute for *γίγνομαι* in v. 1270.

¹ ὁ Εὐριπίδης, εἰ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα μὴ εὖ οἰκονομεῖ, ἀλλὰ τραγικώτατός γε τῶν ποιητῶν φαίνεται.—Aristot. Poet.

to make us believe, with Schöne, that the banishment of Agave is in any way connected with the blood-guiltiness incurred by her son's death. Orestes, though he slays his mother by divine command, yet incurs blood-guiltiness, for he is conscious of his deed; but the case of Agave is quite different; the subtle moral instinct of Euripides would never ascribe moral responsibility to an act done under the influence of a divine delusion. Had Ajax slain men instead of cattle, we may feel pretty sure that he would not have been haunted by the Erinnyes of his victims.¹ And so we find not a hint that the blood shed by Agave and her sisters needs atonement; their only sin is disbelief in the divine origin of Dionysus, and for this only they are punished, first by being made the ministers of the god's decrees, and afterwards by being removed far from the city where 'they whom least of all it became gave out that Dionysus was no son of Zeus.' The moral refinement shown in this treatment of the character of Agave is very

¹ It may be observed that Agave appears to forget the past when the mist which obscured her vision is removed, *ὡς ἐκ-λέλησμαι γ' ἃ πάρος εἶπομεν, πάτερ*, v. 1273; not so Ajax, when freed from his illusion; the whole scene is before him, and he constantly recurs to it.

remarkable. We know that by a law of Draco even inanimate objects which had caused the death of a human being were formally cast beyond the boundary as polluted. From this conception of guilt so clearly recognised by Athens—a strange relic of barbarism amid all her refinement—Euripides deliberately stands aloof; and this is a further confirmation of a fact previously adverted to, that Euripides as well as Socrates sought to elevate and purify the popular views about moral and religious questions.

V

POPULARITY OF THE BACCHAE

The Bacchae seems to have been much read and admired from the earliest times. When, at the court of Dionysius, Aristippus in his cups danced clad in a *purple stola*, Plato being desired to do the same quoted from Bacch. 836, 853,¹

Quotations
from the
Bacchae.

οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην θῆλυν ἐνδύναι στολὴν
ἄρσην πεφυκὼς καὶ γένους ἕξ ἄρσενος,

to which Aristippus, by a slight change in

¹ See Adn. Crit. and Comm. on these lines.

another line from the same play, was able to retort,

καὶ γὰρ ἐν βακχεύμασιν
ὁ νοῦς ὁ σῶφρων οὐ διαφθαρήσεται.

Lucian (adv. Indoct. 19) gives the following testimony to the beauty of this play:—*Δημήτριος δὲ ὁ Κυνικός, ἰδὼν ἐν Κορίνθῳ ἀπαίδευτόν τινα βιβλίον κάλλιστον ἀναγιγνώσκοντα, τὰς Βάκχας, οἶμαι, τοῦ Εὐριπίδου, κατὰ τὸν ἄγγελον δὲ ἦν τὸν διηγούμενον τὰ τοῦ Πενθέως πάθη, καὶ τὸ τῆς Ἀγαύης ἔργον, ἀρπάσας διέσπασεν αὐτὸ, εἰπὼν, Ἀμεινὸν ἐστὶ τῷ Πενθεῖ, ἅπαξ σπαραχθῆναι¹ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, ἢ ὑπὸ σοῦ πολλάκις.* Olympias, the mother of Alexander, herself performed the part of Agave (Plut. Vit. Alex. c. 2), and Alexander was able to make an apposite quotation from the opening lines of the speech of Tiresias to Cadmus, vv. 266, 267. Donaldson remarks (Theatre of the Greeks, p. 150) that the warnings contained in the Bacchae against the dangers of a self-willed *θεομαχία* seem to have made this drama highly suggestive to those intelligent and educated Jews who first

¹ The word used by Demosthenes to express the *murdering* of a part is *ἐπιτρίβειν*. Dem. 288, 20.

had a misgiving with regard to the wisdom of their opposition to Christianity.

The following extract from Mommsen's *History of Rome*, vol. iv. p. 337, is characteristic of Mommsen, and shows how long the Bacchae retained its place on the stage, and how far its popularity had spread: 'As to the impression which the defeat of the Romans produced in the East, unfortunately no adequate information has reached us; but it must have been deep and lasting. King Orodes was just celebrating the marriage of his son Pacorus with the sister of his new ally, Artavasdes the king of Armenia, when the announcement of the victory of his vizier arrived, and along with it, according to Oriental usage, the cut-off head of Crassus. The tables were already removed; one of the wandering companies of actors from Asia Minor, numbers of which at that time existed and carried Hellenic poetry and the Hellenic drama far into the East, was just performing before the assembled court the Bacchae of Euripides. The actor playing the part of Agave, who in her Dionysiac phrenzy has torn in pieces her son, and returns from Cithaeron carrying his head on the thyrsus, exchanged this for the bloody head

Extract
from
Mommsen.

of Crassus, and to the infinite delight of his audience of half-Hellenised barbarians began afresh the well-known song—

*φέρομεν ἐξ ὀρέων ἔλिका νεότομον ἐπὶ μέλαθρα
μακαρίαν θήραν.*

It was, since the times of the Achaemenidae, the first serious victory which the Orientals had achieved over the West; and there was a deep significance in the fact, that by way of celebrating this victory, the fairest product of the western world—Greek Tragedy—parodied itself through its degenerate representatives in that hideous burlesque. The civic spirit of Rome and the genius of Hellas began simultaneously to accommodate themselves to the chains of Sultanism.’

Opinion of
Goethe.

The judgment of Goethe on this play is very interesting, even apart from the authority which his great name gives to all his utterances: ‘Kann man die Macht der Gottheit und die Verblendung der Menschen geistreicher darstellen als es hier (in den Bakchen) geschehen ist? Das Stück gäbe die fruchtbarste Vergleichung einer modernen dramatischen Darstellbarkeit der leidenden Gottheit in Christus mit der antiken eines ähnlichen Leidens, um daraus desto mächtiger hervorzugehen, im Dionysos.’ The following is the comment of

Meyer on this opinion: 'De quibus quoniam ad summi illius vatis sententiam disputare nequeo, pro *opinionem* tantum proferam: narrationis quae legitur in Evang. Matth. xxvi. 62-64 comparatione cum nostro Baccharum loco (vs. 461 *sqq.*) facta posse illustrari, per Christi ironiam discerni *mite* illud, quod christiana religio divinitati tribuit, ex Dionysi autem Pentheum illudentis mortalemque se simulantis ironia cognosci *saevam* quandam *asperamque* indolem, quam Dionyso irato inesse Graeci crediderunt.'

Even Schlegel and Lord Macaulay could not but admire the Bacchae, though confessed detractors of Euripides. In truth, in many even of the truly great efforts of Euripides we may fancy that we see in the intellect of the poet something to remind us of what Pliny (H. N. xxxi. 19) tells us of his burial place, *in Macedonia non procul Euripidis poetae sepulcro duo rivi confluunt, alter saluberrimi potus, alter mortiferi*; now 'the full-flowing river of speech comes down upon our soul,' now the shallow dialectic prattles on in a thin insipid stream; but in the Bacchae no such painful contrast presents itself; the ἡθῆ and πᾶθῆ are alike admirable. It has been shown above to be free from two of the faults commonly ascribed to

Uniform
excellence
of the
Bacchae.

Euripides—the reckless employment of the *Deus ex machina*, and the want of coherence between the Choral Odes and the subjects of the plays ; and, though perhaps finer passages might be quoted from the Hippolytus or Medea, there is certainly no effort of the genius of Euripides in which his characteristic excellences of thought and expression more constantly appear, nor in which he has been more happy both in the nature of his subject and in the treatment of his materials.

ARGUMENT

DIONYSUS comes back to Thebes, the scene of his birth, to establish there his worship, which had already spread in Asia. He assumes a human form, and appears as *θιασώτης*, or fellow-reveller with the Bacchae who constitute the Chorus. Agave, the mother of Pentheus, king of Thebes, and her sisters Ino and Autonoe, having denied the divine birth of Dionysus, are struck with the Bacchic enthusiasm, and fly to the mountains at the head of a wild rout of Theban women. The aged Cadmus (grandfather of Pentheus) and Tiresias profess themselves believers. Pentheus, returning from a journey, declares that he will repress the orgies which he hears of; Cadmus and Tiresias in vain attempt to dissuade him. He announces that he has already imprisoned some of the Bacchantes, and that he will send in quest of his mother Agave and her sisters Ino and Autonoe, who have led the Theban Bacchantes to the mountains; and despatches servants to

seize the Lydian stranger (Dionysus in his assumed character of *θιασώτης*), who has gone to join the rebels on Cithaeron. Dionysus is soon brought before Pentheus as a prisoner, and is imprisoned by him in the *ἵππικαὶ φάτναι*, whence the god miraculously escapes, and shows marvellous signs of his power. Then enters a messenger, who announces the failure of the servants of Pentheus to capture the Bacchantes under Agave, and Pentheus accepts the suggestion of Dionysus that he should assume woman's clothes, and under his guidance act the spy on the orgies of the Maenads. Attired in the full costume of a Bacchante, Pentheus is led by the god to Cithaeron, and is there torn in pieces by the Maenads, who believe that they are slaying a lion. Agave becomes conscious of her terrible deed; and Dionysus appears as a god, and declares to Cadmus the destiny which awaits him.

These are the bare outlines of a play pre-eminent among ancient dramas for its aesthetic charm. This charm has been set forth by Mr. Walter Pater with an art which (it is no flattery to say it) no living writer but himself could have employed. I owe it to his great kindness and courtesy that I am allowed here to reproduce a paper by him entitled 'The Bacchanals of Euripides' which appeared in

Macmillan's Magazine for May 1889. The article is itself a poem, and one can say no more than that it is worthy of the work with which it deals. Until quite recently the aesthetic side of ancient literature has been almost neglected by editors. The following sketch will show how rich is the field which awaits cultivation, and will serve as a model for such *Περὶδων ἄρόται* as are willing to put their hands to the plough.

The tragedy of the Bacchanals—a sort of masque or morality, as we say—a monument as central for the legend of Dionysus as the Homeric hymn for that of Demeter, is unique in Greek literature, and has also a singular interest in the life of Euripides himself. He is writing in old age (the piece was not played till after his death), not at Athens, nor for a polished Attic audience, but for a wilder and less temperately cultivated sort of people, at the court of Archelaus, in Macedonia. Writing in old age he is in that subdued mood, a mood not necessarily sordid, in which (the shudder at the nearer approach of the unknown world coming over him more frequently than of old) accustomed ideas, conformable to a sort of

common sense regarding the unseen, oftentimes regain what they may have lost in a man's allegiance. It is a sort of madness, he begins to think, to differ from the received opinions thereon. Not that he is insincere or ironical, but that he tends, in the sum of probabilities, to dwell on their more peaceful side; to sit quiet, for the short remaining time, in the reflection of the more cheerfully lighted side of things; and what is accustomed—what holds of familiar usage—comes to seem the whole essence of wisdom on all subjects, and the well-known delineation of the vague country by Homer or Hesiod, one's best attainable mental outfit for the journey thither. With this sort of quiet wisdom the whole play is permeated. Euripides has said, or seemed to say, many things concerning Greek religion at variance with received opinion; and now, in the end of life, he desires to make his peace—what shall at any rate be peace with men. He is in the mood for acquiescence, or even for a palinode; and this takes the direction, partly of mere submission to, partly of a refining upon, the authorised religious tradition: he calmly sophisticates this or that element of it which had seemed grotesque; and has, like any modern writer, a theory how myths were made, and how in lapse of time their first signification gets

to be obscured among mortals; and what he submits to, that he will also adorn fondly by his genius for words.

And that very neighbourhood afforded him his opportunity. It was in the neighbourhood of Pella, the Macedonian capital, that the worship of Dionysus, the newest of the gods, prevailed in its most extravagant form—the *Thiasus*, or wild, nocturnal procession of Bacchic women, retired to the woods and hills for that purpose, with its accompaniments of music and lights and dancing. Rational and moderate Athenians, as we may gather from some admissions of Euripides, somewhat despised all that; while those who were more fanatical forsook the home celebrations, and went on pilgrimage from Attica to Cithaeron or Delphi. But at Pella persons of high birth took part in the exercise, and at a later period we read in Plutarch how Olympias, the mother of Alexander the Great, was devoted to this enthusiastic worship. Although in one of Botticelli's pictures the angels dance very sweetly, and may represent many circumstances actually recorded in the Hebrew scriptures, yet we hardly understand the dance as a religious ceremony; the bare mention of it sets us thinking on some fundamental differences between the pagan religions and our own. It is to such ecstasies however that all Nature-worship seems

to tend ; that giddy, intoxicating sense of spring—that tingling in the veins, sympathetic with the yearning life of the earth, having apparently in all times and places prompted some mode of wild dancing. Coleridge, in one of his fantastic speculations, refining on the German word for enthusiasm—*Schwärmerei*, swarming, as he says, ‘like the swarming of bees together’—has explained how the sympathies of mere numbers as such, the random catching on fire of one here and another there when people are collected together, generates as if by mere contact some new and rapturous spirit, not traceable in the individual units of a multitude. Such swarming was the essence of that strange dance of the Bacchic women : literally like winged things, they follow, with motives, we may suppose, never quite made clear even to themselves, their new, strange, romantic god. Himself a woman-like god, it was on women and feminine souls that his power mainly fell. At Elis, it was the women who had their own little song with which at spring-time they professed to call him from the sea : at Brasiae they had their own temple where none but women might enter ; and so the *Thiasus* also is almost exclusively formed of women—of those who experience most directly the influence of things which touch thought through the senses—the pre-

sence of night, the expectation of the dawn, the nearness of wild, unsophisticated natural things—the echoes, the coolness, the noise of frightened creatures as they climbed through the darkness, the sunrise seen from the hill-tops, the disillusion, the bitterness of satiety, the deep slumber which comes with the morning. Athenians visiting the Macedonian capital would hear, and from time to time actually see, something of a religious custom in which the habit of an earlier world might seem to survive. As they saw the lights flitting over the mountains, and heard the wild, sharp cries of the women, there was presented as a singular fact in the more prosaic actual life of a later time, an enthusiasm otherwise relegated to the wonderland of a distant past, in which a supposed primitive harmony and understanding between man and nature renewed itself. Later sisters of Centaur and Amazon, the Maenads, as they beat the earth in strange sympathy with its waking up from sleep, or as, in the description of the Messenger in the play of Euripides, they lie sleeping in the glen revealed among the morning mists, were themselves indeed as remnants—flocks left here and there and not yet quite evaporated under the hard light of a later and commoner day—of a certain cloud-world which had once covered all things with

a veil of mystery. Whether or not, in what was often probably coarse as well as extravagant, there may have lurked some finer vein of ethical symbolism, such as Euripides hints at—the soberer influence, in the *Thiasus*, of keen air and animal expansion, certainly, for art and a poetry delighting in colour and form, it was a custom rich in suggestion. The imitative arts would draw from it altogether new motives of freedom and energy, of freshness in old forms. It is from this fantastic scene that the beautiful wind-touched draperies, the rhythm, the heads suddenly thrown back, of many a Pompeian wall-painting and sarcophagus-frieze are originally derived; and that melting languor, that perfectly composed lassitude of the fallen Maenad became a fixed type in the school of grace, the school of Praxiteles.

The circumstances of the place thus combining with his peculiar motive, Euripides writes ‘The Bacchanals.’ It is this extravagant phase of religion, and the latest-born of the gods, which as an *amende honorable* to the once slighted traditions of Greek belief, he undertakes to interpret to an audience composed of people who, like Scyles, the Hellenising king of Scythia, feel the attraction of Greek religion and Greek usage, but on their quainter side, and partly relish that extravagance. Subject and audience

alike stimulate the romantic temper, and the tragedy of 'The Bacchanals,' with its innovations in metre and diction, expressly noted as foreign or barbarous—all the charm and grace of the clear-pitched singing of the chorus, notwithstanding—with its subtleties and sophistications, its grotesques, mingled with and heightening a real shudder at the horror of the theme, and a peculiarly fine and human pathos, is almost wholly without the reassuring calm, generally characteristic of the endings of Greek tragedy: is itself excited, troubled, disturbing—a spotted or dappled thing, like the oddly dappled fawn-skins of its own masquerade, so aptly expressive of the shifty, twofold, rapidly-doubling genius of the divine, wild creature himself. Let us listen and watch the strange masks coming and going, for a while, as far as may be as we should do with a modern play. What are its charms? What is still alive, impressive, and really poetical for us in the dim old Greek play?

The scene is laid at Thebes, where the memory of Semele, the mother of Dionysus, is still under a cloud. Her own sisters, sinning against natural affection, pitiless over her pathetic death and finding in it only a judgment upon the impiety with which, having shamed herself with some mortal lover, she had thrown the blame of her sin upon Zeus, have so far triumphed

over her. The true and glorious version of her story lives only in the subdued memory of the two aged men, Tiresias the prophet, and her father Cadmus, apt now to let things go loosely by, who has delegated his royal power to Pentheus, the son of one of those sisters—a hot-headed and impious youth. So things had passed at Thebes; and now a strange circumstance has happened. An odd sickness has fallen upon the women: Dionysus has sent the sting of his enthusiasm upon them, and has pushed it to a sort of madness, a madness which imitates the true *Thiasus*. Forced to have the form without the profit of his worship, the whole female population, leaving distaff and spindle, and headed by the three princesses, have deserted the town, and are lying encamped on the bare rocks, or under the pines, among the solitudes of Cithaeron. And it is just at this point that the divine child, supposed to have perished at his mother's side in the flames, returns to his birthplace, grown to manhood.

Dionysus himself speaks the prologue (1-63). He is on a journey through the world to found a new religion; and the first motive of this new religion is the vindication of the memory of his mother. In explaining this design Euripides, who seeks always for pathetic effect, tells in few words, touching because simple, the story

of Semele—here, and again still more intensely in the chorus which follows—the merely human sentiment of maternity being not forgotten, even amid the thought of the divine embraces of her fiery bed-fellow. It is out of tenderness for her that the son's divinity is to be revealed. A yearning affection, the affection with which we see him lifting up his arms about her, satisfied at last, on an old Etruscan mirror, has led him from place to place; everywhere he has had his dances and established his worship; and everywhere his presence has been her justification. First of all the towns in Greece he comes to Thebes, the scene of her sorrows: he is standing beside the sacred waters of Dirce and Ismenus: the holy place is in sight: he hears the Greek speech, and sees at last the ruins of the place of her lying-in, at once his own birth-chamber and his mother's tomb. His image, as it detaches itself little by little from the episodes of the play, and is further characterised by the songs of the Chorus, has a singular completeness of symbolical effect. The incidents of a fully developed human personality are superinduced on the mystical and abstract essence of that fiery spirit in the flowing veins of the earth—the aroma of the green world is retained in the fair human body, set forth in all sorts of finer ethical lights and shades—with a

wonderful kind of subtlety. In the course of his long progress from land to land, the gold, the flowers, the incense of the East, have attached themselves deeply to him: their effect and expression rest now upon his flesh like the gleaming of that old ambrosial ointment of which Homer speaks as resting ever on the persons of the gods, and cling to his clothing—the mitre binding his perfumed yellow hair—the long tunic down to the white feet, somewhat womanly, and the fawn-skin, with its rich spots, wrapped about the shoulders. As the door opens to admit him, the scented air of the vineyards (for the vine-blossom has an exquisite perfume) blows through; while the convolvulus on his mystic rod represents all wreathing flowery things whatever, with or without fruit, as in America all such plants are still called *vines*. ‘Sweet upon the mountains,’ the excitement of which he loves so deeply and to which he constantly invites his followers—‘sweet upon the mountains,’ and profoundly amorous, his presence embodies all the voluptuous abundance of Asia, its beating sun, its ‘fair-towered cities, full of inhabitants,’ which the Chorus describe in their luscious vocabulary, with the rich Eastern names—Lydia, Persia, Arabia Felix: he is a sorcerer or an enchanter, the tyrant Pentheus thinks: the springs of water, the flowing of honey and

milk and wine, are his miracles, wrought in person.

We shall see presently how, writing for that northern audience, Euripides crosses the Theban with the gloomier Thracian legend, and lets the darker stain show through. Yet from the first, amid all this floweriness, a touch or trace of that gloom is discernible. The fawn-skin, composed now so daintily over the shoulders, may be worn with the whole coat of the animal made up, the hoofs gilded and tied together over the right shoulder, to leave the right arm disengaged to strike, its head clothing the human head within, as Alexander, on some of his coins, looks out from the elephant's scalp, and Hercules out of the jaws of a lion on the coins of Camarina. Those diminutive golden horns attached to the forehead represent not fecundity merely, nor merely the crisp tossing of the waves of streams, but horns of offence. And our fingers must beware of the *thyrsus*, tossed about so wantonly by himself and his chorus. The pine-cone at its top does but cover a spear-point; and the thing is a weapon—the sharp spear of the hunter Zagreus—though hidden now by the fresh leaves, and that button of pine-cone (useful also to dip in wine, to check the sweetness) which he has plucked down, coming through the forest, at peace for a while this spring morning.

And the Chorus (64-169) emphasise this character, their songs weaving for the whole piece, in words more effective than any painted scenery, a certain congruous background which heightens all; the intimate sense of mountains and mountain things being in this way maintained throughout, and concentrated on the central figure. 'He is sweet among the mountains,' they say, 'when he drops down upon the plain, out of his mystic musings'—and we may think we see the green festoons of the vine dropping quickly, from foot-place to foot-place, down the broken hill-side in spring, when like the Bacchanals all who are at liberty wander out of the town to enjoy the earliest heats. 'Let us go out into the fields,' we say; a strange madness seems to lurk among the flowers, ready to lay hold on us also; *αὐτίκα γὰρ πᾶσα χορεύσει*—soon the whole earth will dance and sing.

Dionysus is especially a woman's deity, and he comes from the east conducted by a chorus of gracious Lydian women, his true sisters—Bassarids, clad like himself in the long tunic, or *bassara*. They move and speak to the music of clangorous metallic instruments, cymbals and tambourines, relieved by the clearer notes of the pipe; and there is a strange variety of almost imitative sounds for such music in their very words. The Homeric hymn to Demeter pre-

cedes the art of sculpture, but is rich in suggestions for it; here, on the contrary, in the first chorus of the Bacchanals, as elsewhere in the play, we feel that the poetry of Euripides is probably borrowing something from art; that in these choruses, with their repetitions and refrains, he is perhaps reproducing the spirit of some sculptured relief which, like Luca della Robbia's celebrated work for the organ-loft of the cathedral of Florence, worked by various subtleties of line, not in the lips and eyes only, but in the drapery and hands also, to a strange reality of musical expression on visible things.

They beat their drums before the palace; and then a humorous little scene (170-214), a reflex of the old Dionysiac comedy—of that laughter which was an essential element of the earliest worship of Dionysus—follows the first chorus. The old blind prophet Tiresias, and the aged king Cadmus, always secretly true to him, have agreed to celebrate the *Thiasus*, and accept his divinity openly. The youthful god has nowhere said decisively that he will have none but young men in his sacred dance. But for that purpose they must put on the long tunic, and that spotted skin which only rustics wear, and assume the *thyrsus* and ivy crown. Tiresias arrives and is seen knocking at the doors. And then, just as in the mediæval mystery, comes the inevitable

grotesque, not unwelcome to our poet, who is wont in his plays, perhaps not altogether consciously, to intensify by its relief both the pity and the terror of his conceptions. At the summons of Tiresias, Cadmus appears, already arrayed like him in the appointed ornaments, in all their odd contrast with the infirmity and staidness of old age. Even in old men's veins the spring leaps again, and they are more than ready to begin dancing. But they are shy of the untried dress, and one of them is blind—*ποῖ δεῖ χορεύειν ; ποῖ καθιστάναι πόδα ; καὶ κρᾶτα σείσαι πολίον ;* and then the difficulty of the way ! the long, steep journey to the glens ! may pilgrims boil their peas ? might they proceed to the place in carriages ? At last, while the audience laugh more or less delicately at their aged fumbings, in some co-operative manner, the eyes of the one combining with the hands of the other, the pair are about to set forth.

Here Pentheus is seen approaching the palace in extreme haste. (215-369.) He has been absent from home, and on his return has just heard of the state of things at Thebes—the strange malady of the women, the dancings, the arrival of the mysterious stranger : he finds all the women departed from the town, and sees Cadmus and Tiresias in masquerade. Like the exaggerated diabolical figures in some of the

religious plays and imageries of the Middle Age, he is an impersonation of stupid impiety, one of those whom the gods willing to destroy first infatuate. Alternating between glib unwisdom and coarse mockery, between violence and a pretence of moral austerity, he understands only the sorriest motives; thinks the whole thing feigned, and fancies the stranger, so effeminate, so attractive of women with whom he remains day and night, but a poor sensual creature, and the real motive of the Bacchic women the indulgence of their lust; his ridiculous old grandfather he is ready to renounce, and accuses Tiresias of having in view only some fresh source of professional profit to himself in connexion with some new-fangled oracle; his petty spite avenges itself on the prophet by an order to root up the sacred chair where he sits to watch the birds for divination, and disturb the order of his sacred place; and even from the moment of his entrance the mark of his doom seems already set upon him in an impotent trembling which others notice in him. Those of the women who still loitered he has already caused to be shut up in the common prison; the others, with Ino, Autonoe, and his own mother, Agave, he will hunt out of the glens; while the stranger is threatened with various cruel forms of death. But Tiresias and Cadmus stay to

reason with him, and induce him to abide wisely with them; the prophet fittingly becomes the interpreter of Dionysus, and explains the true nature of the visitor; his divinity, the completion or counterpart of that of Demeter; his gift of prophecy; all the soothing influences he brings with him; above all, his gift of the medicine of sleep to weary mortals. But the reason of Pentheus is already sickening, and the judicial madness gathering over it. Tiresias and Cadmus can but 'go pray.' So again, not without the laughter of the audience, supporting each other a little grotesquely against a fall, they get away at last.

And then, again as in those quaintly carved and coloured imageries of the Middle Age—the martyrdom of the youthful Saint Firmin, for instance, round the choir at Amiens—comes the full contrast, with a quite mediæval simplicity and directness, between the insolence of the tyrant, now at last in sight of his prey, and the outraged beauty of the youthful god, meek, surrounded by his enemies, like some fair wild creature in the snare of the hunter. (370-575.) Dionysus has been taken prisoner; he is led on the stage, with his hands bound, but still holding the *thyrsus*. Unresisting he had submitted himself to his captors; his colour had not changed; with a smile he had bidden them

do their will, so that even they are touched with awe, and are almost ready to admit his divinity. Marvellously white and red, he stands there; and now, unwilling to be revealed to the unworthy, and requiring a fitness in the receiver, he represents himself, in answer to the inquiries of Pentheus, not as Dionysus, but simply as the god's prophet, in full trust in whom he desires to hear his sentence. Then the long hair falls to the ground under the shears; the mystic wand is torn from his hand, and he is led away to be tied up, like some dangerous wild animal, in a dark place near the king's stables.

Up to this point in the play, there has been a noticeable ambiguity as to the person of Dionysus, the main figure of the piece; he is in part Dionysus, indeed; but in part, only his messenger, or minister preparing his way; a certain harshness of effect in the actual appearance of a god upon the stage being in this way relieved, or made easy, as by a gradual revelation in two steps. To Pentheus, in his invincible ignorance, his essence remains to the last unrevealed, and even the women of the chorus seem to understand in him, so far, only the fore-runner of their real leader. As he goes away bound, therefore, they too, threatened also in their turn with slavery, invoke his greater original to appear and deliver them. In pathetic

cries they reproach Thebes for rejecting them—*τί μ' ἀνάλνει, τί με φεύγεις*; yet they foretell his future greatness; a new Orpheus, he will more than renew that old miraculous reign over animals and plants. Their song is full of suggestions of wood and river. It is as if, for a moment, Dionysus became the suffering vine again; and the rustle of the leaves and water come through their words to refresh it. The fountain of Dirce still haunted by the virgins of Thebes, where the infant god was cooled and washed from the flecks of his fiery birth, becomes typical of the coolness of all springs, and is made, by a really poetic licence, the daughter of the distant Achelous—the earliest born, the father in myth, of all Greek rivers.

A giddy sonorous scene (576-659) of portents and surprises follows—a distant, exaggerated, dramatic reflex of that old thundering tumult of the festival in the vineyard—in which Dionysus reappears, miraculously set free from his bonds. First, in answer to the deep-toned invocation of the Chorus, a great voice is heard from within, proclaiming him to be the son of Semele and Zeus. Then, amid the short, broken, rapturous cries of the women of the Chorus, proclaiming him master, the noise of an earthquake passes slowly; the pillars of the palace are seen waving to and fro; while the strange, memorial fire from

the tomb of Semele blazes up and envelops the whole building. The terrified women fling themselves on the ground; and then, at last, as the place is shaken open, Dionysus is seen stepping out from among the tottering masses of the mimic palace, bidding them arise and fear not. But just here comes a long pause in the action of the play (660-774), in which we must listen to a messenger newly arrived from the glens, to tell us what he has seen there, among the Maenads. The singular, somewhat sinister beauty of this speech, and a similar one subsequent—a fair description of morning on the mountain-tops, with the Bacchic women sleeping, which turns suddenly to a hard, coarse picture of animals cruelly rent—is one of the special curiosities which distinguish this play; and, as it is wholly narrative, I shall give it in English prose, abbreviating, here and there, some details which seem to have but a metrical value.

. . . I was driving my herd of cattle to the summit of the scaur to feed, what time the sun sent forth his earliest beams to warm the earth. And lo! three companies of women, and at the head of one of them Autonoë, thy mother Agave at the head of the second, and Ino at the head of the third. And they all slept, with limbs relaxed, leaned against the low boughs of the pines, or with head thrown heedlessly among the oak-leaves strewn upon the ground—all in the sleep of temperance, not, as thou saidst, pursuing Cypris through the solitudes

of the forest, drunken with wine, amid the low rustling of the lotus-pipe.

And thy mother, when she heard the lowing of the kine, stood up in the midst of them, and cried to them to shake off sleep. And they, casting slumber from their eyes, started upright, a marvel of beauty and order, young and old and maidens yet unmarried. And first, they let fall their hair upon their shoulders; and those whose cinctures were unbound re-composed the spotted fawn-skins, knotting them about with snakes, which rose and licked them on the chin. Some, lately mothers, who with breasts still swelling had left their babes behind, nursed in their arms antelopes, or wild whelps of wolves, and yielded them their milk to drink; and upon their heads they placed crowns of ivy or of oak, or of flowering convulvulus. Then one, taking a thyrsus-wand, struck with it upon a rock, and thereupon leapt out a fine rain of water; another let down a reed upon the earth, and a fount of wine was sent forth there; and those whose thirst was for a white stream, skimming the surface with their finger-tips, gathered from it abundance of milk; and from the ivy of the mystic wands streams of honey distilled. Verily! hadst thou seen these things, thou wouldst have worshipped whom now thou revilest.

And we shepherds and herdsmen came together to question with each other over this matter—what strange and terrible things they do. And a certain wayfarer from the city, subtle in speech, spake to us—‘O! dwellers upon these solemn ledges of the hills, will ye that we hunt down, and take, amid her revelries, Agave, the mother of Pentheus, according to the king’s pleasure?’ And he seemed to us to speak wisely; and we lay in wait among the bushes; and they, at the time appointed, began moving their wands for the Bacchic dance, calling with one voice upon Bromius!—Iacchus!—the son of Zeus! and the whole mountain was moved with ecstasy

together, and the wild creatures ; nothing but was moved in their running. And it chanced that Agave, in her leaping, lighted near me, and I sprang from my hiding-place, willing to lay hold on her ; and she groaned out, ' O ! dogs of hunting, these fellows are upon our traces ; but follow me ! follow ! with the mystic wands for weapons in your hands.' And we, by flight, hardly escaped tearing to pieces at their hands, who thereupon advanced with knifeless fingers upon the young of the kine, as they nipped the green ; and then hadst thou seen one holding a bleating calf in her hands, with udder distent, straining it asunder ; others tore the heifers to shreds amongst them ; tossed up and down the morsels lay in sight—flank or hoof—or hung from the fir-trees, dropping churned blood. The fierce, horned bulls stumbled forward, their breasts upon the ground, dragged on by myriad hands of young women, and in a moment the inner parts were rent to morsels. So, like a flock of birds aloft in flight, they retreat upon the level lands outstretched below, which by the waters of Asopus put forth the fair-flowering crop of Theban people—Hysiae and Erythrae—below the precipice of Cithaeron.

A grotesque scene follows (775-1024), in which the humour we noted, on seeing those two old men diffidently set forth in chaplet and fawn-skin, deepens into a profound tragic irony. Pentheus is determined to go out in arms against the Bacchanals and put them to death, when a sudden desire seizes him to witness them in their encampment upon the mountains. Dionysus, whom he still supposes to be but a prophet or messenger of the god, engages to conduct him thither ; and, for greater security among the

dangerous women, proposes that he shall disguise himself in female attire. As Pentheus goes within for that purpose, he lingers for a moment behind him, and in prophetic speech declares the approaching end;—the victim has fallen into the net; and he goes in to assist at the toilet, to array him in the ornaments which he will carry to Hades, destroyed by his own mother's hands. It is characteristic of Euripides—part of his fine tact and subtlety—to relieve and justify what seems tedious, or constrained, or merely terrible and grotesque, by a suddenly suggested trait of homely pathos, or a glimpse of natural beauty, or a morsel of form or colour seemingly taken directly from picture or sculpture. So here, in this fantastic scene our thoughts are changed in a moment by the singing of the Chorus, and divert for a while to the dark-haired tresses of the wood; the breath of the river-side is upon us; beside it, a fawn escaped from the hunter's net is flying swiftly in its joy; like it, the Maenad rushes along; and we see the little head thrown back upon the neck, in deep aspiration, to drink in the dew.

Meantime Pentheus has assumed his disguise, and comes forth tricked out with false hair and the dress of a Bacchanal; but still with some misgivings at the thought of going thus attired through the streets of Thebes, and with many

laughable readjustments of the unwonted articles of clothing. And with the woman's dress, his madness is closing faster round him; just before in the palace, terrified at the noise of the earthquake, he had drawn sword upon a mere fantastic appearance, and pierced only the empty air. Now he begins to see the sun double, and Thebes with all its towers repeated, while his conductor seems transformed into a wild beast; and now and then we come upon some touches of a curious psychology, so that we might almost seem to be reading a modern poet. As if Euripides had been aware of a not unknown symptom of incipient madness in which the patient, losing the sense of resistance, while lifting small objects imagines himself to be raising enormous weights, Pentheus, as he lifts the *thyrsus*, fancies he could lift Cithaeron with all the Bacchanals upon it. At all this the laughter of course will pass round the theatre; while those who really pierce into the purpose of the poet shudder as they see the victim thus grotesquely clad going to his doom, already foreseen in the ominous chant of the Chorus—and as it were his grave-clothes, in the dress which makes him ridiculous.

Presently a messenger arrives to announce that Pentheus is dead, and then another curious narrative sets forth the manner of his death (1025-1152). Full of wild, coarse, revolting

details, of course not without pathetic touches, and with the loveliness of the serving Maenads, and of their mountain solitudes—their trees and water—never quite forgotten, it describes how, venturing as a spy too near the sacred circle, Pentheus was fallen upon, like a wild beast, by the mystic huntresses and torn to pieces, his mother being the first to begin ‘the sacred rites of slaughter.’

And at last Agave herself comes upon the stage (1153-1215), holding aloft the head of her son, fixed upon the sharp end of the *thyrsus*, calling upon the women of the Chorus to welcome the revel of the Evian god; who, accordingly, admit her into the company, professing themselves her fellow-revellers, the Bacchanals being thus absorbed into the Chorus for the rest of the play. For indeed, all through it, the true though partly suppressed relation of the Chorus to the Bacchanals is this, that the women of the Chorus, staid and temperate for the moment, following Dionysus in his alternations, are but the paler sisters of his more wild and gloomy votaries—the true followers of the mystical Dionysus—the real Chorus of Zagreus; the idea that their violent proceedings are the result of madness only, sent on them as a punishment for their original rejection of the god, being, as I said, when seen from the deeper motives of the

myth, only a 'sophism' of Euripides—a piece of rationalism of which he avails himself for the purpose of softening down the tradition of which he has undertaken to be the poet. Agave comes on the stage, then, blood-stained, exulting in her 'victory of tears,' still quite visibly mad indeed, and with the outward signs of madness, and as her mind wanders, musing still on the fancy that the dead head in her hands is that of a lion she has slain among the mountains—a young lion, she avers, as she notices the down on the young man's chin, and his abundant hair—a fancy in which the Chorus humour her, willing to deal gently with the poor distraught creature. Supported by them, she rejoices 'exceedingly, exceedingly,' declaring herself 'fortunate' in such goodly spoil; priding herself that the victim has been slain, not with iron weapons, but with her own white fingers, she summons all Thebes to come and behold. She calls for her aged father to draw near and see; and for Pentheus, at last, that he may mount and rivet her trophy, appropriately decorative there, between the triglyphs of the cornice below the roof, visible to all.

And now, from this point onwards, Dionysus himself becomes more and more clearly discernible as the hunter, a wily hunter, and man the prey he hunts for; 'Our king is a hunter,'

cry the Chorus, as they unite in Agave's triumph and give their sanction to her deed. And as the Bacchanals supplement the Chorus, and must be added to it to make the conception of it complete; so in the conception of Dionysus also a certain transference, or substitution, must be made—much of the horror and sorrow of Agave, of Pentheus, of the whole tragic situation, must be transferred to him, if we wish to realise in the older, profounder, and more complete sense of his nature, that mystical being of Greek tradition to whom all these experiences—his madness, the chase, his imprisonment and death, his peace again—really belong; and to discern which, through Euripides' peculiar treatment of his subject, is part of the curious interest of this play.

Through the *sophism* of Euripides! For that, again, is the really descriptive word with which Euripides, a lover of sophisms, as Aristophanes knows, himself supplies us. Well;—this softened version of the Bacchic madness is a sophism of Euripides; and Dionysus *Omophagus*—the eater of raw flesh, must be added to the golden image of Dionysus *Meilichius*—the honey-sweet, if the old tradition in its completeness is to be, in spite of that sophism, our closing impression; if we are to catch, in its fulness, that deep under-current of horror which runs below all through

this mask of spring, and realise the spectacle of that wild chase, in which Dionysus is ultimately both the hunter and the spoil.

But meantime another person appears on the stage (1216-1392); Cadmus enters followed by attendants bearing on a bier the torn limbs of Pentheus, which lying wildly scattered through the tangled wood have been with difficulty collected and now decently put together and covered over. In the little that still remains before the end of the play, destiny now hurrying things rapidly forward, and strong emotions, hopes, and forebodings being now closely packed, Euripides has before him an artistic problem of enormous difficulty. Perhaps this very haste and close-packing of the matter, which keeps the mind from dwelling overmuch on detail, relieves its real extravagance, and those who read it carefully will think that the pathos of Euripides has been equal to the occasion. In a few profoundly designed touches he depicts the perplexity of Cadmus, in whose house a god had become an inmate, only to destroy it—the regret of the old man for the one male child to whom that house had looked up as the pillar whereby its aged members might feel secure; the piteous craziness of Agave; the unconscious irony with which she caresses the florid, youthful head of her son; the delicate breaking of the thing to

her reviving intelligence, as Cadmus, though he can but wish that she might live on for ever in her visionary enjoyment, prepares the way, by playing on that other horrible legend of the Theban house, the tearing of Actaeon to death—he too destroyed by a god. He gives us the sense of Agave's gradual return to reason through many glimmering doubts, till she wakes up at last to find the real face turned up towards the mother and murderess; the quite naturally spontaneous sorrow of the mother, ending with her confession, down to her last sigh, and the final breaking up of the house of Cadmus; with a result so genuine, heartfelt, and dignified withal in its expression of a strange ineffable woe, that fragments of it, the lamentation of Agave over her son, in which the long-pent agony at last finds vent, were, it is supposed, adopted into his paler work by a Christian dramatist of the fourth century, and have figured since, as touches of real fire, in the *Christus Patiens*, formerly attributed to Gregory Nazianzen.

ΑΡΙΣΤΟΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΟΥ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΙΣ.

Διόνυσος ἀποθεωθείς, μὴ βουλομένου Πενθέως τὰ ὄργια αὐτοῦ ἀναλαμβάνειν, εἰς μανίαν ἀγαγὼν τὰς τῆς μητρὸς ἀδελφάς, ἠνάγκασε Πενθέα διασπάσαι. ἡ μυθοποιία κεῖται παρ' Αἰσχύλῳ ἐν Πενθεί.

V. 1. ἀποθεωθείς. Perhaps ἀπωσθείς.

ΑΛΛΩΣ.

Διόνυσον οἱ προσήκοντες οὐκ ἔφασαν εἶναι θεόν. ὁ δὲ αὐτοῖς τιμωρίαν ἐπέστησε τὴν πρέπουσαν. ἐμμανεῖς γὰρ ἐποίησε τὰς τῶν Θηβαίων γυναῖκας. ὧν αἱ τοῦ Κάδμου θυγατέρες ἀφηγούμεναι τοὺς θιάσους εἰσήγον ἐπὶ τὸν Κιθαιρῶνα. 5 Πενθεὺς δὲ ὁ τῆς Ἀγαύης παῖς παραλαβὼν τὴν βασιλείαν ἐδυσφόρει τοῖς γενομένοις. καί τινας μὲν τῶν Βακχῶν συλλαβὼν ἔδησεν, ἐπ' αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν θεὸν ἀγγέλους ἀπέστειλεν. οἱ δὲ ἐκόντος αὐτοῦ κυριεύσαντες ἦγον πρὸς τὸν Πενθέα, κάκει- 10

νος ἐκέλευσε δῆσαντας αὐτὸν ἔνδον φυλάττειν, οὐ
 λέγων μόνον ὅτι θεὸς οὐκ ἔστι Διόνυσος, ἀλλὰ καὶ
 πράττειν πάντα ὡς κατ' ἀνθρώπου τολμῶν. ὁ δὲ
 σεισμὸν ποιήσας κατέστρεψε τὰ βασίλεια. ἀγαγὼν
 15 δὲ εἰς Κιθαιρῶνα ἔπεισε τὸν Πενθέα κατόπτην
 γενέσθαι τῶν γυναικῶν, λαμβάνοντα γυναικὸς
 ἐσθῆτα. αἱ δ' αὐτὸν διέσπασαν, τῆς μητρὸς
 Ἀγαύης καταρξαμένης. Κάδμος δὲ τὸ γεγονὸς
 καταισθόμενος τὰ διασπασθέντα μέλη συναγαγὼν
 20 τελευταῖον τὸ πρόσωπον ἐν ταῖς τῆς τεκούσης
 ἐφώρασε χερσίν. Διόνυσος δὲ ἐπιφανεῖς τὰ μὲν
 πᾶσι παρήγγειλεν, ἐκάστῳ δὲ ἃ συμβήσεται διε-
 σάφησεν, ἵνα μὴ ἔργοις ἢ λόγοις ὑπὸ τινος τῶν
 ἐκτὸς ὡς ἄνθρωπος καταφρονηθῇ.

This plot of the play was first printed by Elmsley from P. I append a list of the errors of the ms which Elmsley corrected.

v. 5 θράσους for θιάσους, 6 παραβὼν for παραλαβὼν, 9 ἄλλως for ἀγγέλους, 15 κιθερῶνα, 21 Διόνυσος δὲ ἐπιφανεῖς μὲν πᾶσι παρήγγειλεν, ἐκάστῳ δὲ ἃ συμβήσεται διεσάφησεν ἔργοις, ἵνα μὴ λόγοις ὑπὸ τινος τῶν ἐκτὸς, for the text as given above.

ΤΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΡΑΜΑΤΟΣ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΑ.

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ.

ΧΟΡΟΣ ΒΑΚΧΩΝ.

ΤΕΙΡΕΣΙΑΣ.

ΚΑΔΜΟΣ.

ΠΕΝΘΕΥΣ.

ΘΕΡΑΠΩΝ.

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ.

ΕΤΕΡΟΣ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ.

ΑΓΑΥΗ.

Β Α Κ Χ Α Ι.

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ.

“Ηκω Διὸς παῖς τήνδε Θηβαίων χθόνα,
Διόνυσος, ὃν τίκτει ποθ’ ἡ Κάδμου κόρη,
Σεμέλη, λοχευθεῖσ’ ἀστραπηφόρῳ πυρί·
μορφὴν δ’ ἀμείψας ἐκ θεοῦ βροτησίαν
πάρειμι Δίρκης νάματ’ Ἴσμηνοῦ θ’ ὕδωρ. 5
ὁρῶ δὲ μητρὸς μνῆμα τῆς κεραυνίας
τόδ’ ἐγγὺς οἴκων, καὶ δόμων ἐρείπια
τυφόμενα, Δίου πυρὸς ἔτι ζῶσαν φλόγα,
ἀθάνατον Ἥρας μητέρ’ εἰς ἐμὴν ὕβριν.
αἰνῶ δὲ Κάδμον, ἄβατον ὃς πέδον τόδε 10
τίθησι, θυγατρὸς σηκόν· ἀμπέλου δέ νιν
πέριξ ἐγὼ ἑκάλυψα βοτρυνώδει χλόη.
λιπὼν δὲ Λυδῶν τοὺς πολυχρύσους γύας
Φρυγῶν τε, Περσῶν θ’ ἡλιοβλήτους πλάκας
Βάκτριά τε τείχη τήν τε δύσχιμον χθόνα 15

8. Δίου vulg. ; δίου τε P C ; ἀδροῦ Plut. vit. Sol. c. 1 ; δίου τ’ ἔτι πυρὸς Porson.

13. τοὺς πολ. γύας Elms. ; τὰς πολ. γυίας P ; τὰς πολ. γύας C.

14. C omits this verse.

15. δύσχιμον Elms. ; δύσχειμον P C.

Μήδων ἐπελθὼν Ἀραβίαν τ' εὐδαίμονα
 Ἀσίαν τε πᾶσαν, ἣ παρ' ἄλμυρὰν ἄλλα
 κεῖται μιγάσιν Ἑλλησι βαρβάροις θ' ὁμοῦ
 πλήρεις ἔχουσα καλλιπυργώτους πόλεις,
 ἐς τήνδε πρῶτον ἦλθον Ἑλλήνων πόλιν, 20
 κακεῖ χορεύσας καὶ καταστήσας ἐμὰς
 τελετὰς, ἵν' εἴην ἐμφανῆς daίμων βροτοῖς,
 54 μορφὴν [τ'] ἐμὴν μετέβαλον εἰς ἀνδρὸς φύσιν. 54
 πρῶτας δὲ Θήβας τῆσδε γῆς Ἑλληνίδος
 ἀνωλόλυξα, νεβρίδ' ἐξάψας χροὸς,
 θύρσον τε δούς ἐς χεῖρα, κίσσινον βέλος, 25
 ἐπεὶ μ' ἀδελφαὶ μητρὸς, ἃς ἦκιστ' ἐχρῆν,
 Διόνυσον οὐκ ἔφασκον ἐκφύναί Διός,
 Σεμέλην δὲ νυμφευθεῖσαν ἐκ θνητοῦ τινος
 ἐς Ζῆν' ἀναφέρειν τὴν ἀμαρτίαν λέχους,
 Κάδμου σοφίσμαθ', ὧν νιν εἵνεκα κτανεῖν 30
 Ζῆν' ἐξεκαυχῶνθ', ὅτι γάμους ἐψεύσατο.
 τοιγάρ νιν αὐτὰς ἐκ δόμων ὥσπηρσ' ἐγὼ
 μανίαις· ὄρος δ' οἰκοῦσι παράκοποι φρενῶν·
 σκευὴν τ' ἔχειν ἠνάγκασ' ὀργίων ἐμῶν,
 καὶ πᾶν τὸ θῆλυ σπέρμα Καδμείων, ὅσαι 35
 γυναικες ἦσαν, ἐξέμνηνα δωμάτων·
 ὁμοῦ δὲ Κάδμου παισὶν ἀναμεμιγμέναι
 χλωραῖς ὑπ' ἐλάταις ἀνορόφοις ἦνται πέτραις.
 δεῖ γὰρ πόλιν τήνδ' ἐκμαθεῖν, κεῖ μὴ θέλει,

21. κακεῖ P C ; τᾱκεῖ Wilamowitz-Moellendorff.

22-23. I have transposed hither v. 54 ; see Comm.

25. βέλος H. Stephens (Henri Etienne, usually called Stephanus) ; μέλος P C.

30. εἵνεκα Wecklein ; οὔνεκα P C.

31. ἐξεκαυχῶνθ' H. Stephens ; ἐξεκαυχώμεθ' P C.

ἀτέλεστον οὔσαν τῶν ἐμῶν βακχευμάτων, 40
 Σεμέλης τε μητρὸς ἀπολογήσασθαί μ' ὑπερ,
 φανέντα θνητοῖς δαίμον', ὃν τίκτει Δίί.
 Κάδμος μὲν οὖν γέρας τε καὶ τυραννίδα
 Πενθεὶ δίδωσι θυγάτρὸς ἐκπεφυκότι,
 ὃς θεομαχεῖ τὰ κατ' ἐμὲ καὶ σπονδῶν ἄπο 45
 ὠθεῖ μ', ἐν εὐχαῖς τ' οὐδαμοῦ μνείαν ἔχει.
 ὣν εἵνεκ' αὐτῷ θεὸς γεγῶς ἐνδείξομαι
 πᾶσιν τε Θηβαίοισιν· ἐς δ' ἄλλην χθόνα
 τὰνθένδε θέμενος εὖ μεταστήσω πόδα,
 δεικνὺς ἑμαυτόν· ἦν δὲ Θηβαίων πόλις 50
 ὀργῇ σὺν ὅπλοις ἐξ ὅρους βάκχας ἄγειν
 ζητῇ, ξυνάψω μαινάσι στρατηλατῶν.
 ὣν εἵνεκ' εἶδος θνητὸν ἀλλάξας ἔχω.
 ἀλλ' ὦ λιποῦσαι Τρῶλον, ἔρυμα Λυδίας, 55
 θίασος ἐμὸς, γυναῖκες, ἃς ἐκ βαρβάρων
 ἐκόμισα παρέδρους καὶ ξυνεμπόρους ἐμοὶ,
 αἴρεσθε τὰπιχώρι' ἐν πόλει Φρυγῶν
 τύπανα, 'Ρέας τε μητρὸς ἐμά θ' εὐρήματα,
 βασίλειά τ' ἀμφὶ δώματ' ἐλθοῦσαι τάδε 60
 κτυπεῖτε Πενθέως, ὡς ὀρᾷ Κάδμου πόλις.
 ἐγὼ δὲ βάκχαις, ἐς Κιθαιρῶνος πτυχὰς
 ἐλθὼν, ἵν' εἰσὶ, ξυμμετασχῆσω χορῶν.

46. οὔδαμοῦ P Ald. Pseudogreg. 1571 ; οὐδαμῶς C.

54. Here stands in the mss the verse I have transposed to stand after 22 ; Hartung and Bernhardt expunged the verse as spurious ; Hermann remodelled it so as to remove the juxtaposition of two lines of exactly the same meaning ; Schöne proposed *θεῖον* for *θνητὸν*. Thus all these edd. have perceived the unsuitableness of the verse here. Vid. Comm.

59. τύπανα Nauck ; τύμπανα P C.

62. πτυχὰς P ; πτύχας C Ald. ; and so at 945. But πτύχας would imply a form πτύξ.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

στροφὴ α'.

Ἀσίας ἀπὸ γαίας
 ἱερὸν Τμῶλον ἀμείψασα θοάζω Βρομίῳ πόνον
 ἄδὺν
 κάματόν τ' εὐκάματον, Βάκχιον εὐαζομένα
 θεόν. 67

ἀντιστροφὴ α'.

τίς ὁδῶ, τίς ὁδῶ ; τίς ;
 μελάθροις ἔκτοπος ἔστω, στόμα τ' εὐφάμον
 ἅπας ὀσιούσθω·
 τὰ νομισθέντα γὰρ ἀεὶ Διόνυσον κελαδήσω. 71

στροφὴ β'.

ὦ μάκαρ, ὅστις εὐδαίμων τελετὰς θεῶν εἰδὼς
 βιοτὰν ἀγιστεύει
 καὶ θιασεύεται ψυχὰν, ἐν ὄρεσσι βακχεύων
 ὀσίοις καθαρμοῖσιν· 75-77
 τά τε ματρὸς μεγάλας ὄργια Κυβέλας
 θεμιτεύων

64. γαίας Herm. ; γᾱs P C.

67. θεόν is omitted in P, but inserted in C².

68. τίς ; μελάθροις ἔκτ. Elms. ; τίς μελ. ; vulg.

70. ὀσιούσθω C ; ἐξοσιούσθω P.

71. κελαδήσω Herm. ; ὑμνήσω P C, which was probably a gloss on κελαδήσω, but which the metre proves to be corrupt.

76. ὄρεσσι Elms. ; ὄρεσι P, omitting one of two σσ as in 1060 where it gives οσοι for οσσοις.

78. θεμιτεύων Musgr. ; θεμστεύων P C.

ἀνὰ θύρσον τε τινάσσων κισσῶ τε στε-
φανωθείς 80

Διόνυσον θεραπεύει.

ἴτε βάκχαι, ἴτε βάκχαι, Βρόμιον παῖδα θεὸν
θεοῦ

Διόνυσον κατάγουσαι Φρυγίων ἐξ ὀρέων 85

Ἑλλάδος εἰς εὐρυχόρους ἀγυῖας, τὸν Βρόμιον· 87

ἀντιστροφή β'.

ὅν ποτ' ἔχουσ' ἐν ὠδίνων λοχίαις ἀνάγκαισι
πταμένας Διὸς βροντᾶς 88-90

νηδύος ἔκβολον μάτηρ ἔτεκεν, λιποῦσ' αἰῶνα
κεραυνίῳ πλαγᾷ·

λοχίοις δ' αὐτίκα νιν δέξατο θαλάμαις
Κρονίδας Ζεὺς· 95

κατὰ μηρῶ δὲ καλύψας χρυσέαισι ξυνερείδει
περόναις κρυπτὸν ἄφ' Ἥρας. 98

ἔτεκεν δ', ἀνίκα Μοῖραι τέλεσαν ταυρόκερων
θεὸν,

στεφάνωσέν τε δρακόντων στεφάνοις, ἔνθεν
ἄγραν

θηρότροφον μαινάδες ἀμφιβάλλονται πλο-
κάμοις.

στροφή γ'.

ὦ Σεμέλας τροφοὶ Θῆβαι, στεφανούσθε
κισσῶ· 105

βρύετε, βρύετε χλοήρει μίλακι καλλικάρπῳ,

94. θαλάμαις Wecklein ; θαλάμοις P C.

102. θηρότροφον Ed. ; θηροτρόφοι P ; θυρσοφόροι C ; θηροφόρον Morice.

καὶ καταβακχιούσθε δρυὸς ἥ 'ν ἐλάτας
κλάδοισι, 110

στικτά τ' ἐνδυτὰ νεβρίδων
στέφετε λευκοτρίχων πλοκάμων
μαλλοῖς· ἀμφὶ δὲ νάρθηκας ὑβριστὰς ὀσιούσθ'·
αὐτίκα γὰ πᾶσα χορεύσει,
Βρόμιος εὖτ' ἂν ἄγῃ θιάσους 115
εἰς ὄρος εἰς ὄρος, ἔνθα μένει
θηλυγενῆς ὄχλος
ἀφ' ἰστῶν παρὰ κερκίδων τ'
οἰστρηθεὶς Διονύσῳ.

ἀντιστροφὴ γ'.

ὦ θαλάμευμα Κουρήτων ζαθέου τε Κρήτας 121
Διογενέτορες ἑναυλοι, τρικόρυθες ἔνθ' ἐν
ἄντροις
βυρσότονον κύκλωμα τόδε μοι Κορύβαντες
ἡῦρον·
ἀνὰ δὲ βάκχια συντόνῳ 126
κέρασαν ἀδυβοᾶν Φρυγίων

110. ἥ 'ν ἐλάτας κλ. Blomfield ; ἡ ἐλάτας κλ. P ; ἡ ἐλάτας ἐν κλ. C.

111. στικτά Ed. ; στικτῶν P C.

112. πλοκάμων μαλλοῖς P C ; A. E. Housman suggests πλοκάμοις μαλλῶν ; see Comm.

115. εὖτ' ἂν ἄγῃ Elms. ; ὅτ' ἄγῃ P C¹ ; ὅστις ἄγει C².

123. τρικ. ἔνθ' ἐν Dobree ; ἔνθα τρικ. ἐν P C.

126. βάκχια Paris codex ; βακχεία P C ; Sandys suggests ἀνὰ δ' ἀράγματα τυμπάνων.

127. ἀδυβοᾶν Kirchhoff (who now however reads ἀδυβόα) ; ἡδυβόα P C ; but the mss of Strabo give the reading in the text, though the words are wrongly divided, κέρας ἀνὰ δύο βοᾶν.

αὐλῶν πνεύματι, ματρός τε Ῥέας ἐς χέρα
 θῆκαν, κτύπον εὐάσμασι βακχᾶν·
 παρὰ δὲ μαινόμενοι σάτυροι 130
 ματέρος ἐξανύσαντο Ῥέας,
 ἐς δὲ χορεύματα
 συνῆψαν τριετηρίδων,
 οἷς χαίρει Διόνυσος.

ἐπῳδός.

ἄδὺς ἐν οὖρεσιν, εὐτ' ἂν 135
 ἐκ θιάσων δρομαίων
 πέση πεδόσε, νεβρίδος ἔχων
 ἱερὸν ἐνδυτὸν, ἀγρεύων
 αἷμα τραγοκτόνον, ὠμοφάγον χάριν,
 ἰέμενος εἰς ὄρεα Φρύγια, Λύδια. 140
 ὁ δ' ἔξαρχος Βρόμιος, εὐοῖ.
 ῥεῖ δὲ γάλακτι πέδον, ῥεῖ δ' οἶνω, ῥεῖ δὲ
 μελισσᾶν
 νέκταρι, Συρίας δ' ὡς λιβάνου καπνός.
 ὁ Βακχεὺς δ' ἔχων 145
 πυρσώδη φλόγα πεύκας
 ἐκ νάρθηκος ἀΐσσει δρόμῳ, χοροὺς ἐρεθίζων
 πλανάτας,
 ἱακχαῖς τ' ἀναπάλλων, τρυφερὸν πλόκαμον
 εἰς αἰθέρα ῥίπτων. 150

129. εὐάσμασι Canter ; ἐν ἄσμασι P C.

131. Ῥέας Strabo ; θεᾶς P C.

134. οἷς Strabo ; αἷς P C.

135. οὖρεσιν C ; ὄρεσιν P ; εὐτ' ἂν Dind. ; ὅταν P C.

137. πέση πεδόσε C ; πεύση πεδός σε P, but under the *υ* there is a dot, no doubt to show that it is a mistake.

138. ἀγρεύων C² ; ἀγορεύων P C¹.

148. πλανάτας C ; πλάνας P ; χοροὺς P ; χοροῖς C.

ἅμα δ' ἐπ' εὐάσμασιν ἐπιβρέμει
 τοιάδ', ὧ ἴτε βάκχαι, ἴτε βάκχαι,
 Τμώλου χρυσορόου χλιδὰ,
 μέλπετε τὸν Διόνυσον 155
 βαρυβρόμων ὑπὸ τυμπάνων,
 εὖνι τὸν εὖνιον ἀγαλλόμεναι θεὸν
 ἐν Φρυγίαισι βοαῖς ἐνοπαῖσί τε,
 λωτὸς ὅταν εὐκέλαδος ἱερὸς ἱερὰ 160
 παίγματα βρέμῃ, ξύνοχα φοιτάσιν
 εἰς ὄρος, εἰς ὄρος· ἀδομένα δ' ἄρα
 πῶλος ὅπως ἅμα ματέρι φορβάδι
 κῶλον ἄγει ταχύπουν σκιρτήμασι βάκχα.

ΤΕΙΡΕΣΙΑΣ.

τίς ἐν πύλαισι; Κάδμον ἐκκάλει δόμων, 170
 Ἀγήνορος παῖδ', ὃς πόλιν Σιδωνίαν
 λιπὼν ἐπύργωσ' ἄστνυ Θηβαίων τόδε.
 ἴτω τις, εἰσάγγελλε Τειρεσίας ὅτι
 ζητεῖ νιν· οἶδε δ' αὐτὸς ὦν ἤκω πέρι,
 ἃ τε ξυνεθέμην πρέσβυς ὦν γεραιτέρω, 175
 θύρσους ἀνάπτειν καὶ νεβρῶν δορὰς ἔχειν,
 στεφανοῦν τε κρᾶτα κισσίνοις βλαστήμασιν.

151. ἐπιβρέμει ἐπὶ λίγει' ἤχει with a gloss περισσόν is found in C: the words are probably intended as an explanation of εὐάσμασιν, and περισσόν means that the ἐπὶ in ἐπιβρέμει is superfluous after the ἐπ' before εὐάσμασιν.

169. βάκχα Musgrave; Βάκχον P C.

170. τίς . . . ἐκκάλει Elms.; τίς . . . ἐκκαλεῖ P C; cp. Frag. 625 ἰώ, πύλαισιν ἢ τίς ἐν δόμοις.

176. θύρσους P C; Housman suggests πυρσούς, remarking "The scribe's head would be full of *thyrsi*."

ΚΑΔΜΟΣ.

ὦ φίλταθ', ὡς σὴν γῆρυν ἡσθόμην κλύων,
 σοφὴν σοφοῦ παρ' ἀνδρὸς, ἐν δόμοισιν ὦν.
 ἤκω δ' ἔτοιμος, τήνδ' ἔχων σκευὴν θεοῦ. 180
 δεῖ γάρ νιν ὄντα παῖδα θυγατρὸς ἐξ ἐμῆς,
 Διόνυσον, ὃς πέφην' ἐν ἀνθρώποις θεὸς,
 ὅσον καθ' ἡμᾶς δυνατὸν αὔξεσθαι μέγαν.
 ποῖ δεῖ χορεύειν, ποῖ καθιστάναι πόδα,
 καὶ κρᾶτα σείσαι πολιόν ; ἐξηγοῦ σύ μοι 185
 γέρων γέροντι, Τειρεσία· σὺ γὰρ σοφός.
 ὥς οὐ κάμοιμ' ἂν οὔτε νύκτ' οὔθ' ἡμέραν
 θύρσῳ κροτῶν γῆν· ἐπιλελήσμεθ' ἡδέως
 γέροντες ὄντες.

- TE. ταῦτ' ἐμοὶ πάσχεις ἄρα.
 καὶ γὰρ ἡβῶ κάπιχειρήσω χοροῖς. 190
- KA. οὐκοῦν ὄχοισιν εἰς ὄρος περάσομεν.
- TE. ἀλλ' οὐχ ὁμοίως ἂν ὁ θεὸς τιμὴν ἔχοι.
- KA. γέρων γέροντα παιδαγωγήσω σ' ἐγώ.
- TE. ὁ θεὸς ἀμοχθὶ κείσε νῶν ἡγήσεται.
- KA. μόνου δὲ πόλεως Βακχίῳ χορεύσομεν ; 195

182. πέφην' ἐν Ed. ; πέφην' P ; πέφηνεν C ; the verse is very probably spurious.

184. δεῖ Ald. ; χρῇ Pseudogreg. 1154 ; δῇ P C.

188. ἡδέως. This is the conjecture of the great John Milton for ἡδέων of P C ; it was afterwards made by Barnes and Brunck, but the poet was first. Milton's other conjectures on this play are ὑπνον for ὑπνου in 282, which is supported by the reading of C, a ms unknown to Milton, but which is not an improvement on ὑπνου ; and διάτρομα for διάδρομα on 591. In the two last we can see that the poet's knowledge of Greek idiom and usage was imperfect. But in his correction of the present verse we recognise with interest his exquisite sense of style.

ΤΕ. *μόνοι γὰρ εὖ φρονούμεν, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι κακῶς.*

ΚΑ. *μακρὸν τὸ μέλλειν· ἀλλ' ἐμῆς ἔχου χερός.*

ΤΕ. *ἰδοῦ, ξύναπτε καὶ ξυνωρίζου χέρα.*

ΚΑ. *οὐ καταφρονῶ ἔγὼ τῶν θεῶν, θνητὸς γεγώς.*

ΤΕ. *οὐδὲν σοφίζόμεσθα τοῖσι δαίμοσι.* 200

πατρίους παραδοχὰς, ἅς θ' ὁμήλικας χρόνῳ

κεκτήμεθ', οὐδεὶς αὐτὰ καταβάλλει λόγος,

οὐδ' εἰ δι' ἄκρων τὸ σοφὸν ἡῦρηται φρενῶν.

ἐρεῖ τις ὥς τὸ γῆρας οὐκ αἰσχύνομαι,

μέλλων χορεύειν, κρᾶτα κισσώσας ἐμόν, 205

οὐ γὰρ διήρηχ' ὁ θεὸς εἴτε τὸν νέον

ἐχρῆν χορεύειν εἴτε τὸν γεραίτερον,

ἀλλ' ἐξ ἀπάντων βούλεται τιμὰς ἔχειν

κοινὰς, διαιρῶν δ' οὐδὲν αὔξεσθαι θέλει.

ΚΑ. *ἐπεὶ σὺ φέγγος, Τειρεσία, τόδ' οὐχ ὀρᾷς,* 210

ἐγὼ προφήτης σοι λόγων γενήσομαι.

Πενθεὺς πρὸς οἴκους ὅδε διὰ σπουδῆς περᾶ,

Ἐχίονος παῖς, ᾧ κράτος δίδωμι γῆς.

ὥς ἐπτόηται· τί ποτ' ἐρεῖ νεώτερον ;

ΠΕΝΘΕΥΣ.

ἔκδημος ὢν μὲν τῆσδ' ἐτύγχανον χθονὸς, 215

κλύω δὲ νεοχμὰ τήνδ' ἀνὰ πτόλιν κακὰ,

γυναικας ἡμῖν δώματ' ἐκλελοιπέναι,

201. *πατρίους* Valcken. ; *πατρὸς* P C.

202. *καταβάλλει* C ; *καταβάλλη* P ; *καταβαλεῖ* Pseudogreg.

207. *ἐχρῆν χορεύειν* Ald. ; *εἰ χρῆ χηρεύειν* P ; *εἰ χρῆ χορεύειν* C.

209. *διαιρῶν* Ed. ; *δι' ἀριθμῶν* P C ; *δίχα ῥυθμῶν* ms Cotton. ; *παραλιπῶν* is suggested by Sandys ; *διαριθμῶν* is possible.

217. *δώματ'* C ; *σώματ'* P.

πλασταῖσι βακχεΐαισιν, ἐν δὲ δασκίοις
 ὄρεσι θαάζειν, τὸν νεωστὶ δαίμονα
 Διόνυσον, ὅστις ἐστὶ, τιμώνσας χοροῖς· 220
 πλήρεις δὲ θιάσοις ἐν μέσοισιν ἐστάναι
 κρατῆρας, ἄλλην δ' ἄλλοσ' εἰς ἐρημίαν
 πτώσσουσιν εὐναῖς ἀρσένων ὑπηρετεῖν,
 πρόφασιν μὲν ὥς δὴ μαινάδας θυοσκόους,
 τὴν δ' Ἀφροδίτην πρόσθ' ἄγειν τοῦ Βακχίου.
 ὅσας μὲν οὖν εἴληφα, δεσμίους χέρας 226
 σώζουσι πανδήμοισι πρόσπολοι στέγαις·
 ὅσαι δ' ἄπεισιν, ἐξ ὅρους θηράσομαι,
 Ἴνώ τ' Ἀγαύην θ', ἥ μ' ἔτικτ' Ἐχίονι,
 Ἀκταλόνος τε μητέρ', Αὐτονόην λέγω. 230
 καὶ σφᾶς σιδηραῖς ἀρμόσας ἐν ἄρκυσι
 παύσω κακούργου τῆσδε βακχείας τάχα.
 λέγουσι δ' ὥς τις εἰσελήλυθε ξένος
 γόης, ἐπώδὸς Λυδίας ἀπὸ χθονὸς,
 ξανθοῖσι βοστρύχοισιν εὐόσμοις κομῶν, 235
 οἶνωπὸς, ὅσσοις χάριτας Ἀφροδίτης ἔχων,
 ὃς ἡμέρας τε κεὺφρόνας ξυγγίγνεται,
 τελετὰς προτείνων εὐίους νεάνισιν.

227. **στέγαις** C Ald.; *δόμοις* P; the consent of C and Ald. against P is very rare.

233. **ὥς τις** Ald.; *ὅστις* P C.

235. **εὐόσμοις κομῶν** Badham; *εὐοσμον κόμην* P C Ald. My former conjecture *εὐοσμῶν κόμην* has found no supporters, but I still think it has much probability. The confusion between *ο* and *ω* is very frequent, as is natural when we remember that till the alphabet was revised in the archonship of Euclides B.C. 403 there was (at least in general use) only one symbol for *ο* and *ω*. Hence in 233 we have *ὅστις* for *ὥς τις*, in 279 *πόμ'* for *πῶμ'*, in 622 *θάσσον* for *θάσσων*.

236. **οἶνωπὸς ὅσσοις** Barnes; *οἶνωπάς τ' ὅσοις* (here as in 1060 omitting one of *σσ*); *οἶνωπά τ' ὅσσοις* C.

εἰ δ' αὐτὸν εἴσω τῆσδε λήψομαι στέγης,
 παύσω κτυποῦντα θύρσον ἀνασεύοντά τε 240
 κόμας, τράχηλον σώματος χωρὶς τεμών.
 [ἐκεῖνος εἶναί φησι Διόνυσον θεόν,
 ἐκεῖνος ἐν μηρῷ ποτ' ἐρράφη Διὸς,
 ὃς ἐκφυροῦται λαμπάσιν κεραυνίαις
 ξὺν μητρὶ, δίους ὅτι γάμους ἐψεύσατο. 245
 ταῦτ' οὐχὶ δεινῆς ἀγχόνης ἐστ' ἄξια,
 ὕβρεις ὕβριζειν, ὅστις ἐστὶν ὁ ξένος ;]
 ἀτὰρ τόδ' ἄλλο θαῦμα, τὸν τερασκόπον
 ἐν ποικίλαισι νεβρίσι Τειρεσίαν ὀρώ,
 πατέρα τε μητρὸς τῆς ἐμῆς, πολὺν γέλων, 250
 νάρθηκι βακχεύοντ'· ἀναίνομαι, πάτερ,
 τὸ γῆρας ὑμῶν εἰσορῶν νοῦν οὐκ ἔχον.
 οὐκ ἀποτινάξεις κισσόν ; οὐκ ἐλευθέραν
 θύρσου μεθήσεις χεῖρ', ἐμῆς μητρὸς πάτερ ;
 σὺ ταῦτ' ἔπεισας, Τειρεσία ; τόνδ' αὖ θέλεις
 τὸν δαίμον' ἀνθρώποισιν ἐσφέρων νέον, 256
 σκοπεῖν πτερωτοὺς κάμπύρων μισθοὺς φέρειν ;
 εἰ μή σε γῆρας πολὺν ἐξερρύετο,
 καθῆσ' ἂν ἐν βάκχαισι δέσμιος μέσαις,
 τελετὰς πονηρὰς εἰσάγων· γυναιξὶ γὰρ 260
 ὅπου βότρυς ἐν δαιτὶ γίγνεται γάνος,
 οὐχ ὑγιὲς οὐδὲν ἔτι λέγω τῶν ὀργίων.

ΧΟ. τῆς δυσσεβείας. ὦ ξέν', οὐκ αἰδεῖ θεοὺς

242-247. These verses seem certainly to be spurious ; see Comm.

251. βακχεύοντ' P ; βακχεύοντας C ; πάτερ is not in P C.

252. εἰσορῶν νοῦν C ; εἰσορῶν οὖν P ; cp. 1060.

261. γάνος C ; γάμος P.

263. τῆς δυσσεβείας Reiske ; τῆς ἀσεβείας Pseudogreg. 191 ; τῆς εὐσεβείας P C.

Κάδμον τε, τὸν σπείραντα γηγενῇ στάχυν ;
'Εχίονος δ' ὦν παῖς καταισχύνεις γένος. 265

ΤΕ. ὅταν λάβῃ τις τῶν λόγων ἀνὴρ σοφὸς
καλὰς ἀφορμὰς, οὐ μέγ' ἔργον εὖ λέγειν·
σὺ δ' εὗτροχον μὲν γλῶσσαν ὡς φρονῶν ἔχεις,
ἐν τοῖς λόγοισι δ' οὐκ ἔνεισί σοι φρένες.
θρασὺς δὲ < γλῶσση > καὶ λέγειν οἷός τ' ἀνὴρ 270
κακὸς πολίτης γίγνεται νοῦν οὐκ ἔχων.
οὗτος δ' ὁ δαίμων ὁ νέος, ὃν σὺ διαγελαῖς,
οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην μέγεθος ἐξιπεῖν ὅσος
καθ' Ἑλλάδ' ἔσται· δύο γάρ, ὧ νεανία,
τὰ πρῶτ' ἐν ἀνθρώποισι, Δημήτηρ θεὰ— 275
Γῇ δ' ἐστίν, ὄνομα δ' ὁπότερον βούλει κάλει—
αὕτη μὲν ἐν ξηροῖσιν ἐκτρέφει βροτούς·
ὃς δ' ἦλθ' ἔπειτ' ἀντίπαλον ὁ Σεμέλης γόνος
βότρυος ὑγρὸν πῶμ' ἡὔρε κείσῃνέγκατο
θνητοῖς, ὃ παύει τοὺς ταλαιπώρους βροτούς
λύπης, ὅταν πλησθῶσιν ἀμπέλου ῥοῆς, 281,
ὑπνου τε λήθην τῶν καθ' ἡμέραν κακῶν
δίδωσιν, οὐδ' ἔστ' ἄλλο φάρμακον πόνων.
[οὗτος θεοῖσι σπένδεται θεὸς γεγώς,
ὥστε διὰ τοῦτον τὰγάθ' ἀνθρώπους ἔχειν. 285
καὶ καταγελαῖς νιν, ὡς ἐνερράφη Διὸς

270. θρασὺς δὲ γλῶσση Wecklein ; θρασὺς τε (δὲ C Ald.) δυνατὸς P Stob. ; θρασὺς δὲ, δυνατὸς καὶ λέγειν ὅς ἐστ' ἀνὴρ Shilleto ; θρασὺς τ' ἐν ἀστοῖς Badham ; see Comm.

276. ὄνομα C ; ὁ πόμα P.

278. ὃς δ' ἦλθ' ἔπειτ' ἀντίπαλον Housman ; ὃδ' ἦλθ' ἐπὶ τὰντίπαλον P ; ὃδ' ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὰντίπαλον C ; ὃς δ' ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὰντίπαλον vulg.

279. πῶμ' Elms. ; πόμ' P C.

282. ὑπνου P ; ὑπνον C, a reading conjectured by Milton.

284-297. bracketed by Dind. as spurious.

μηρῷ. διδάξω σ' ὡς καλῶς ἔχει τόδε.
 ἐπεὶ νιν ἦρπας' ἐκ πυρὸς κεραυνίου
 Ζεὺς, ἐς δ' Ὀλυμπον βρέφος ἀνήγαγεν νέον,
 "Ἦρα νιν ἦθελ' ἐκβαλεῖν ἀπ' οὐρανοῦ. 290
 Ζεὺς δ' ἀντεμηχανήσαθ', οἶα δὴ θεός.
 ῥήξας μέρος τι τοῦ χθόν' ἐγκυκλουμένου
 αἰθέρος ἔθηκε τόνδ' ὄμηρον, ἐκδιδοὺς
 Διόνυσον Ἦρας νεικέων· χρόνῳ δέ νιν
 βροτοὶ τραφῆναί φασιν ἐν μηρῷ Διὸς, 295
 ὄνομα μεταστήσαντες, ὅτι θεᾷ θεὸς
 "Ἦρα ποθ' ὠμήρευσε, συνθέντες λόγον.]
 μάντις δ' ὁ δαίμων ὅδε. τὸ γὰρ βακχεύσιμον
 καὶ τὸ μανιῶδες μαντικὴν πολλὴν ἔχει·
 ὅταν γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ἐς τὸ σῶμ' ἔλθῃ πολὺς, 300
 λέγειν τὸ μέλλον τοὺς μεμνηότας ποιεῖ.
 Ἀρεῶς τε μοῖραν μεταλαβὼν ἔχει τινά·
 στρατὸν γὰρ ἐν ὅπλοις ὄντα κἀπὶ τάξεσι
 φόβος διεπτόησε, πρὶν λόγχης θιγεῖν·
 μανία δὲ καὶ τοῦτ' ἐστὶ Διονύσου πάρα. 305
 ἔτ' αὐτὸν ὄψει κἀπὶ Δελφίσι πετραις
 πηδῶντα σὺν πεύκαισι δικόρυφον πλάκα,
 βάλλοντα καὶ σείοντα βακχεῖον κλάδον,
 μέγαν τ' ἂν Ἑλλάδ'. ἀλλ' ἐμοὶ, Πενθεῦ,
 πιθοῦ,
 μὴ τὸ κράτος αὔχει δύναμιν ἀνθρώποις ἔχειν,
 μῆδ', ἣν δοκῆς μὲν, (ἣ δὲ δόξα σου νοσεῖ,) 311
 φρονεῖν δόκει τι· τὸν θεὸν δ' ἐς γῆν δέχου,
 καὶ σπένδε καὶ βάκχευε καὶ στέφου κάρα.

289. νέον Ald. ; θεόν P C.

307. πεύκαισι C ; πεύκοισι P.

οὐχ ὁ Διόνυσος σωφρονεῖν ἀναγκάσει
 γυναικάς ἐς τὴν Κύπριν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ φύσει 315
 τὸ σωφρονεῖν ἔνεστιν ἐς τὰ πάντ' αἰεὶ.
 τοῦτο σκοπεῖν χρή· καὶ γὰρ ἐν βακχεύμασιν
 οὐδ' ἢ γε σώφρων οὐ διαφθαρήσεται.
 ὀρᾷς ; σὺ χαίρεις, ὅταν ἐφεστῶσιν πύλαις
 πολλοὶ, τὸ Πενθέως δ' ὄνομα μεγαλύνῃ πόλιν·
 κακῆϊνος, οἶμαι, τέρπεται τιμώμενος. 321

ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν καὶ Κάδμος, ὃν σὺ διαγελάς,
 κισσῷ τ' ἐρεψόμεσθα καὶ χορεύσομεν,
 πολὺ ξυνωρίς, ἀλλ' ὅμως χορευτέον,
 κοῦ θεομαχῆσω σὼν λόγων πεισθεὶς ὕπο. 325
 μαίνει γὰρ ὡς ἄλγιστα, κοῦτε φαρμάκοις
 ἄκῃ λάβοις ἂν οὔτ' ἄνευ τούτων νοσεῖς.

ΧΟ. ὦ πρέσβυ, Φοῖβόν τ' οὐ καταισχύνεις λόγοις,
 τιμῶν τε Βρόμιον σωφρονεῖς, μέγαν θεόν.

ΚΑ. ὦ παῖ, καλῶς σοι Τειρεσίας παρήνευσεν. 330
 οἴκει μεθ' ἡμῶν, μὴ θύραζε τῶν νόμων.
 νῦν γὰρ πέτει τε καὶ φρονῶν οὐδὲν φρονεῖς.
 κεῖ μὴ γὰρ ἔστιν ὁ θεὸς οὗτος, ὡς σὺ φῆς,
 παρὰ σοὶ λεγέσθω· καὶ καταψεύδου καλῶς
 ὡς ἔστι, Σεμέλῃ θ' ἵνα δοκῇ θεὸν τεκεῖν, 335
 ἡμῖν τε τιμὴ παντὶ τῷ γένει προσῇ.
 ὀρᾷς τὸν Ἀκταίωνος ἄθλιον μόρον ;
 ὃν ὠμόσιτοι σκύλακες ἄς ἐθρέψατο
 διεσπάσαντο κρεῖσσον' ἐν κυναγίαις

316. This verse is found also in Hippol. 80.

327. ἄνευ τούτων P C ; ἄνευ του θεῶν Burges ; ἄνευ τούτων ἔσει Wieseler ; ἀνιάτως νοσεῖς is suggested by Sandys.

335. Σεμέλῃ θ' Tyrwhitt ; σεμέλης P C.

337. Ἀκταίωνος P ; Ἀκτέωνος C² ; so in 230, 1227, 1291.

- Ἄρτεμιδος εἶναι κομπάσαντ' ἐν ὀργάσιν· 340
 δὲ μὴ πάθης σύ· δεῦρό σου στέψω κάρα
 κισσῷ· μεθ' ἡμῶν τῷ θεῷ τιμὴν δίδου.
- ΠΕ. οὐ μὴ προσοίσεις χεῖρα, βακχεύσεις δ' ἰὼν,
 μηδ' ἐξομόρξει μωρίαν τὴν σὴν ἐμοί ;
 τῆς σῆς δ' ἀνοίας τόνδε τὸν διδάσκαλον 345
 δίκην μέτειμι. στειχέτω τις ὡς τάχος,
 ἐλθὼν δὲ θάκους τοῦδ', ἵν' οἴωνοσκοπεῖ,
 μοχλοῖς τριαίνου κἀνάτρεψον ἔμπαλιν,
 ἄνω κάτω τὰ πάντα συγχέας ὁμοῦ,
 καὶ στέμματ' ἀνέμοις καὶ θυέλλαισιν μέθες·
 μάλιστα γάρ νιν δῆξομαι δράσας τάδε. 351
 οἱ δ' ἀνὰ πόλιν στείχοντες ἐξιχνεύσατε
 τὸν θηλύμορφον ξένον, ὃς ἐσφέρει νόσον
 καινὴν γυναιξὶ καὶ λέχῃ λυμαίνεται.
 κἄνπερ λάβητε, δέσμιον πορεύσατε 355
 δεῦρ' αὐτὸν, ὡς ἂν λευσίμου δίκης τυχὼν
 θάνῃ, πικρὰν βάκχευσιν ἐν Θήβαις ἰδὼν.
- ΤΕ. ὦ σχέτλι', ὡς οὐκ οἶσθα ποῦ ποτ' εἰ λόγων.
 μέμνηας ἤδη καὶ πρὶν ἐξεστὼς φρενῶν.
 στείχωμεν ἡμεῖς, Κάδμε, κἄξαιτώμεθα 360
 ὑπὲρ τε τούτου, καίπερ ὄντος ἀγρίου,
 ὑπὲρ τε πόλεως τὸν θεὸν μηδὲν νέον
 δρᾶν. ἀλλ' ἔπου μοι κισσίνου βάκτρον μέτα·
 πειρῶ δ' ἀνορθοῦν σῶμ' ἐμὸν, κἀγὼ τὸ σόν·

343. καὶ βακχεύσεις δ' C.

345. σῆς δ' Matth. ; σῆς P C ; τόνδε P ; τήνδε C.

346. δίκην Elms. ; δίκη P C.

347. τοῦδ' Musgr. ; τούσδ' P C.

348. τριαίνου C ; τριαίνης P Ald.

359. ἐξεστὼς Badham ; ἐξέστης P C.

γέροντε δ' αἰσχρὸν δύο πεσεῖν· ἴτω δ' ὅμως. 365
 τῷ Βακχίῳ γὰρ τῷ Διὸς δουλευτέον.
 Πενθεὺς δ' ὅπως μὴ πένθος εἰσοίσει δόμοις
 τοῖς σοῖσι, Κάδμε· μαντικῇ μὲν οὐ λέγω,
 τοῖς πράγμασιν δέ· μῶρα γὰρ μῶρος λέγει.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

στροφὴ α'.

᾽Οσία, πότνα θεῶν, 370
 ᾽Οσία δ', ἃ κατὰ γὰν
 χρυσέαν πτέρυγα φέρεις,
 τάδε Πενθέως αἶεις ;
 αἶεις οὐχ ὅσιαν
 ὕβριν ἐς τὸν Βρόμιον, 375
 τὸν Σεμέλας, τὸν παρὰ καλλιστεφάνοις
 εὐφροσύναις δαίμονα πρῶτον μακάρων ; ὃς
 τάδ' ἔχει,
 θιασεύειν τε χοροῖς
 μετὰ τ' αὐλοῦ γελάσαι 380
 ἀποπαῦσαί τε μερίμνας, ὅποταν βότρυνος ἔλθῃ
 γάνος ἐν δαιτὶ θεῶν,
 κισσοφόροις δ' ἐν θαλίαις ἀνδράσι κρατὴρ
 ὕπνον ἀμφιβάλλῃ.

ἀντιστροφὴ α'.

ἀχαλίνων στομάτων 385

365. γέροντε C ; γέροντες P.

372. χρυσέαν Matth. ; χρύσεα P C ; χρυσέα πτέρυγι φέρει Thompson, who compares Herc. Fur. 653 πτεροῖς φορεῖσθω.

384. ἀμφιβάλλῃ Barnes ; ἀμφιβάλλῃ P C, which omit one of ΛΛ just as in 1060 one of CC is omitted.

ἀνόμου τ' ἀφροσύνας
 τὸ τέλος δυστυχία·
 ὁ δὲ τᾶς ἀσυχίας
 βίωτος καὶ τὸ φρονεῖν
 ἀσάλευτόν τε μένει 390
 καὶ ξυνέχει δώματα· πόρσω γὰρ ὅμως
 αἰθέρα ναίοντες ὀρώσιν τὰ βροτῶν οὐρανίδαι.
 τὸ σοφὸν δ' οὐ σοφία, 395
 τό τε μὴ θνατὰ φρονεῖν
 βραχὺς αἰών· ἐπὶ τούτῳ δέ τις ἂν μεγάλη
 διώκων τὰ παρόντ' οὐχὶ φέροι. 399
 μαινομένων οἶδε τρόποι καὶ κακοβούλων παρ'
 ἔμοιγε φωτῶν. 402

στροφή β'.

ἰκοίμαν ποτὶ Κύπρον,
 νᾶσον τᾶς Ἀφροδίτας,
 ἐν ᾗ θελξίφρονες νέμονται θνατοῖσιν Ἑρωτες,
 Πάφον θ', ἂν θ' ἐκατόστομοι 406
 βαρβάρου ποταμοῦ ῥοαὶ
 καρπίζουσιν ἄνομβρον.

391. ὅμως Stob. ; ἀλλ' ὅμως P C, which, ignoring the metre, as usual, present a familiar collocation of conjunctions.

396. τό τε μὴ θνατὰ φρονεῖν βραχὺς αἰών. This punctuation was first adequately defended by Sandys ; see Comm. Commonly a colon is placed after φρονεῖν.

397. ἐπὶ τούτῳ P C ; ἐπὶ τούτου Paley ; but this could not mean 'in this life' ; it could only mean 'in this man's life.' φέροι Tyrwhitt ; φέρει P C.

405. ἐν ᾗ Nauck ; ἵνα P C ; ἵν' οἱ Heath.

406. Πάφον θ', ἂν θ' Ed. ; Πάφον θ' ἂν P C ; χθόνα θ' ἂν with ἴσα in antistr. vulg.

408. ἄνομβρον Matth. ; ἄνομβροι P C.

οὐ θ' ἄ καλλιστενομένα
 Πιερία μούσειος ἔδρα, 410
 σεμνὰ κλιτὺς Ὀλύμπου,
 ἐκεῖσ' ἄγε μ', ὦ Βρόμιε, Βρόμιε,
 προβακχῆιε δαῖμον.
 ἐκεῖ Χάριτες, ἐκεῖ δὲ Πόθος·
 ἐκεῖ δὲ βάκχαισι θέμις ὀργιάζειν. 415

ἀντιστροφή β'.

ὁ δαίμων ὁ Διὸς παῖς
 χαίρει μὲν θαλλάισιν,
 φιλεῖ δ' ὀλβοδότειραν Εἰρήναν, κουροτρόφον
 θεάν.
 ἴσαν δ' ἔς τε τὸν ὄλβιον 421
 τὸν τε χείρονα δῶκ' ἔχειν
 οἴνου τέρψιν ἄλυπον.
 μισεῖ δ' ὧ μὴ ταῦτα μέλει,
 κατὰ φάος νύκτας τε φίλας 425
 εὐαίωνα διαζῆν,
 σοφὰν δ' ἀπέχειν πραπίδα φρένα τε
 περισσῶν παρὰ φωτῶν·
 τὸ πλήθος ὅ τι τὸ φαυλότερον 430
 ἐνόμισε χρῆται τε, τότε τοι λέγοιμ' ἄν.

409. οὐ θ' ἄ Schöne quoted by Sandys who reads σδ δ' ἄ; but Schöne seems to be right in saying that in such enumerations as this τε is the particle usually employed; the constr. is ἄγε μ' ἐκεῖσ' οὐ. P C give ὅπου δ' ἄ which violates the metre; ποῦ δ' ἄ as a question Nauck who is followed by most edd.; but the rhetorical question is clearly out of place here.

421. ἴσαν C²; ἴσα P C¹.

427. σοφὰν P C; σοφὸν Ald. πραπίδα C; παρ' ἀσπίδα P.

430. ὅ τι τὸ Brunck; ὅτιπερ P C¹; ὅτι τε C² Ald.

431. τότε τοι λέγοιμ' ἄν C² Ald.; ἐν τῷδε λεγοίμην ἄν P C¹.

ΘΕΡΑΠΩΝ.

Πενθεῦ, πάρεσμεν τήνδ' ἄγραν ἡγρευκότες,
 ἐφ' ἣν ἔπεμψας, οὐδ' ἄκρανθ' ὠρμήσαμεν. 435
 ὁ θῆρ δ' ὅδ' ἡμῖν πρᾶος, οὐδ' ὑπέσπασε
 φυγῇ πόδ', ἀλλ' ἔδωκεν οὐκ ἄκων χέρας,
 οὐκ ὠχρὸς, οὐδ' ἥλλαξεν οἰνωπὸν γένυν,
 γελῶν δὲ καὶ δεῖν καπάγειν ἐφίετο,
 ἔμενέ τε, τοῦμόν εὐπρεπὲς ποιούμενος. 440
 καγὼ δι' αἰδοῦς εἶπον, ὦ ξέν', οὐχ ἐκὼν
 ἄγω σε, Πενθέως δ', ὅς μ' ἔπεμψ', ἐπιστολαῖς.
 ἅς δ' αὖ σὺ βάκχας εἶρξας, ἅς συνήρπασας
 κᾶδησας ἐν δεσμοῖσι πανδηήμου στέγης,
 φροῦδαί γ' ἐκείναι λελυμέναι πρὸς ὀργάδας 445
 σκιρτῶσι, Βρόμιον ἀνακαλούμεναι θεόν.
 αὐτόματα δ' αὐταῖς δεσμὰ διελύθη ποδῶν,
 κληῖδες τ' ἀνῆκαν θύρετρ' ἄνευ θνητῆς χερὸς.
 πολλῶν δ' ὅδ' ἀνὴρ θαυμάτων ἤκει πλέως
 ἐς τάσδε Θήβας· σοὶ δὲ τᾶλλα χρὴ μέλειν. 450

ΠΕ. μαίνεσθε· χειρῶν τοῦδ' ἐν ἄρκυσιν γὰρ ὦν

438. οὐκ Kirchhoff; οὐδ' P C; these wrong assimilations are frequent errors in *codices*.

440. εὐπρεπὲς P C; εὐπετὲς Nauck; εὐτρεπὲς Canter.

442. ἄγω σε C; ἐγώ σε P.

447. ποδῶν P C; πεδῶν Meineke; but see Comm.

451. μαίνεσθε. . . ὦν P C; χεῖρον Bothe; C has gloss τοῦδ'· ἐμοῦ which is the index of the true reading and meaning. Prof. Mahaffy testifies after a careful examination of C that it has the stop *a prima manu* after μαίνεσθε, that is, that there is not merely a stop, which might have been inserted later, but that there is between μαίνεσθε and χειρῶν the regular space for a stop, and in that space the mark of punctuation. P has a superscribed conjecture λάξυσθε probably taken from 503 and plainly wrong here. Sandys and most modern edd. accept Burges' μέθεσθε, for which I cannot see that there is any evidence. Certainly the writer of the conjecture λάξυσθε in P was sure that this was not the reading when he hazarded a conjecture diametrically opposed to it. See Comm.

οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτως ὠκὺς ὥστε μ' ἐκφυγεῖν.
 ἀτὰρ τὸ μὲν σῶμ' οὐκ ἄμορφος εἶ, ξένη,
 ὥς ἐς γυναικάς, ἐφ' ὅπερ ἐς Θήβας πάρει.
 πλόκαμός τε γάρ σου ταναὸς οὐ πάλης ὕπο, 455
 γένυν παρ' αὐτὴν κεχυμένος, πόθου πλέως·
 λευκὴν δὲ χροιάν ἐς παρασκευὴν ἔχεις,
 οὐχ ἡλίου βολαῖσιν, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ σκιᾶς,
 τὴν Ἀφροδίτην καλλονῇ θηρώμενος.
 πρῶτον μὲν οὖν μοι λέξον ὅστις εἶ γένος. 460

- ΔΙ. οὐ κόμπος οὐδεὶς· ῥάδιον δ' εἰπεῖν τόδε·
 τὸν ἀνθεμώδη Τμῶλον οἰσθά που κλύων.
 ΠΕ. οἶδ', ὃς τὸ Σάρδεων ἄστνυ περιβάλλει κύκλῳ.
 ΔΙ. ἐντεῦθεν εἰμι, Λυδία δέ μοι πατρίς.
 ΠΕ. πόθεν δὲ τελετὰς τάσδ' ἄγεις εἰς Ἑλλάδα ; 465
 ΔΙ. Διόνυσος ἡμᾶς εἰσέβησ' ὁ τοῦ Διός.
 ΠΕ. Ζεὺς δ' ἔστ' ἐκεῖ τις, ὃς νέους τίκτει θεοὺς ;
 ΔΙ. οὐκ, ἀλλ' ὁ Σεμέλην ἐνθάδε ζεύξας γάμοις.
 ΠΕ. πότερα δὲ νύκτωρ σ' ἢ κατ' ὄμμ' ἠνάγκασεν ;
 ΔΙ. ὀρών ὀρώντα, καὶ δίδωσιν ὄργια. 470
 ΠΕ. τὰ δ' ὄργι' ἐστὶ τίν' ἰδέαν ἔχοντά σοι ;
 ΔΙ. ἄρρητ' ἀβακχεύτοισιν εἰδέναι βροτῶν.
 ΠΕ. ἔχει δ' ὄνησιν τοῖσι θύουσιν τίνα ;
 ΔΙ. οὐ θέμις ἀκοῦσαί σ', ἔστι δ' ἄξι' εἰδέναι.
 ΠΕ. εὖ τοῦτ' ἐκιβδήλευσας, ἵν' ἀκοῦσαι θέλω. 475
 ΔΙ. ἀσέβειαν ἀσκοῦντ' ὄργι' ἐχθαίρει θεοῦ.
 ΠΕ. τὸν θεὸν ὀρᾶν γὰρ φῆς σαφῶς, ποῖός τις ἦν ;

466. εἰσέβησ' Abresch ; εὐσέβησ' P C.

468. οὐκ, ἀλλ' ὃς (δ C) σεμέλης ἐνθάδ' ἔξενξεν γάμοις P C.

469. C omits σ'.

475. θέλω Victorius ; θέλων P C.

477. τὸν . . . ἦν Musgr. ; τὸν θεὸν γὰρ ὀρᾶν φῆς σαφῶς οἶός τις ἦ with συ superscr. before φῆς P ; ὦν for ἦ C.

- ΔΙ. ὁποῖος ἤθελ'· οὐκ ἐγὼ 'τασσον τόδε.
 ΠΕ. τοῦτ' αὖ παρωχέτευσας εἷ κούδεν λέγων.
 ΔΙ. δόξει τις ἀμαθεῖ σοφὰ λέγων οὐκ εἶ φρονεῖν. 480
 ΠΕ. ἦλθες δὲ πρῶτα δεῦρ' ἄγων τὸν δαίμονα ;
 ΔΙ. πᾶς ἀναχορεύει βαρβάρων τάδ' ὄργια.
 ΠΕ. φρονοῦσι γὰρ κάκιον Ἑλλήνων πολὺ.
 ΔΙ. τάδ' εἶ γε μᾶλλον· οἱ νόμοι δὲ διάφοροι.
 ΠΕ. τὰ δ' ἱρὰ νύκτωρ ἢ μεθ' ἡμέραν τελεῖς ; 485
 ΔΙ. νύκτωρ τὰ πολλὰ· σεμνότητ' ἔχει σκότος.
 ΠΕ. τοῦτ' ἐς γυναῖκας δόλιόν ἐστι καὶ σαθρόν.
 ΔΙ. κὰν ἡμέρα τό γ' αἰσχρὸν ἐξεύροι τις ἄν.
 ΠΕ. δίκην σε δοῦναι δεῖ σοφισμάτων κακῶν.
 ΔΙ. σὲ δ' ἀμαθίας γε κάσεβούντ' ἐς τὸν θεόν. 490
 ΠΕ. ὥς θρασὺς ὁ βάκχος κούκ ἀγύμναστος λόγων.
 ΔΙ. εἴφ' ὃ τι παθεῖν δεῖ· τί με τὸ δεινὸν ἐργάσει ;
 ΠΕ. πρῶτον μὲν ἄβρὸν βόστρυχον τεμῶ σέθεν.
 ΔΙ. ἱερὸς ὁ πλόκαμος· τῷ θεῷ δ' αὐτὸν τρέφω.
 ΠΕ. ἔπειτα θύρσον τόνδε παράδος ἐκ χεροῖν. 495
 ΔΙ. αὐτός μ' ἀφαιροῦ· τόνδε Διονύσου φορῶ.
 ΠΕ. εἴρκταίσι τ' ἔνδον σῶμα σὸν φυλάξομεν.
 ΔΙ. λύσει μ' ὁ δαίμων αὐτὸς, ὅταν ἐγὼ θέλω.
 ΠΕ. ὅταν γε καλέσης αὐτὸν ἐν βάκχαις σταθεῖς.
 ΔΙ. καὶ νῦν ἂ πάσχω πλησίον παρὼν ὄρᾳ. 500
 ΠΕ. καὶ ποῦ 'στιν ; οὐ γὰρ φανερὸς ὄμμασιν γ'
 ἐμοῖς.
 ΔΙ. παρ' ἐμοί· σὺ δ' ἀσεβῆς αὐτὸς ὢν οὐκ εἰσορᾷς.

484. P omits δὲ before διάφοροι ; the copyists of P and C¹ were very ignorant of metre and quantity ; see 477, 490, 503, 669.

490. σὲ . . . κάσεβούντ' C² ; σὲ δ' ἀμαθίας ἀσεβούντ' P C¹ ; γ' οὐκ εὐσεβούντ' Elms. ; γε τὸν ἀσεβούντ' Porson Sandys ; αὐ δυσσεβούντ' Housman.

- ΠΕ. λάζυσθε, καταφρονεῖ με καὶ Θήβας ὁδε.
 ΔΙ. αὐδῶ με μὴ δεῖν σωφρονῶν οὐ σῶφροσιν.
 ΠΕ. ἐγὼ δὲ δεῖν γ' ὁ κυριώτερος σέθεν. 505
 ΔΙ. † οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅτι ζῆς, οὐδ' ὀρᾶς οὐθ' ὅστις
 εἶ ; †
 ΠΕ. Πενθεὺς, Ἀγαύης παῖς, πατρὸς δ' Ἐχίονος.
 ΔΙ. ἐνδυστυχῆσαι τοῦνομ' ἐπιτήδειος εἶ.
 ΠΕ. χώρει· καθείρξατ' αὐτὸν ἵππικαῖς πέλας
 φάτναισιν, ὥς ἂν σκότιον εἰσορᾷ κνέφας. 510
 ἐκεῖ χόρευε· τάσδε δ' ἄς ἄγων πάρει
 κακῶν ξυνεργοὺς ἢ διεμπολήσομεν,
 ἢ χεῖρα δούπου τοῦδε καὶ βύρσης κτύπους
 παύσας ἐφ' ἱστοῖς δμῳίδας κεκτῆσομαι.
 ΔΙ. στείχοιμ' ἄν· ὅ τι γὰρ μὴ χρεῶν, οὔτοι
 χρεῶν 515
 παθεῖν· ἀτάρ τοι τῶνδ' ἄποιν' ὑβρισμάτων
 μέτεισι Διόνυσός σ', ὃν οὐκ εἶναι
 λέγεις·
 ἡμᾶς γὰρ ἀδικῶν κείνον ἐς δεσμοὺς ἄγεις.

503. με C²; μου P C¹.

505. ὁ is inserted by Kirchhoff.

506. οὐκ . . . εἶ P C; οὐκ. . . ἔθ' ὅστις εἶ Elms.; οὐδ' ὁ δρᾶς Reiske; ὁ τίσεις Schöne; ὅ τι ζῆς Dind.; οὐκ οἶσθ' ἀτίζων οὐθ' ὁ δρᾶς οὐθ' ὅστις εἶ Wecklein; τοῦθ' ὅστις εἶ Macnaghten; οὐκ οἶσθ' ὅτι ζεῖς οὐδ' ὀρᾶς, οὐθ' ὅστις εἶ—with aposiopesis Munro; ὁ βάζεις οὐθ' ὁ δρᾶς Cobet; I formerly conjectured ἄρ' εἰσέτι ζῆς on the principle that Pseudogreg. 279 has this rare word, which does not occur elsewhere in the dramas out of which he composed his *cento*. On this principle I still adhere to ἄρδην in 1352; but I have thought it better here to present the corrupt text obelised.

513. κτύπους P; κτύπου C, which is probably a correction; I give κτύπους on the principle *Proclivi lectioni praestat ardua*, when the hard reading is quite susceptible of explanation.

514. παύσας P; πάσας C.

515. οὔτοι Porson; οὔτε P; οὔτι C.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

στροφή α'.

Ἀχελώου θύγατερ,
 πότνι, εὐπάρθενε Δίρκα, σὺ γὰρ ἐν σαῖς 520
 ποτε παγαῖς τὸ Διὸς βρέφος ἔλαβες,
 ὅτε μῆρῳ πυρὸς ἐξ ἀθανάτου Ζεὺς
 ὁ τεκὼν ἥρπασέ νιν, τὰδ' ἀναβοάσας, 525
 "ἴθι, Διθύραμβ', ἐμὴν ἄρσενα τάνδε βᾶθι
 νηδύν·
 ἀναφάνω σε τόδ', ὦ Βάκχιε, Θήβαις ὀνο-
 μάζειν."
 σὺν δέ μ', ὦ μάκαιρα Δίρκα, στεφαναφόρους
 ἀπωθεῖ 530
 θιάσους ἔχουσιν ἐν σοί. τί μ' ἀναίνει; τί
 με φεύγεις;
 ἔτι ναὶ τὰν βοτρυνώδη Διονύσου χάριν οἶνας
 ἔτι σοι 535
 τοῦ Βρομίου μελήσει.

ἀντιστροφή α'.

[οἶαν οἶαν ὀργάν] ἀναφαίνει χθόνιον 538
 γένος ἐκφύς τε δράκοντός ποτε Πενθεὺς,
 ὃν Ἐχίων ἐφύτευσε χθόνιος, 540
 ἀγριωπὸν τέρας, οὐ φῶτα βρότειον,

525. ἀναβοάσας P C; C has on βρέφος and on ἀναβ. a gloss ἀντι μιᾶς which means that the two syllables are metrically equivalent to one, but does not justify our giving ἀναβώσας with Nauck or ἀμβοάσας with Dindorf.

527. ἀναφάνω Elms.; ἀναφανῶ P C; ἀναφαίνω vulg.

538. On οἶαν C has a gloss περισσόν; see Comm.

φόνιον δ' ὥστε γίγαντ' ἀντίπαλον θεοῖς, 544
 ὃς ἔμ' ἐν βρόχοισι τὰν τοῦ Βρομίου τάχα
 ξυνάψει,

τὸν ἐμὸν δ' ἐντὸς ἔχει δώματος ἤδη θιασώταν
 σκοτίαις κρυπτὸν ἐν εἰρκταῖς· ἐσορᾶς τάδ', ὦ
 Διὸς παῖ 550

Διόνυσε, σοὺς προφήτας ἐν ἀμίλλαισιν ἀνάγκας ;

μόλε χρυσῶπα τινάσσω, ἄνα, θύρσον κατ'
 Ὀλύμπου, φονίου δ'
 ἀνδρὸς ὕβριν κατάσχεις. 555

ἐπῳδός.

πόθι Νύσας ἄρα τᾶς θηροτρόφου θυρσοφορεῖς
 θιάσους, ὦ Διόνυσ', ἥ κορυφαῖς Κωρυκiais ;
 τάχα δ' ἐν ταῖς πολυδένδροισιν Ὀλύμπου 560
 θαλάμαις, ἔνθα ποτ' Ὀρφεὺς κιθαρίζων
 ξύναγεν δένδρεα μούσαις, ξύναγεν θήρας
 ἀγρώτας·

μάκαρ ὦ Πιερία, 565
 σέβεται σ' Εὖτιος, ἥξει τε χορεύσων
 ἅμα βακχεύμασι, τὸν τ' ὠκυρόαν

545. ὃς ἔμ' ἐν Dobree ; ὅς με P C.

547. C omits δ'.

549. σκ. κρ. ἐν εἰρκταῖς P C ; it is easy to make this verse correspond exactly with the antistrophe by reading with Herm. σκοτίαισι κρυπτὸν εἰρκταῖς ; but Ionics *a minore* in *anacalasis* may correspond to regular Ionic feet.

551. σοὺς C ; σὰς P.

554. Ὀλύμπου Kirchhoff ; Ὀλυμπον P C.

560. ταῖς . . . θαλάμαις Barnes ; ταῖς . . . θαλάμοις P C. πολυδένδροισιν C² ; πολυδένδρεσιν C¹ ; πολυδένδραισιν P.

565. μάκαρ Herm. ; μάκαιρ' P C.

διαβὰς Ἀξιὸν εἰλισσομένας μαινάδας
ἄξει, 570

Λυδίαν τε, τὸν εὐδαιμονίας
βροτοῖς ὀλβοδόταν,
πατέρα τε, τὸν ἔκλυον
εὖιππον χώραν ὕδασιν
καλλίστοισι λιπαίνειν. 575

ΔΙ. ἰὼ,
κλύετ' ἐμᾶς κλύετ' αὐδᾶς,
ἰὼ βάκχαι, ἰὼ βάκχαι.

ΧΟ. α'. τίς ὄδε, τίς, πόθεν ὄδ' ὁ κέλαδος ἀνά μ'
ἐκάλεσεν Εὐίου;

ΔΙ. ἰὼ ἰὼ, πάλιν αὐδῶ, 580
ὁ Σεμέλας, ὁ Διὸς παῖς.

ΧΟ. β'. ἰὼ ἰὼ δέσποτα, δέσποτα,
μόλε νυν ἀμέτερον ἐς θίασον, ὦ
Βρόμιε, Βρόμιε, πέδον χθονὸς ἔνοσι πότ-
νια. 585

ᾶ ᾶ·
τάχα τὰ Πενθέως μέλαθρα διατινάζεται
πесήμασιν.

ΧΟ. γ'. ὁ Διόνυσος ἀνὰ μέλαθρα· σέβετέ νιν.

ΧΟ. δ'. σέβομεν ὦ. 590
εἶδετε λάϊνα κίοσιν ἔμβολα
διάδρομα τάδε; Βρόμιος ἀλαλάζεται στέγας
ἔσω.

ΔΙ. ἄπτε κεραύνιον αἶθοπα λαμπάδα·
σύμφλεγε σύμφλεγε δώματα Πενθέως. 595

ΧΟ. ε'. ᾶ ᾶ·

πῦρ οὐ λεύσσεις οὐδ' αὐγάξεις
 Σεμέλας ἱερὸν ἀμφὶ τάφον, ἄν
 ποτε κεραυνόβολος ἔλιπε φλόγα
 δίου βροντᾶς ;
 δίκετε πεδόσε τρομερὰ σώματα,
 δίκετε, μαινάδες·

600

ὁ γὰρ ἄναξ ἄνω κάτω τιθεὶς ἔπεισι
 μέλαθρα τάδε Διὸς γόνος.

ΔΙ. βάρβαροι γυναῖκες, οὕτως ἐκπεπληγμένοι
 φόβῳ

πρὸς πέδῳ πεπτώκατ' ; ἦσθησθ', ὡς ἔοικε,
 Βακχίου

605

διατινάξαντος τὸ Πενθέως· ἀλλ' ἄγ', ἐξανίστατε
 σῶμα, καὶ θαρσεῖτε, σάρκας ἐξαμείψασαι
 τρόμον.

ΧΟ. ᾧ φάος μέγιστον ἡμῖν εὐίου βακχεύματος,
 ὡς ἐσεῖδον ἀσμένῃ σε, μονάδ' ἔχουσ' ἐρημίαν.

ΔΙ. εἰς ἀθυμίαν ἀφίκεσθ', ἡνίκ' εἰσεπεμπόμην, 610
 Πενθέως ὡς ἐς σκοτεινὰς ὀρκάνας πεσούμενος ;

ΧΟ. πῶς γὰρ οὐ ; τίς μοι φύλαξ ἦν, εἰ σὺ συμ-
 φορᾶς τύχοις ;

ἀλλὰ πῶς ἡλευθερώθης ἀνδρὸς ἀνοσίου τυχών ;

596. αὐγάξεις Nauck ; αὐγάξει P C omitting one of two σσ as in 1060.

599. σώματα Etymologicum Magnum and Schol. on Phoen. 641 ; δώματα P C.

601. τιθεὶς C ; τίθη corrected to τίθει P.

602. C adds Διόνυσος which is clearly a gloss.

606. διατινάξαντος . . . ἐξανίστατε Schöne ; διατινάξαντος δῶμα πενθέως ἀλλ' ἐξανίστατε P C ; δ. τὰ Πενθέως δώματ', ἀλλ' ἀνίστατε Musgrave.

607. σάρκας . . . τρόμον P C ; σάρκας . . . τρόμου Reiske, Musgrave ; σαρκὸς . . . τρόμον vulg.

ΔΙ. αὐτὸς ἐξέσωσ' ἐμαυτὸν ῥαδίως ἄνευ πόνου.

ΧΟ. οὐδέ σου ξυνήψε χεῖρα δεσμίοισιν ἐν βρό-
χοις; 615

ΔΙ. ταῦτα καὶ καθύβρισ' αὐτὸν, ὅτι με δεσμεύειν
δοκῶν
οὔτ' ἔθιγεν οὔθ' ἤψαθ' ἡμῶν, ἐλπίσιν δ' ἐβόσ-
κετο.

πρὸς φάτναις δὲ ταῦρον εὐρὼν, οὐ καθείρξ'
ἡμᾶς ἄγων,

τῷδε περὶ βρόχους ἔβαλλε γόνασι καὶ χηλαῖς
ποδῶν,

θυμὸν ἐκπνέων, ἰδρῶτα σώματος στάζων
ἄπο, 620

χείλεσιν διδοὺς ὀδόντας· πλησίον δ' ἐγὼ
παρῶν

ἥσυχος θάσσω· ἔλευσσον· ἐν δὲ τῷδε τῷ
χρόνῳ

ἀντιναξ' ἐλθὼν ὁ Βάκχος δῶμα, καὶ μητρὸς
τάφῳ

πῦρ ἀνήψ'. ὁ δ', ὥς ἐσεῖδε, δώματ' αἶθεσθαι
δοκῶν

ἦσ' ἐκείσε κᾶτ' ἐκείσε, δμῶσιν Ἀχελῶον
φέρειν 625

ἐννέπων, ἅπας δ' ἐν ἔργῳ δοῦλος ἦν μάτην
πονῶν.

διαμεθεῖς δὲ τόνδε μόχθον, ὥς ἐμοῦ πεφευγόςτος,
ἵεται ξίφος κελαινὸν ἀρπάσας δόμων ἔσω.

κᾶθ' ὁ Βρόμιος, ὥς ἔμοιγε φαίνεται, δόξαν
λέγω,

φάσμ' ἐποίησεν κατ' αὐλήν· ὁ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦθ'
ὥρμημένος 630

ἦσσε κακέντει φαεννὸν αἰθέρ', ὡς σφάζων
ἐμέ.

πρὸς δὲ τοῖσδ' αὐτῷ τάδ' ἄλλα Βάκχιος
λυμαίνεται·

δώματ' ἔρρηξεν χαμᾶζε· συντεθράνωται δ'
ἅπαν

πικροτάτους ἰδόντι δεσμούςς τοὺς ἐμούς· κόπου
δ' ὑπο 634

διαμεθεῖς ξίφος παρεῖται. πρὸς θεὸν γὰρ ὦν
ἀνὴρ

ἐς μάχην ἐλθεῖν ἐτόλμησ'· †ἦσυχος δ' ἐκ
βάκχας ἄγων†

δωμάτων ἦκω πρὸς ὑμᾶς Πενθέως οὐ φρον-
τίσας.

ὡς δέ μοι δοκεῖ, ψοφεῖ γοῦν ἀρβύλη δόμων
ἔσω,

ἐς προνώπιν αὐτίχ' ἤξει. τί ποτ' ἄρ' ἐκ
τούτων ἐρεῖ;

630. **φάσμ'** Jacobs; *φῶς* P C; *φῶτ'* has not been suggested, yet when we consider the simplicity of the Euripidean style it is far from improbable; *φῶτ'* 'a man' seems to me more Euripidean than *φάσμα*; the neut. *τοῦθ'* following emphasises that fact that the 'man' was only a semblance.

631. **αἰθέρ'** is supplied by Canter. We can only suppose that by some curious oversight both the *codices* overlooked this word which certainly comes from Eur., just as C overlooked the equally essential *παρεῖται* in 635.

636. I have thought it better to present to my readers the corrupt words of the mss than to put before them a conjecture which however convenient has no real basis. Bothe's *ἦσυχος δ' ἐκβὰς ἐγὼ* has been generally accepted, but I have not the least confidence that it comes from Eur. Now we have only to suppose that a copyist wrote *ησ* twice over, and we have a very

ῥαδίως γὰρ αὐτὸν οἶσω, καὶ πνέων ἔλθῃ
μέγα. 640

πρὸς σοφοῦ γὰρ ἀνδρὸς ἀσκεῖν σῶφρον'
εὐοργησίαν.

ΠΕ. πέπονθα δεινά· διαπέφευγέ μ' ὁ ξένος,
ὃς ἄρτι δεσμοῖς ἦν κατηναγκασμένος.
ἔα ἔα.

ὄδ' ἐστὶν ἀνὴρ· τί τάδε; πῶς προνώπιος 645
φαίνει πρὸς οἴκοις τοῖς ἐμοῖς, ἔξω βεβῶς;

ΔΙ. στήσον πόδ', ὀργῇ δ' ὑπόθεες ἥσυχον πόδα.

ΠΕ. πόθεν σὺ δεσμὰ διαφυγὼν ἔξω περᾶς;

ΔΙ. οὐκ εἶπον ἢ οὐκ ἤκουσας ὅτι λύσει μέ τις;

ΠΕ. τίς; τοὺς λόγους γὰρ ἐσφέρεις καινῶς ἀεί. 650

ΔΙ. ὃς τὴν πολύβοτρυν ἄμπελον φύει βροτοῖς.

ΠΕ. ὠνείδισας δὴ τοῦτο Διονύσῳ καλόν.

ΔΙ. * * * * *

ΠΕ. κλήειν κελεύω πάντα πύργον ἐν κύκλῳ.

ΔΙ. τί δ' ; οὐχ ὑπερβαίνουσι καὶ τείχη θεοί ;

possible reading, ἐς μάχην ἐλθεῖν ἐτόλμησ'· εὐχος ἐς βάκχας δ' ἄγων, 'bringing victory to the bacchanals, I come before you recking nought of the (ruined) house of Pentheus.' Ald. actually has ἐτόλμ' ἥσυχος which would naturally represent ἐτόλμησ' εὐχος wrongly divided. The words εὐχος ἐς βάκχας are so closely connected together, signifying a 'Maenad-triumph,' that δ' is not really out of its place. The thing to remember is that Bothe's reading though quite suitable to the context does not afford grounds to account for the fact that if the poet wrote ἥσυχος δ' ἐκβάς ἐγὼ our mss give us ἥσυχος δ' ἐκ βάκχας ἄγων, thus presenting, instead of a perfectly intelligible expression, words which violate the metre and are intelligible only on the hypothesis of a strange *tnesis*.

641. ἀσκεῖν C ; ἀρκεί P.

653. κλήειν Elms. ; κλύειν P C¹ ; κλείειν C² ; a reading which makes for the theory (referred to on 235) that when the *Bacchae* was first committed to writing the distinction between ε and η as well as that between ο and ω had not yet begun to be general and well understood.

- ΠΕ. σοφὸς σοφὸς σὺ, πλὴν ἂ δεῖ σ' εἶναι σοφόν. 655
 ΔΙ. ἂ δεῖ μάλιστα, ταῦτ' ἔγωγ' ἔφυν σοφός.
 κείνου δ' ἀκούσας πρῶτα τοὺς λόγους μάθε,
 ὃς ἐξ ὄρους πάρεστιν ἀγγελῶν τί σοι.
 ἡμεῖς δέ σοι μενούμεν, οὐ φευξούμεθα.

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ.

- Πενθεῦ, κρατύνων τῆσδε Θηβαίας χθονός, 660
 ἤκω Κιθαιρῶν' ἐκλιπών, ἔν' οὐποτε
 λευκῆς χιόνος ἀνεῖσαν εὐαγεῖς βολαί.
 ΠΕ. ἤκεις δὲ ποῖαν προστιθεῖς σπουδὴν λόγου;
 ΑΓΓ. βάκχας ποτνιαδάς εἰσιδὼν, αἰ τῆσδε γῆς
 οἷστροισι λευκὸν κῶλον ἐξηκόντισαν, 665
 ἤκω φράσαι σοὶ καὶ πόλει χρήζων, ἄναξ,
 ὥς δεινὰ δρῶσι θαυμάτων τε κρείσσονα.
 θέλω δ' ἀκούσαι, πότερά σοι παρρησίᾳ
 φράσω τὰ κείμεν, ἣ λόγον στειλώμεθα.
 τὸ γὰρ τάχος σου τῶν φρενῶν δέδοικ', ἄναξ, 670
 καὶ τοῦξύθυμον καὶ τὸ βασιλικὸν λίαν.
 ΠΕ. λέγ', ὥς ἀθῶος ἐξ ἐμοῦ πάντως ἔσει.
 τοῖς γὰρ δίκαιοις οὐχὶ θυμοῦσθαι χρεών.
 ὅσῳ δ' ἂν εἴπῃς δεινότερα βακχῶν πέρι,
 τοσῶδε μᾶλλον τὸν ὑποθέντα τὰς τέχνας 675

655. σοφός Porson; σοφὸς εἰ P C; Porson's correction is probably right, but his citing Pseudogreg. 1575 σοφός, σοφὸς σὺ is irrelevant because the *Christus Patiens* does not admit trisyllabic feet; therefore if Pseudogreg. had found σοφὸς εἰ he was bound to remodel the expression in accordance with his own metrical principles.

663. δὲ ποῖαν Schäfer; δ' ὁποῖαν P C.

669. τὰ κείμεν Brunck; τάκειθεν P C, another remarkable instance of their ignorance of metre.

γυναιξὶ τόνδε τῇ δίκη προσθήσομεν.

ΑΓΓ. ἀγελαῖα μὲν βοσκήματ' ἄρτι πρὸς λέπας
μόσχων ὑπεξήκριζον, ἡνίχ' ἥλιος
ἀκτῖνας ἐξίησι θερμαίνων χθόνα.

ὄρῳ δὲ θιάσους τρεῖς γυναικείων χορῶν, 680

ὧν ἡρχ' ἐνὸς μὲν Αὐτονόη, τοῦ δευτέρου
μήτηρ Ἀγαύη σὴ, τρίτου δ' Ἴνῳ χοροῦ.

ἡῦδον δὲ πᾶσαι σώμασιν παρειμέναι,

αἱ μὲν πρὸς ἐλάτης νῶτ' ἐρείσασαι φόβην,

αἱ δ' ἐν δρυὸς φύλλοισι πρὸς πέδῳ κára 685

εἰκὴ βαλοῦσαι σωφρόνως, οὐχ ὥς σὺ φῆς

ὦνωμένας κρατῆρι καὶ λωτοῦ ψόφῳ

θηρᾶν καθ' ὕλην Κύπριν ἡρημωμένας.

ἡ σὴ δὲ μήτηρ ὠλόλυξεν ἐν μέσαις

σταθείσα βάκχαις ἐξ ὕπνου κινεῖν δέμας, 690

μυκῆμαθ' ὥς ἤκουσε κεροφόρων βοῶν.

αἱ δ' ἀποβαλοῦσαι θαλερὸν ὀμμαίων ὕπνον

ἀνῆξαν ὀρθαί, θαῦμα ἰδεῖν εὐκοσμίας,

678. For *μόσχων* Sandys proposes to read *βόσκων* or *μοχθῶν*. His chief objection to *μόσχων* is that it stands too far away from *βοσκήματα*, but the Greek writers are not nearly so sensitive about the order of words as we are. Surely we have something at least as strange in the order of words in 684 where *ἐλάτης* certainly depends on *φόβην* not on *νῶτα*. See Comm. on 860 for more curious inversions of the natural order; and compare in Soph. Oed. R. 1251, *χάπῳ μὲν ἐκ τῶνδ' οὐκέτ' οἶδ' ἀπόλλυται*; O.C. 1427, *τίς δὲ τολμήσει κλύων | τὰ τοῦδ' ἔπεςθαι τάνδρος*; Perhaps the best instance in Greek of a violent *hyperbaton* is Ar. Thesm. 811 *οὐδ' ἂν κλέψασα γυνὴ ζεύγει κατὰ πεντήκοντα τάλαντα | ἐς πόλιν ἔλθοι τῶν δημοσίων* 'nor would a lady ride in her chariot to the town after pilfering the public exchequer to the tune of 50 talents.'

682. *τρίτου* C¹; *τρίτη* P C²; here, it will be observed, C *uncorrected* has the right reading. Hence we may infer that the corrections of C were not mere emendations of the copyists but represent the readings of other mss.

688. *ἡρημωμένας* C; *ἡρεμωμένας* P; see on 653.

νέαι, παλαιαί, παρθένοι τ' ἔτ' ἄζυγες.
 καὶ πρῶτα μὲν καθεῖσαν εἰς ὦμους κόμας, 695
 νεβρίδας τ' ἀνεστείλανθ', ὅσαισιν ἀμμάτων
 σύνδεσμ' ἐλέλυτο, καὶ καταστίκτους δορὰς
 ὄφεσι κατεζώσαντο λιχμῶσιν γένυν.
 αἱ δ' ἀγκάλαισι δορκάδ' ἢ σκύμνους λύκων
 ἀγρίους ἔχουσai λευκὸν ἐδίδοσαν γάλα, 700
 ὅσαις νεοτόκοις μαστὸς ἦν σπαργῶν ἔτι,
 βρέφη λιπούσαις· ἐπὶ δ' ἔθεντο κισσίνους
 στεφάνους δρυὸς τε μίλακός τ' ἀνθεσφόρου.
 θύρσον δέ τις λαβοῦσ' ἔπαισεν ἐς πέτραν,
 ὅθεν δροσώδης ὕδατος ἐκπηδᾷ νοτίς· 705
 ἄλλη δὲ νάρθηκ' ἐς πέδον καθῆκε γῆς,
 καὶ τῇδε κρήνην ἐξανῆκ' οἴνου θεός·
 ὅσαις δὲ λευκοῦ πώματος πόθος παρῆν,
 ἄκροισι δακτύλοισι διαμῶσαι χθόνα
 γάλακτος ἐσμούς εἶχον· ἐκ δὲ κισσίνων 710
 θύρσων γλυκεῖαι μέλιτος ἔσταζον ῥοαί·
 ὥστ', εἰ παρῆσθα, τὸν θεόν, τὸν νῦν ψέγεις,
 εὐχαῖσιν ἂν μετῆλθες, εἰσιδὼν τάδε.
 ξυνήλθομεν δὲ βουκόλοι καὶ ποιμένες,
 κοινῶν λόγων δώσουντες ἀλλήλοις ἔριν, 715
 ὥς δεινὰ δρῶσι θαυμάτων τ' ἐπάξια·

694. ἔτ' ἄζυγες Musgrave from Pseudogreg. ; τε κᾶζυγες P C ; there has been found a German to reject this certain restoration ; Usener proposes σύζυγοί τε κᾶζυγες.

696. ἀμμάτων C ; ὀμμάτων P.

698. λιχμῶσιν Heath ; λιχμῶσαν C ; λιχμῶσαν γέναν P.

701. σπαργῶν C ; σπαρτῶν P.

708. πώματος C ; πόματος P.

715. κοινῶν P ; καινῶν C, which latter reading Pseudogreg. seems to recognise in 2213 ὥς καινὰ πάντα θαυμάτων τ' ἐπάξια.

καί τις πλάνης κατ' ἄστν καὶ τρίβων λόγων
 ἔλεξεν εἰς ἅπαντας, ὧ σεμνὰς πλάκας
 ναίοντες ὀρέων, θέλετε θηρασώμεθα
 Πενθέως Ἀγαύην μητέρ' ἐκ βακχευμάτων, 720
 χάριν τ' ἄνακτι θώμεθ' ; εὖ δ' ἡμῖν λέγειν
 ἔδοξε, θάμνων δ' ἐλλοχίζομέν φόβαις
 κρύψαντες αὐτούς· αἱ δὲ τὴν τεταγμένην
 ὥραν ἐκίνουν θύρσον ἐς βακχεύματα,
 Ἰακχον ἀθρόφ στομάτι, τὸν Διὸς γόνον, 725
 Βρόμιον καλοῦσαι· πᾶν δὲ συνεβάκχευσ' ὄρος
 καὶ θῆρες, οὐδὲν δ' ἦν ἀκίνητον δρόμφ.
 κυρεῖ δ' Ἀγαύη πλησίον θρώσκουσά μου·
 κἀγὼ ἔξεπήδησ', ὡς συναρπάσαι θέλων,
 λόχμην κενώσας ἔνθ' ἐκρυπτόμην δέμας. 730
 ἡ δ' ἀνεβόησεν, ὧ δρομάδες ἐμαὶ κύνες,
 θηρώμεθ' ἀνδρῶν τῶνδ' ὕπ'· ἀλλ' ἔπεσθέ μοι,
 ἔπεσθε, θύρσοις διὰ χερῶν ὀπλισμέναι.
 ἡμεῖς μὲν οὖν φεύγοντες ἐξηλύξαμεν
 βακχῶν σπαραγμόν, αἱ δὲ νεμομέναις χλόην 735
 μόσχοις ἐπῆλθον χειρὸς ἀσιδήρου μέτα.
 καὶ τὴν μὲν ἂν προσεῖδες εὐθελον πόριν
 μυκωμένην ἔχουσιν ἐν χεροῖν δίκη,
 ἄλλαι δὲ δαμάλας διεφόρουν σπαράγμασιν.
 εἶδες δ' ἂν ἡ πλεύρ' ἡ δίχην ἐμβασιν 740
 ῥιπτόμεν' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω· κρεμαστὰ δὲ

721. θώμεθ' Elms. ; θῶμεν P C.

722. ἐλλοχίζομεν C ; ἐλοχ. P, omitting one of the ΛΛ as it omits one of cc in 1060.

738. δίκη Elms. ; δικά P C ; δίχα Scaliger, whom Sandys and many modern edd. follow.

740. πλεύρ' Barnes ; πλεύραν P C ; perhaps εἶδες δὲ πλεύρ' ἂν ἡ δίχ. ἔμβ.

ἔσταζ' ὑπ' ἐλάταις ἀναπεφυρμέν' αἵματι.
 ταῦροι δ' ὑβρισταὶ καὶ κέρας θυμούμενοι
 τὸ πρόσθεν ἐσφάλλοντο πρὸς γαῖαν δέμας,
 μυριάσι χειρῶν ἀγόμενοι νεανίδων. 745
 θᾶσσον δὲ διεφοροῦντο σαρκὸς ἐνδυτὰ
 ἢ σὲ ξυνάψαι βλέφαρα βασιλείοις κόραις.
 χωροῦσι δ' ὥστ' ὄρνιθες ἀρθεῖσαι δρόμῳ
 πεδίῳ ὑποτάσεις, αἶ παρ' Ἀσωποῦ ῥοαῖς
 εὐκαρπον ἐκβάλλουσι Θηβαίων στάχυν, 750
 Ὑσίας τ' Ἐρυθράς θ', αἶ Κιθαιρώνας λέπας
 νέρθεν κατωκῆκασιν, ὥστε πολέμιοι,
 ἐπεσπεσοῦσαι πάντ' ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω
 διέφερον· ἥρπαζον μὲν ἐκ δόμων τέκνα,
 ὁπόσα δ' ἐπ' ὤμοις ἔθεσαν, οὐ δεσμῶν ὑπο 755
 προσείχετ', οὐδ' ἐπιπτεν ἐς μέλαν πέδον,
 * * * * *
 οὐ χαλκὸς, οὐ σίδηρος· ἐπὶ δὲ βοστρύχοις
 πῦρ ἔφερον, οὐδ' ἔκαιεν, οἱ δ' ὀργῆς ὑπο
 εἰς ὅπλ' ἐχώρουν, φερόμενοι βακχῶν ὑπο·
 οὐπὲρ τὸ δεινὸν ἦν θέαμ' ἰδεῖν, ἄναξ. 760
 τὰς μὲν γὰρ οὐχ ἥμασσε λογχωτὸν βέλος,
 κεῖναι δὲ θύρσους ἐξανιεῖσαι χερῶν
 ἐτραυμάτιζον κάπενώτιζον φυγῇ
 γυναικες ἄνδρας, οὐκ ἄνευ θεῶν τινος.
 πάλιν δ' ἐχώρουν ὅθεν ἐκίνησαν πόδα, 765

747. σὲ ξυνάψαι C ; ἢ σὺ ξυνάψαις P² ; σὺ ξυνάψαι P¹.

755. After this verse C (with of course its Paris apographs) fails us.

756. After this verse we must either mark a lacuna or understand παρῇν αὐταῖς after σίδηρος ; see Comm.

758. ἔκαιεν Elms. ; ἐκαίεθ' P ; ἔκαι' ἔθ' Bernhardt.

761. τὰς Barnes ; τὰς P.

κρήνας ἐπ' αὐτὰς, ἅς ἀνῆκ' αὐταῖς θεός.
 νίψαντο δ' αἶμα, σταγόνα δ' ἐκ παρηγίδων
 γλώσση δράκοντες ἐξεφαίδρυνον χροός.
 τὸν δαίμον' οὖν τόνδ', ὅστις ἔστ', ὦ δέσποτα,
 δέχου πόλει τῇδ', ὡς τά τ' ἄλλ' ἐστὶν μέγας,
 κακείνῳ φασιν αὐτὸν, ὡς ἐγὼ κλύω, 771
 τὴν παυσίλυπον ἄμπελον δοῦναι βροτοῖς.
 οἴνου δὲ μηκέτ' ὄντος οὐκ ἔστιν Κύπρις,
 οὐδ' ἄλλο τερπνὸν οὐδὲν ἀνθρώποις ἔτι.

ΧΟ. ταρβῶ μὲν εἰπεῖν τοὺς λόγους ἑλευθέρους 775
 ἐς τὸν τύραννον, ἀλλ' ὅμως εἰρήσεται.
 Διόνυσος ἦσσων οὐδενὸς θεῶν ἔφθ.

ΠΕ. ἤδη τόδ' ἐγγὺς, ὥστε πῦρ, ὑφάπτεται
 ὕβρισμα βακχῶν, ψόγος ἐς Ἑλληνας μέγας.
 ἀλλ' οὐκ ὀκνεῖν δεῖ· στείχ' ἐπ' Ἡλέκτρας
 ἰὼν 780

πύλας· κέλευε πάντας ἀσπιδηφόρους
 ἵππων τ' ἀπαντᾶν ταχυπόδων ἐπεμβάτας,
 πέλτας θ' ὅσοι πάλλουσι, καὶ τόξων χερὶ
 ψάλλουσι νευρὰς, ὡς ἐπιστρατεύσομεν
 βάκχαισιν. οὐ γὰρ ἀλλ' ὑπερβάλλει τάδε, 785
 εἰ πρὸς γυναικῶν πεισόμεσθ' ἂν πάσχομεν.

ΔΙ. πείθει μὲν οὐδὲν, τῶν ἐμῶν λόγων κλύων,
 Πενθεῦ· κακῶς δὲ πρὸς σέθεν πάσχων ὅμως
 οὐ φημι χρῆναί σ' ὅπλ' ἐπαίρεσθαι θεῷ,
 ἀλλ' ἡσυχάζειν· Βρόμιος οὐκ ἀνέξεται 790
 κινεῦντα βάκχας εὐίων ὁρῶν ἄπο.

ΠΕ. οὐ μὴ φρενώσεις μ', ἀλλὰ δέσμιος φυγῶν

778. ὑφάπτεται Pseudogreg. 2227 ; ἐφάπτεται P.

791. κινεῦντα Canter ; κινεῦντι P.

σώσει τόδ' ; ἢ σοι πάλιν ἀναστρέψω δίκην.

ΔΙ. θύοιμ' ἂν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον ἢ θυμούμενος
πρὸς κέντρα λακτίζοιμι, θνητὸς ὢν θεῶ. 795

ΠΕ. θύσω, φόνον γε θῆλυν, ὥσπερ ἄξιαί,
πολὺν τaráξας ἐν Κιθαιρῶνος πτυχαῖς.

ΔΙ. φεύξεσθε πάντες, καὶ τόδ' αἰσχρὸν, ἀσπίδας
θύρσοισι βακχῶν ἐκτρέπειν χαλκηλάτους.

ΠΕ. ἀπόρῳ γε τῷδε συμπεπλέγμεθα ξένῳ, 800
ὃς οὔτε πάσχων οὔτε δρῶν σιγήσεται.

ΔΙ. ὦ τᾶν, ἔτ' ἔστιν εὖ καταστήσαι τάδε.

ΠΕ. τί δρῶντα ; δουλεύοντα δουλείαις ἐμαῖς ;

ΔΙ. ἐγὼ γυναικάς δεῦρ' ὅπλων ἄξω δίχα.

ΠΕ. οἴμοι· τόδ' ἤδη δόλιον ἔς με μηχανᾷ. 805

ΔΙ. ποῖόν τι, σῶσαί σ' εἰ θέλω τέχναις ἐμαῖς ;

ΠΕ. ξυνέθεσθε κοινῇ τὰδ', ἵνα βακχεύητ' ἀεὶ.

ΔΙ. καὶ μὴν ξυνεθέμην τοῦτό γ', ἴσθι, τῷ θεῷ.

ΠΕ. ἐκφέρετέ μοι δεῦρ' ὅπλα. σὺ δὲ παῦσαι
λέγων.

ΔΙ. ᾄ. 810

βούλει σφ' ἐν ὄρεσι συγκαθημένας ἰδεῖν ;

ΠΕ. μάλιστα, μυρίον γε δούς χρυσοῦ σταθμόν.

ΔΙ. τί δ' εἰς ἔρωτα τοῦδε πέπτωκας μέγαν ;

ΠΕ. λυπρῶς νιν εἰσίδοιμ' ἂν ἐξωνωμένας ;

801. *ὃς* Musgr. ; *ὡς* P ; see on 235.

802. *ὦ τᾶν* Scal. ; *ὅταν*, a reading which illustrates two characteristic sources of error in P : a tendency to confuse *ο* and *ω*, and an ignorance of quantity.

808. *ἴσθι* Musgr. ; *ἔστι* P.

814. Prof. Palmer would read *λαμπρῶς* for *λυπρῶς*, omitting the mark of interrogation ; and indeed there is much in the use of *λαμπρός* 'evident,' 'unmistakable,' sometimes even almost 'violent' (Heracl. 280), which would justify *λαμπρῶς* ἐξ. = 'flown with wine wildly' or 'beyond all disguise.'

- ΔΙ. ὅμως δ' ἴδοις ἂν ἡδέως ἅ σοι πικρά ; 815
 ΠΕ. σάφ' ἴσθι, σιγῇ γ' ὑπ' ἐλάταις καθήμενος.
 ΔΙ. ἀλλ' ἐξιχνεύουσιν σε, καὶν ἔλθης λάθρα.
 ΠΕ. ἀλλ' ἐμφανῶς· καλῶς γὰρ ἐξείπας τάδε.
 ΔΙ. ἄγωμεν οὖν σε, κάπιχειρήσεις ὁδῶ ;
 ΠΕ. ἄγ' ὥς τάχιστα, τοῦ χρόνου δέ σοι φθονῶ. 820
 ΔΙ. στείλαί νυν ἀμφὶ χρωτὶ βυσσίνους πέπλους.
 ΠΕ. τί δὴ τόδ' ; ἐς γυναικάς ἐξ ἀνδρὸς τελῶ ;
 ΔΙ. μή σε κτάνωσιν, ἣν ἀνὴρ ὀφθῆς ἐκεῖ.
 ΠΕ. εὖ γ' εἶπας αὐτὸ, καὶ τις εἰ πάλαι σοφός.
 ΔΙ. Διόνυσος ἡμᾶς ἐξεμούσωσε τάδε. 825
 ΠΕ. πῶς οὖν γένοιτ' ἂν ἃ σύ με νουθετεῖς καλῶς ;
 ΔΙ. ἐγὼ στελῶ σε, δωμάτων ἔσω μολών.
 ΠΕ. τίνα στολήν ; ἦ θῆλυν ; ἀλλ' αἰδῶς μ' ἔχει.
 ΔΙ. οὐκέτι θεατὴς μαινάδων πρόθυμος εἶ.
 ΠΕ. στολήν δὲ τίνα φῆς ἀμφὶ χρωτ' ἐμὸν βαλεῖν ;
 ΔΙ. κόμην μὲν ἐπὶ σῶ κρατὶ ταναὸν ἐκτενῶ. 831
 ΠΕ. τὸ δεύτερον δὲ σχῆμα τοῦ κόσμου τί μοι ;
 ΔΙ. πέπλοι ποδήρεις· ἐπὶ κάρᾳ δ' ἔσται μίτρα.
 ΠΕ. ἦ καὶ τι πρὸς τοῖσδ' ἄλλο προσθήσεις ἐμοί ;
 ΔΙ. θύρσον γε χειρὶ καὶ νεβροῦ στικτὸν δέρας. 835
 ΠΕ. οὐκ ἂν δυναίμην θῆλυν ἐνδύναι στολήν.
 ΔΙ. ἀλλ' †αἷμα θήσεις† ξυμβαλὼν βάκχαις μάχην.

816. γ' Ald. ; δ' P.

817. ἐλθης Pierson ; θελῃς P.

820. δέ σοι φθονῶ Nauck ; δέ σ' οὐ φθονῶ P.

821. νυν Canter ; νιν P.

828. ἦ Ald. ; ἡ P.

829. P gives μενάδων, as in 661 and 1219 it gives κιθερῶν' for Κιθαριῶν'.

833. κάρᾳ Barnes ; κάρᾳ P.

837. αἷμα θήσεις P, which cannot be right ; εὖ μαθήσει Nauck ; εὐμαθῆς εἰ ξυμβαλὼν Housman ; αἷμα δεύσεις Wecklein ; αἷμα θύσεις

- ΠΕ. ὀρθῶς· μολεῖν χρὴ πρῶτον ἐς κατασκοπὴν.
 ΔΙ. σοφώτερον γοῦν ἢ κακοῖς θηρᾶν κακά.
 ΠΕ. καὶ πῶς δι' ἄστεως εἶμι Καδμείους λαθῶν ; 840
 ΔΙ. ὁδοὺς ἐρήμους ἔμεν· ἐγὼ δ' ἡγήσομαι.
 ΠΕ. πᾶν κρεῖσσον ὥστε μὴ ᾿γγελᾶν βάκχας ἐμοί.
 ἐλθῶν γ' ἐς οἴκους ἂν δοκῇ βουλεύσομαι.
 ΔΙ. ἔξεστι· πάντῃ τό γ' ἐμὸν εὐτρεπὲς πάρα.
 ΠΕ. στείχοιμ' ἄν· ἢ γὰρ ὅπλ' ἔχων πορεύσομαι,
 ἢ τοῖσι σοῖσι πείσομαι βουλεύμασιν. 846
 ΔΙ. γυναῖκες, ἀνὴρ ἐς βόλον καθίσταται·
 ἥξει δὲ βάκχας, οὗ θανὼν δώσει δίκην.
 Διόνυσσε, νῦν σὸν ἔργον, οὗ γὰρ εἰ πρόσω.
 τισώμεθ' αὐτόν. πρῶτα δ' ἔκστησον φρενῶν,
 ἐνεὶς ἐλαφρὰν λύσσαν· ὥς φρονῶν μὲν εὔ 851
 οὐ μὴ θελήσῃ θῆλυν ἐνδύναϊ στολὴν,
 ἄρσῃ πεφυκῶς καὶ γένους ἐξ ἄρσενος, 852b
 ἔξω δ' ἐλαύνων τοῦ φρονεῖν ἐνδύσεται.
 χρήζω δέ νιν γέλωτα Θηβαίοις ὀφλεῖν
 γυναικόμορφον ἀγόμενον δι' ἄστεως 855
 ἐκ τῶν ἀπειλῶν τῶν πρὶν, αἷσι δεινὸς ἦν.
 ἀλλ' εἶμι κόσμον ὅνπερ εἰς ᾿Αιδου λαβῶν
 ἄπεισι, μητρὸς ἐκ χεροῖν κατὰσφαγεῖς,
 Πενθεὶ προσάψων· γνώσεται δὲ τὸν Διὸς

Sandys, who compares *θύσω φόνον* 796, but who reads *αἷμα θήσεις* in his text ; see Comm.

842. ᾿γγελᾶν Reiske ; γελᾶν P.

843. ἐλθῶν γ' Nauck, Sandys ; ἐλθόντ' . . . βουλεύσομαι P and Wecklein ; ἐλθόντ' . . . βουλεύσομεν or ἐλθῶν . . . βουλεύσομαι most edd. For ἂν P has ἄν.

844. εὐτρεπὲς Canter ; εὐπρεπὲς P.

852. θελήσῃ Ald. ; θελήσει P. After this verse should be inserted the verse from Suidas usually read after 836, where see Comm.

Διόνυσον ὃς πέφυκεν ἐν τέλει, θεὸς 860
 δεινότατος ἀνθρώποισι δ' ἡπιώτατος.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

στροφή.

ἄρ' ἐν παννυχίοις χοροῖς
 θήσω ποτὲ λευκὸν
 πόδ' ἀναβακχεύουσα, δέραν
 εἰς αἰθέρα δροσερὸν 865
 ῥίπτουσ', ὥς νεβρὸς χλοεραῖς
 ἐμπαίζουσα λείμακος ἀδοναῖς,
 ἡνίκ' ἂν φοβερὸν φύγη
 θήραμ' ἔξω φυλακᾶς
 εὐπλέκτων ὑπὲρ ἀρκύων, 870
 θωψῶσων δὲ κυναγέτας
 ξυντείνῃ δρόμημα κυνῶν,
 μόχθοις τ' ὠκυδρόμοις τ' ἀελλαῖς

860, 861. **ὃς . . . ἡπιώτατος** P Ald. Most modern edd. craving a verbal antithesis in addition to the antithesis of thought between Dion. as a god and Dion. as the author of wine and a factor in human enjoyment have re-written the passage, reading for ἐν τέλει some such words as ἐν ἀτελεῖ (Munro), ἐνστάταις (Nauck), ἐγγελῶσι (Meineke), ἀνοσίους (Dobree); and for ἀνθρώποισι some such word as εὐνοοῦσι, εὐαγοῦσι, εὐσεβοῦσι, εὐτρόποισι. The worst of all these attempts (perhaps indeed the worst suggestion ever made on a classical text) is that of Wecklein who prints in his text **ὃς πέφυκεν ἑλλέροις** θεὸς | **δεινότατος, ἐννόμοισι δ' ἡπιώτατος** (for which see Comm.) Perhaps the best suggestion which has been made for the correction of a text which needs no correction is that of Mr. Lendrum who for ἐν τέλει proposes εἰ (or ῥ) θέλει.

873. **ὠκυδρόμοις τ' ἀελλαῖς** P; ὠκυδρόμοις ἀελλὰς Herm. followed by Sandys and most modern edd.

θρώσκει πεδίου
 παραποτάμιον, ἀδομένα
 βροτῶν ἐρημίαις 875
 σκιαροκόμου τ' ἐν ἔρνεσιν ὕλας.
 τί τὸ σοφὸν ἢ τί τὸ κάλλιον
 παρὰ θεῶν γέρας ἐν βροτοῖς
 ἢ χεῖρ' ὑπὲρ κορυφᾶς
 τῶν ἐχθρῶν κρείσσω κατέχειν ; 880
 ὅ τι καλὸν φίλον αἶεί.

ἀντιστροφή.

ὀρμᾶται μόλις, ἀλλ' ὅμως
 πιστόν τι τὸ θεῖον
 σθένος· ἀπευθύνει δὲ βροτῶν
 τοὺς τ' ἀγνωμοσύναν 885
 τιμῶντας καὶ μὴ τὰ θεῶν
 αὔξοντας ξὺν μαινομένα δοκᾶ.
 κρυπτεύουσι δὲ ποικίλως
 δαρὸν χρόνου πόδα καὶ
 θηρῶσιν τὸν ἄσεπτον. οὐ 890
 γὰρ κρείσσον ποτε τῶν νόμων
 γιγνώσκειν χρῆ καὶ μελετᾶν.
 κούφα γὰρ δαπάνα νομίζειν
 ἰσχὺν τόδ' ἔχειν,
 ὅ τι ποτ' ἄρα τὸ δαιμόνιον,

876. σκ. τ' ἐν ἔρνεσιν Ald. ; σκ. θ' ἔρνεσιν P ; σκιαροκόμοιό τ' ἔρνεσιν Nauck and Wecklein who quotes ἀβροπλούτοιο from Iph. T. 1147.

883. τι was inserted by Nauck.

887. δοκᾶ Davies ; δόξα P ; cp. Aesch. Agam. 421 where for δόξαι edd. now read with Herm. δοκαί.

τό τ' ἐν χρόνῳ μακρῷ 895
νόμιμον αἰὲ φύσει τε πεφυκός.
τί τὸ σοφὸν ἢ τί τὸ κάλλιον
παρὰ θεῶν γέρας ἐν βροτοῖς
ἢ χεῖρ' ὑπὲρ κορυφᾶς
τῶν ἐχθρῶν κρείσσω κατέχειν ; 900
ὅ τι καλὸν φίλον αἰεί.

ἐπωδός.

εὐδαίμων μὲν ὃς ἐκ θαλάσσης
ἔφυγε χεῖμα, λιμένα δ' ἔκιχεν·
εὐδαίμων δ' ὃς ὑπερθε μόχθων
ἐγένεθ'· ἕτερα δ' ἕτερος ἕτερον 905
ὄλβῳ καὶ δυνάμει παρήλθεν.
μυρίαι δὲ μυρίοισιν
ἔτ' εἴς' ἐλπίδες· αἱ μὲν
τελευτῶσιν ἐν ὄλβῳ
βροτοῖς, αἱ δ' ἀπέβησαν·
τὸ δὲ κατ' ἅμαρ ὅτῳ βίωτος 910
εὐδαίμων, μακαρίζω.

ΔΙ. σὲ τὸν πρόθυμον ὄνθ' ἂ μὴ χρεῶν ὄρᾶν
[σπεύδοντά τ' ἀσπούδαστα, Πενθέα λέγω,]
ἔξιθι πάροιθε δωμάτων, ὄφθητί μοι,
σκευὴν γυναικὸς μαινάδος βάκχης ἔχων, 915
μητρός τε τῆς σῆς καὶ λόχου κατάσκοπος·

905. ἕτερα Elms. ; ἑτέρα P.

913. This verse was probably inserted in the interests of the construction by some copyist who did not understand the idiomatic use of σὲ . . . ἔξιθι which is illustrated in the Comm. P has σπένδοντα for σπεύδοντα.

πρέπεις δὲ Κάδμου θυγατέρων μορφῇ μιᾷ.

ΠΕ. καὶ μὴν ὁρᾶν μοι δύο μὲν ἡλίους δοκῶ,
 δισσὰς δὲ Θήβας καὶ πόλισμ' ἐπτάστομον·
 καὶ ταῦρος ἡμῖν πρόσθεν ἡγείσθαι δοκεῖς, 920
 καὶ σῶ κέρατε κρατὶ προσπεφυκέναι.
 ἀλλ' ἦ ποτ' ἦσθα θήρ ; τεταύρωσαι γὰρ οὖν.

ΔΙ. ὁ θεὸς ὁμαρτεῖ, πρόσθεν ὦν οὐκ εὐμενῆς,
 ἔνσπονδος ἡμῖν· νῦν δ' ὁρᾷς ἅ χρε' ὁρᾶν.

ΠΕ. τί φαίνομαι δῆτ' ; οὐχὶ τὴν Ἴνους στάσιν, 925
 ἢ τὴν Ἀγαύης ἐστάναι, μητρόσ γ' ἐμῆς ;

ΔΙ. αὐτὰς ἐκείνας εἰσορᾶν δοκῶ σ' ὁρῶν.
 ἀλλ' ἐξ ἔδρας σοι πλόκαμος ἐξέστηχ' ὅδε,
 οὐχ ὥς ἐγὼ νιν ὑπὸ μίτρα καθήρμωσα.

ΠΕ. ἔνδον προσείων αὐτὸν ἀνασείων τ' ἐγὼ 930
 καὶ βακχιάζων ἐξ ἔδρας μεθώρμισα.

ΔΙ. ἀλλ' αὐτὸν ἡμεῖς, οἷς σε θεραπεύειν μέλει,
 πάλιν καταστελοῦμεν· ἀλλ' ὀρθοῦ κára.

ΠΕ. ἰδού, σὺ κόσμει· σοὶ γὰρ ἀνακείμεσθα δῆ.

ΔΙ. ζῶναί τέ σοι χαλῶσι, κοῦχ ἐξῆς πέπλων 935
 στολίδες ὑπὸ σφυροῖσι τείνουσιν σέθεν.

ΠΕ. κάμοι δοκοῦσι παρά γε δεξιὸν πόδα·
 τάνθενδε δ' ὀρθῶς παρὰ τένοντ' ἔχει πέπλος.

ΔΙ. ἦ πού με τῶν σῶν πρῶτον ἡγήσει φίλων,

917. *μορφῇ μιᾷ* P ; *μορφὴν μιᾷ* most edd., who do not however correct a much more confusing collocation of cases in 684, because there no easy remedy suggests itself, while nothing is easier (nor more unscientific) than to change *μορφῇ* to *μορφῆν* ; Sandys rightly retains *μορφῇ*, Wecklein reads *μορφῆν*.

921. *κέρατε* Brodaeus ; *κέρατα* P ; *κέρα τε* Ald.

928. *ἔδρας σοι*. P gives *ἔδρασοι* (with another σ superscr.) as in 1060 it gives *ῥσοι* for *ῥσοις* ; by a similar error in 944 we find *αἶρει νιν* for *αἶρειν νιν* ; by the converse error we have in 951 *τῶν* *νυμφῶν* for *τὰ Νυμφῶν*.

- ὅταν παρὰ λόγον σώφρονας βάκχας ἴδῃς. 940
 ΠΕ. πότερα δὲ θύρσον δεξιᾷ λαβὼν χερὶ,
 ἢ τῇδε, βάκχῃ μᾶλλον εἰκασθήσομαι ;
 ΔΙ. ἐν δεξιᾷ χρὴ χᾶμα δεξιῷ ποδὶ
 αἶρειν νιν· αἰνῶ δ' ὅτι μεθέστηκας φρενῶν.
 ΠΕ. ἄρ' ἂν δυναίμην τὰς Κιθαιρῶνος πτυχὰς 945
 αὐταῖσι βάκχαις τοῖς ἐμοῖς ὤμοις φέρειν ;
 ΔΙ. δύναι' ἂν, εἰ βούλοιο· τὰς δὲ πρὶν φρένας
 οὐκ εἶχες ὑγιεῖς, νῦν δ' ἔχεις οἷας σε δεῖ.
 ΠΕ. μοχλοὺς φέρωμεν, ἢ χεροῖν ἀνασπάσω
 κορυφαῖς ὑποβαλὼν ὦμον ἢ βραχίονα ; 950
 ΔΙ. μὴ σύ γε τὰ Νυμφῶν διολέσης ἰδρύματα
 καὶ Πανὸς ἔδρας, ἐνθ' ἔχει συρίγματα.
 ΠΕ. καλῶς ἔλεξας. οὐ σθένει νικητέον
 γυναικάς, ἐλάταισιν δ' ἐμὸν κρύψω δέμας.
 ΔΙ. κρύψει σὺ κρύψιν ἣν σε κρυφθῆναι χρεὼν 955
 ἐλθόντα δόλιον μαινάδων κατὰσκοπον.
 ΠΕ. καὶ μὴν δοκῶ σφᾶς ἐν λόχμαῖς ὄρνιθας ὥς
 λέκτρων ἔχεσθαι φιλτάτοις ἐν ἔρκεσιν.
 ΔΙ. οὐκοῦν ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτ' ἀποστέλλει φύλαξ·
 λήψει δ' ἴσως σφᾶς, ἣν σὺ μὴ ληφθῆς πάρος. 960
 ΠΕ. κόμιζε διὰ μέσης με Θηβαίας χθονός·
 μόνος γάρ εἰμ' αὐτῶν ἀνὴρ τολμῶν τόδε.
 ΔΙ. μόνος σὺ πόλεως τῇσδ' ὑπερκάμνεις, μόνος·
 τοιγάρ σ' ἀγῶνες ἀναμένουσιν, οὓς ἐχρήν.
 ἔπου δέ· πομπὸς δ' εἰμ' ἐγὼ σωτήριος. 965

940, 941. These verses are added in the margin in P.

952. Πανὸς Brodaeus ; καπνὸς P.

955. κρυφθῆναι Ald. ; κρυφῆναι P ; κρυβῆναι Pseudogreg.

962. εἰμ' Ald. ; εἰμ' P ; Elms. would read αὐτῶν εἰμ', but for similar want of caesura cp. 1125, Iph. T. 943, Hec. 355, Andr. 397.

- κεῖθεν δ' ἀπάξεις' ἄλλος. ΠΕ. ἡ τεκοῦσά γε.
 ΔΙ. ἐπίσημον ὄντα πᾶσιν. ΠΕ. ἐπὶ τόδ' ἔρχομαι.
 ΔΙ. φερόμενος ἥξεις. ΠΕ. ἀβρότητ' ἐμὴν λέγεις.
 ΔΙ. ἐν χερσὶ μητρός. ΠΕ. καὶ τρυφᾶν μ' ἀναγκάσεις. 969
 ΔΙ. τρυφάς γε τοιάσδ'. ΠΕ. ἀξίων μὲν ἄπτομαι.
 ΔΙ. δεινὸς σὺ δεινὸς καπὶ δειν' ἔρχει πάθη,
 ὥστ' οὐρανῷ στηρίζον εὐρήσεις κλέος,
 ἔκτειν', Ἀγαύη, χεῖρας, αἶθ' ὁμόςποροι
 Κάδμου θυγατέρες· τὸν νεανίαν ἄγω
 τόνδ' εἰς ἀγῶνα μέγαν· ὁ νικήσων δ' ἐγὼ 975
 καὶ Βρόμιος ἔσται· τᾶλλα δ' αὐτὸ σημαίνει.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

στροφή.

ἴτε θοαὶ Λύσσας κύνες ἴτ' εἰς ὄρος,
 θίασον ἔνθ' ἔχουσι Κάδμου κόραι,
 ἀνοιστρήσατέ νιν ἐπὶ τὸν ἐν γυναικομίμῳ
 στολᾷ, 980
 μαινάδων * κατὰσκοπον λυσσώδη.
 μάτηρ πρῶτά νιν λευρᾶς ἀπὸ πέτρας
 ἢ σκόλοπος ὄψεται
 δοκεύοντα, μαινάσιν δ' ἀπύσει
 “ τίς ὅδε Καδμείων μαστὴρ ὀριδρόμων ἐς ὄρος
 ὄρος ἔμολεν, 986
 ἔμολεν, ὦ βάκχαι ;

981. The metre indicates the want of a syllable ; ἀσκοπον σκόπον Fix ; ἐπὶ κατὰσκοπον Thompson and Wecklein ; perh. ἡμεροσκόπον.

986. ὀριδρόμων Kirchhoff ; ὀριοδρόμων P.

τίς ἄρα νιν ἔτεκεν ;
 οὐ γὰρ ἐξ αἵματος γυναικῶν ἔφυ,
 λεαίνας δέ τινος ὅδ' ἢ Γοργόνων Λιβυσσᾶν
 γένος.”
 ἴτω δίκαια φανερός, ἴτω ξιφηφόρος 992
 φονεύουσα λαιμῶν διαμπὰξ
 τὸν ἄθεον ἄνομον ἄδικον Ἐχίονος γόνον
 γηγενή·

ἀντιστροφή.

ὃς ἀδίκῳ γνώμα παρανόμῳ τ' ὄργῃ 997
 περὶ σὰ, Βάκχι', ὄργια ματρός τε σᾶς
 μανείσα πραπίδι παρακόπῳ τε λήματι στέλ-
 λεται,
 τὰν ἀνίκατον ὥς κρατήσων βία. 1001
 γνώμαν σώφρον' ἀθάνατον ἀπροφασίστ-
 ως ἐς τὰ θεῶν ἔφυ
 βρότειόν τ' ἔχειν ἄλυπος βίος.

993. λαιμῶν Tyrwhitt ; δαίμων P Ald. ; so in 1014.

996. γόνον P, which Elms. changed to τόκον comparing 1016, but there is no reason why the poet should not have used a different word in each passage, as the ms represents him to have done.

998. περὶ . . . σᾶς Scaliger ; περὶ βάκχι' P ; περὶ τὰ βάκχι' Ald. ; περὶ τὰ βάκχι' ὄργι' ἄς ματέρος Herm. ; περὶ τὰ βάκχι' ὄργια τὰ ματρός ἄς Schöne ; περὶ τὰ βάκχι' ὄργιά τε θεᾶς ματρός Wecklein, who defends the position of the τε by passages like φράζων ἄλυσιν Ἴλιου τ' ἀνάστασιν Aesch. Agam. 589. Elms. would avoid the necessity of subjecting ὄργια to *synizesis* by reading ἔργα instead of it.

1000. μανείσα Brodaeus ; μανείσα P.

1002. γνώμαν . . . βίος Ed. adopting ἀθάνατον from Matthiae and βρότειον from Schöne ; γνώμαν σώφρονα θάνατος ἀπροφασίστος εἰς τὰ θεῶν ἔφυ βροτείῳ τ' ἔχειν ἄλυπος βίος P ; the change of ἀπροφασίστος to ἀπροφασίστως is really no change at all, so often have we met in P the confusion between ο and ω ; ἃ θνατοῖς ἀπροφασίστος

τὸ σοφὸν οὐ φθόνῳ χαίρω θηρεύουσα, τὰ δ'
ἕτερα μεγάλη 1006

φανέρ' ἄγοντ' ἀεὶ

ἐπὶ τὰ καλὰ βίον,

ἄμαρ ἐς νύκτα τ' εὐαγοῦντ' εὐσεβεῖν·

τὰ δ' ἔξω νόμιμα δίκας ἐκβαλόντα τιμᾶν
θεούς. 1010

ἴτω δίκᾳ φανερός, ἴτω ξιφηφόρος

φονεύουσα λαιμῶν διαμπᾶξ

τὸν ἄθεον ἄνομον ἄδικον Ἐχίονος τόκον
γηγενῇ.

ἐπωδός.

φάνηθι ταῦρος ἢ πολύκρανος ἰδεῖν [δράκων] 1017

ἥπου πυριφλέγων ὀράσθαι λέων.

ἴθ', ὦ βάκχε θῆρ, θηραγρέτα βακχᾶν 1020

[γελῶντι προσώπῳ] περίβαλε βρόχον θανά-
σιμον γελῶν

ἐπ' ἀγέλαν πεσόντα τὰν μαινάδων.

Herm. ; ἀ θνατοῖς ἀπροφασίστοις Sandys and Wecklein. Sandys translates his own reading 'life becomes painless if we keep a temper befitting mortals, a temper which belongs to mortal men who are prompt in their obedience to things divine'; and Herm.'s, 'tis a painless life to keep a temper that is mortal and which amongst mortal men makes no excuse with regard to things divine.'

1006. φθόνῳ Ald. ; φθονῶ P.

1007. φανέρ' ἄγοντ' ἀεὶ Fix, Wecklein, Sandys ; φανέρ' ἰόντ' ἀεὶ Thompson ; φανερά τῶν ἀεὶ P.

1017. I have bracketed δράκων ; see Comm.

1020. θῆρ is inserted by Ed. ; ἴθ' ὦ βάκχε θηραγρότα (θηραγρέτα Ald.) βακχῶν P. ; θηραγρεύτα Nauck ; θηραγρεύτα Dind. Wecklein, Sandys.

1021, 1022. γελῶντι . . . μαινάδων Ed. mainly on the suggestion of Paley ; βρόχον ἐπὶ θανάσιμον ἀγέλαν Dindorf. πεσόντα P. ; πεσόντι vulg.

ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ.

ὦ δῶμ', ὃ πρὶν ποτ' ἠντύχεις ἂν' Ἑλλάδα, 1025
 Σιδωνίου γέροντος, ὃς τὸ γηγενὲς
 δράκοντος ἔσπειρ' ὄφεος ἐν γαίᾳ θέρος,
 ὥς σε στενάζω, δούλος ὦν μὲν, ἀλλ' ὅμως
 [χρηστοῖσι δούλοις ξυμφορὰ τὰ δεσποτῶν].

ΧΟ. τί δ' ἔστιν; ἐκ βακχῶν τι μηνύεις νέον; 1030

ΑΓΓ. Πενθεὺς ὄλωλε, παῖς Ἐχίονος πατρός.

ΧΟ. ὦναξ Βρόμιε θεὸς θεὸς φαίνει μέγας.

ΑΓΓ. πῶς φῆς; τί τοῦτ' ἔλεξας; ἢ 'πὶ τοῖς ἐμοῖς
 χαίρεις κακῶς πράσσουσι δεσπόταις, γύναι;

ΧΟ. εὐάζω ξένα μέλεσι βαρβάροις. 1035
 οὐκέτι γὰρ δεσμῶν ὑπὸ φόβῳ πτήσσω.

ΑΓΓ. Θήβας δ' ἀνάνδρους ᾧδ' ἄγεις * *

ΧΟ. ὁ Διόνυσος, ὁ Διόνυσος, οὐ Θῆβαι
 κράτος ἔχουσ' ἐμόν.

ΑΓΓ. ξυγγνωστὰ μὲν σοι, πλὴν ἐπ' ἐξειργασμένοις
 κακοῖσι χαίρειν, ὦ γυναῖκες, οὐ καλόν. 1040

ΧΟ. ἔνεπέ μοι, φράσον, τίνι μόρῳ θνήσκει
 ἄδικος ἄδικά τ' ἐκπορίζων ἀνὴρ;

ΑΓΓ. ἐπεὶ θεράπνας τῆσδε Θηβαίας χθονὸς
 λιπόντες ἐξέβημεν Ἀσωποῦ ῥοᾶς,
 λέπας Κιθαιρώνειον εἰσεβάλλομεν 1045
 Πενθεὺς τε κἀγὼ, δεσπότη γὰρ εἰπόμην,
 ξένος θ', ὃς ἡμῖν πομπὸς ἦν θεωρίας.

1029. Interpolated from the Medea, of which the interpolator was reminded by 1034 below.

1032. The repetition of θεὸς (for the sake of the metre) is due to Hermann. As arranged in the text the metre is dochmiac.

πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ποιηρὸν ἵζομεν νάπος,
 τά τ' ἐκ ποδῶν σιγηλὰ καὶ γλώσσης ἄπο
 σῶζοντες, ὡς ὀρῶμεν οὐχ ὀρώμενοι. 1050
 ἦν δ' ἄγκος ἀμφίκρημνον, ὕδασι διάβροχον,
 πεύκαισι συσκιάζον, ἔνθα μαινάδες
 καθήντ' ἔχουσαι χεῖρας ἐν τερπνοῖς πόνοις.
 αἱ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῶν θύρσον ἐκλελοιπότα
 κισσῶ κομήτην αὐθις ἐξανέστεφον, 1055
 αἱ δ' ἐκλιποῦσαι ποικίλ' ὡς πῶλοι ζυγὰ
 βακχεῖον ἀντέκλαζον ἀλλήλαις μέλος.
 Πενθεὺς δ' ὁ τλήμων, θῆλυν οὐχ ὀρών ὄχλον,
 ἔλεξε τοιάδ'· ὦ ξέν', οὐ μὲν ἔσταμεν,
 οὐκ ἐξικνοῦμαι μαινάδων ὅσσοις νόθων· 1060

1048. ποιηρὸν Ald. ; πικρὸν P ; χλοηρὸν Pseudogreg. 676.

1049. ἐκ ποδῶν Pseudogreg. 1077 ; ἐκποδῶν P Ald.

1050. ὀρῶμεν Musgr. ; ὀρώμεν (which could only be the indicative) P.

1060. ὅσσοις νόθων Ed., who orig. conjectured ὅσσοιν νόθων, but now with Jebb and Sandys prefers ὅσσοις νόθων ; ὅσοι νόθων P Ald. ; P has made the mistake here attributed to that *codex* (leaving out one in the case of double letters) in 236, 252, 596, 722, 928, 944, 1100, 1104. Some of the other conjectures proposed here are criticised in the Comm. They are all vitiated by the fact that they are based on H. Stephens' fictitious Italian *codices* in which he stated that he found ὅσον and μόθων. The chief of them are ὅποι μόθων Musgr. ; ὅσσοις μόθων Heath ; ὅσσοις ὅσον Herm. ; ὅσον ποθῶ Elms. ; ὅσαι μαθεῖν Scaliger. To these may be added such conjectures as ὥστρημένων which Wecklein prints in his text and which does not even pretend to have any kind of authority fictitious or otherwise ; ὥστρημένων can be scanned and can be translated, and I suppose that there are at least a dozen other words of which as much might be said, and which would have as good a right to stand here.

I am gratified to see that Mr. Macnaghten, many of whose shrewd remarks on this play I have quoted, writes *Classical Review* vol. ii. p. 225 'The reading ὅσσοιν νόθων seems to me unquestionably right ; there is nothing to be said for the reading ὅποι μόθων.' I have shown in Comm. that ὅποι μόθων is certainly wrong.

ὄχθον δ' ἐπεμβὰς ἢ 'λάττην ὑψαύχενα
 ἴδοιμ' ἂν ὀρθῶς μαινάδων αἰσχροουργίαν.
 τούντεὔθεν ἤδη τοῦ ξένου τι θαῦμ' ὀρώ.
 λαβὼν γὰρ ἐλάτης οὐράνιον ἄκρον κλάδον
 κατῆγεν, ἦγεν, ἦγεν ἐς μέλαν πέδον· 1065
 κυκλοῦτο δ' ὥστε τόξον ἢ κυρτὸς τροχὸς
 τόρνῳ γραφόμενος περιφορὰν ἐλκεδρόμον,
 ὡς κλῶν' ὀρειον ὁ ξένος χεροῖν ἄγων
 ἔκαμπτεν ἐς γῆν, ἔργματ' οὐχὶ θνητὰ δρῶν.
 Πενθέα δ' ἰδρύσας ἐλατίνων ὄζων ἔπι 1070
 ὀρθὸν μεθίει διὰ χερῶν βλάστημ' ἄνω
 ἀτρέμα, φυλάσσω μὴ 'ναχαιτίσειέ νιν.
 ὀρθὴ δ' ἐς ὀρθὸν αἰθέρ' ἐστηρίζετο,
 ἔχουσα νώτοις δεσπότην ἐφήμενον.
 ὠφθη δὲ μᾶλλον ἢ κατεῖδε μαινάδας· 1075
 ὅσον γὰρ οὐπω δῆλος ἦν θάσσω ἄνω,
 καὶ τὸν ξένον μὲν οὐκέτ' εἰσορᾶν παρῆν,
 ἐκ δ' αἰθέρος φωνή τις, ὡς μὲν εἰκάσαι
 Διόνυσος, ἀνεβόησεν, ὦ νεάνιδες,
 ἄγω τὸν ὑμᾶς καμὲ τὰμά τ' ὄργια 1080
 γέλων τιθέμενον· ἀλλὰ τιμωρεῖσθέ νιν.
 καὶ ταῦθ' ἅμ' ἡγόρευε, καὶ πρὸς οὐρανὸν
 καὶ γαίαν ἐστήριζε φῶς σεμνοῦ πυρός.
 σίγησε δ' αἰθὴρ, σίγα δ' ὕλιμος νάπη

1061. ὄχθον . . . 'λάττην Tyrwhitt; ὄχθων δ' ἐπ' ἐμβὰς εἰς ἐλάτην P; ἐς ἐλάτην Herm.; ἢ ἐλάτην Schöne Wecklein Sandys.

1063. τι θαῦμ' P²; θαῦμ' P¹; θαυμάσθ' Nauck; θέαμ' Wecklein, who quotes 760 οὐπερ τὸ δεινὸν ἦν θέαμ' ἰδεῖν, ἀναξ.

1066. κυκλοῦτο Ald.; κυκλοῦται P.

1067. ἐλκεδρόμον Scaliger; περιφορὰν ἔλκει δρόμον P¹; ἔλκη P², Ald.; ἐλικοδρόμον Reiske whom most modern edd. follow.

1084. ὕλιμος Pseudogreg.; εὐλειμος P; see Comm.

φύλλ' εἶχε, θηρῶν δ' οὐκ ἂν ἤκουσας βοήν. 1085
 αἱ δ' ὥσιν ἤχῃν οὐ σαφῶς δεδεγμένοι
 ἔστησαν ὀρθαὶ καὶ διήνεγκαν κόρας.
 ὁ δ' αὖθις ἐπεκέλευσεν· ὥς δ' ἐγνώρισαν
 σαφῇ κελευσμὸν Βακχίου Κάδμου κόραι,
 ἦξαν πελείας ὠκύτητ' οὐχ ἥσσονες, 1090
 ποδῶν ἔχουσαι συντόνοις δρομήμασι,
 μήτηρ Ἀγαυή ξύγγονοί θ' ὁμόσποροι
 πᾶσαί τε βάκχαι· διὰ δὲ χειμάρρου νάπης
 ἀγμῶν τ' ἐπήδων θεοῦ πνοαῖσιν ἐμμανεῖς.
 ὥς δ' εἶδον ἐλάτῃ δεσπότην ἐφήμενον, 1095
 πρῶτον μὲν αὐτοῦ χερμάδας κραταιβόλους
 ἔρριπτον, ἀντίπυργον ἐπιβᾶσαι πέτραι,
 ὄξοισί τ' ἐλατίνοισιν ἠκοντίζετο·
 ἄλλαι δὲ θύρσους ἴεσαν δι' αἰθέρος
 Πενθέως, στόχον δύστηνον· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἦνυτον.
 κρεῖσσον γὰρ ὕψος τῆς προθυμίας ἔχων 1101
 καθῆστο τλήμων, ἀπορία λελημμένος.
 τέλος δὲ δρυῖνους συγκεραυνοῦσαι κλάδους
 ῥίζας ἀνеспάρασσον ἀσιδήροις μοχλοῖς.
 ἐπεὶ δὲ μόχθων τέρματ' οὐκ ἐξήνυτον, 1105

1087. ὀρθαὶ P ; ὀρθὰ Wecklein in the sense of 'they pricked up their ears,' which he defends by quoting Soph. El. 27 where the reference is to a horse.

1090, 1091. I have defended these verses in the Comm. against the conjectures ἥσσονα (Heath) and τρέχουσαι (Schöne).

1096. κραταιβόλους Pseudogreg. ; κραταβόλους P.

1098. ὄξοισί τ' Herm. ; ὄξοισι δ' P.

1100. Πενθέως στόχον Reiske ; Πενθέως τ' ἔχον P omitting one of the σσ as in 1060.

1102. λελημμένος Musgr. ; λελησμένος P Ald.

1103. συγκ. P ; συντριανοῦσαι Pierson ; συντρ. κλάδοις Weckl.

1104. ἀνеспάρασσον ; P omits one of the σσ as in 1060, but here σ is superscribed.

ἔλεξ' Ἀγαύη, φέρε περιστᾶσαι κύκλῳ
 πτόρθου λάβεσθε, μαινάδες, τὸν ἀμβάτην.
 θῆρ' ὡς ἔλωμεν, μηδ' ἀπαγγέλλῃ θεοῦ
 χοροὺς κρυφαίους. αἱ δὲ μυρίαν χέρα
 προσέθεσαν ἐλάτῃ κάξανέσπασαν χθονός· 1110
 ὑψοῦ δὲ θάσσων ὑπόθεν χαμαιπετῆς
 πίπτει πρὸς οὐδας μυρίοις οἰμώγμασι
 Πενθεύς· κακοῦ γὰρ ἐγγὺς ὦν ἐμάνθανε.
 πρώτη δὲ μήτηρ ἥρξεν ἱερία φόνου,
 καὶ προσπίτνει νιν· ὁ δὲ μίτραν κόμης ἄπο 1115
 ἔρριψεν, ὥς νιν γνωρίσασα μὴ κτάνοι
 τλήμων Ἀγαύη, καὶ λέγει, παρηίδος
 ψαύων, ἐγὼ τοι, μήτηρ, εἰμὶ παῖς σέθεν
 Πενθεύς, ὃν ἔτεκες ἐν δόμοις Ἑχίονος·
 οἴκτειρε δ' ὦ μήτέρ με, μηδὲ ταῖς ἐμαῖς 1120
 ἀμαρτίαισι παῖδα σὸν κατακτάνης·
 ἢ δ' ἀφρὸν ἐξιείσα καὶ διαστροφούς
 κόρας ἐλίσσουσ', οὐ φρονούσ' ἂν χρὴ φρονεῖν,
 ἐκ Βακχίου κατείχετ', οὐδ' ἔπειθέ νιν.
 λαβοῦσα δ' ὠλέναις ἀριστερὰν χέρα, 1125
 πλευραῖσιν ἀντιβᾶσα τοῦ δυσδαίμονος,
 ἀπεςπάραξεν ὦμον, οὐχ ὑπὸ σθένους,
 ἀλλ' ὁ θεὸς εὐμάρειαν ἐπεδίδου χεροῖν.
 Ἴνῳ δὲ τὰπὶ θάτερ' ἐξειργάζετο,
 ῥηγνύσα σάρκας, Αὐτονόη τ' ὄχλος τε πᾶς 1130
 ἐπείχε βακχῶν· ἦν δὲ πᾶσ' ὁμοῦ βοή,
 ὁ μὲν στενάζων, ὅσον ἐτύγχανεν πνέων,

1114. ἱερία Dobree ; *ιερεία* P.

1116. κτάνοι Brunek ; κτάνῃ P.

1124. βακχίου Ald. ; βακχείου P.

1132. στενάζων Ald. ; *στυγνάζων* P.

αἶ δ' ἡλάλαζον. ἔφερε δ' ἡ μὲν ὠλένην,
 ἡ δ' ἶχνος αὐταῖς ἀρβύλαις· γυμνοῦντο δὲ
 πλευραὶ σπαραγμοῖς· πᾶσα δ' ἡματωμένη 1135
 χεῖρας διεσφαίριζε σάρκα Πενθέως.
 κεῖται δὲ χωρὶς σῶμα, τὸ μὲν ὑπὸ στύφλοις
 πέτραις, τὸ δ' ὕλης ἐν βαθυξύλῳ φόβῳ,
 οὐ ῥάδιον ζήτημα· κράτα δ' ἄθλιον,
 ὅπερ λαβοῦσα τυγχάνει μήτηρ χεροῖν, 1140
 πῆξας' ἐπ' ἄκρον θύρσον ὡς ὀρεστέρου
 φέρει λέοντος διὰ Κιθαιρώνος μέσου,
 λιποῦσ' ἀδελφὰς ἐν χοροῖσι μαινάδων.
 χωρεῖ δὲ θήρᾳ δυσπότημῳ γαυρουμένη
 τειχέων ἔσω τῶνδ', ἀνακαλοῦσα Βάκχιον, 1145
 τὸν ξυγκύναγον, τὸν ξυνεργάτην ἄγρας
 τὸν καλλίνικον, ἧ δάκρυα νικηφορεῖ.
 ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν τῇδ' ἐκποδὼν τῇ ξυμφορᾷ
 ἄπειμ', Ἀγαύην πρὶν μολεῖν πρὸς δώματα.
 τὸ σωφρονεῖν δὲ καὶ σέβειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν 1150
 κάλλιστον οἶμαι ταῦτ' καὶ σοφώτατον
 θνητοῖσιν εἶναι χρῆμα τοῖσι χρωμένοις.

ΧΟΡΟΣ.

ἀναχορεύσωμεν Βάκχιον,

1133. ἀνέφερε P Ald. ; ἐλένην P ; ἄγε, φέρ' ἡ μὲν ὠλένην . . .
 γυμνοῦτε δὲ | πλευρὰς Herm.

1136. διεσφαίριζε Ald. ; διεσφένριζε P. σάρκα P ; σάρκας Ald.

1137. στύφλοις Barnes ; τυφλοῖς P Ald.

1141. πῆξας' Brodaeus ; πτήξας' P.

1148. τῇδ' inserted by Reiske.

1151. ταῦτ' Reiske ; γ' αὐτὸ P.

1153. Βάκχιον Herm. ; βακχείων P ; βακχεῖον Ald.

ἀναβοάσωμεν ξυμφορὰν
 τὰν τοῦ δράκοντος ἐκγενέτα Πενθέως 1155
 ὃς τὰν θηλυγενῆ στολὰν
 νάρθηκά τ', ἐπακτὸν Ἄιδαν,
 ἔλαβεν εὐθυρσον,
 ταῦρον προσηγητῆρα συμφορᾶς ἔχων.
 βάκχαι Καδμεΐαι, 1160
 τὸν καλλίνικον κλεινὸν ἐξεπράξατο
 ἐς γόνον, ἐς δάκρυα.
 καλὸς ἀγὼν, ἐν αἵματι στάζουσαν
 περιβαλεῖν χέρα. 1165
 ἄλλ' εἰσορῶ γὰρ ἐς δόμους ὀρμωμένην
 Πενθέως Ἀγαύην μητέρ' ἐν διαστροφίῳ
 ὄσσοις, δέχεσθε κῶμον εὐλοῦ θεοῦ.

1155. I have given the reading of P (*ἐκγενέτα* is the gen.); Ald. adds τοῦ before Πενθέως, and it is not improbable that Πενθέως or τοῦ Πενθέως is a gloss which has crept into the text.

1157. ἐπακτὸν Ἄιδαν Ed.; πιστὸν Ἄιδαν P which I still maintain is not Greek for 'certain death'; πιστὸν Ἄιδαν could only mean 'faithful, trustworthy Death' or 'potable Death,' 'death by a potion.' ΤΕΠΑΚΤΟΝ and ΤΕΠΙΣΤΟΝ are nearly indistinguishable in uncials in which κ is very often confused with ιϛ; so that if the Α of ΤΕΠΑΚΤΟΝ were overlooked the word would be read ΤΕΠΙΣΤΟΝ. The only other conjecture which seems at all probable is that of Dr. Reid πιστὸν Ἄιδα 'a warranty (*pignus* or *omen*) of death,' if we are to adhere to words having the metrical value of πιστὸν Ἄιδαν. If in the absence of an antistrophe we allow ourselves to modify the metre of the ms reading, we can of course read Βιστονίδων with Tyrwhitt. Dr. Ingram's elegant κισσοχαίταν (cp. 1055) is too wide of the ms; and Mr. Macnicol's ἐπὶ στόμ' Ἄιδα does not give a satisfactory sense.

1161. ἐξεπράξατο P; ἐξεπράξατε vulg.

1162. γόνον Canter; γόνον P.

1165. περιβαλεῖν χέρα was apparently read by Pseudogreg. who has ἐν αἵματι στάζουσιν εἰσφέρειν χέρα 1052; χέρα περιβαλεῖν τέκνον P, where τέκνον is prob. a gloss borrowed from Med. 1243 τέκνοις προσβαλεῖν χέρα, a passage closely resembling this.

1166. δόμους Stephens; δρόμους P.

ΑΓΑΤΗ.

στροφή.

- Ἀσιάδες βάκχαι. ΧΟ. †τί με ὀρθεῖς ὦ ;†
 ΑΓ. φέρομεν ἐξ ὀρέων ἔλिका νεότομον ἐπὶ μέλαθρα,
 μακάριον θήραν. 1171
 ΧΟ. ὀρῶ καὶ σε δέξομαι ξύγκωμον.
 ΑΓ. ἔμαρψα τόνδ' ἄνευ βρόχων υ — υ —
 υ υ — υ νέον λιν,
 ὥς ὀρᾶν πάρα.
 ΧΟ. πόθεν ἐρημίας ; 1175
 ΑΓ. Κιθαιρῶν ΧΟ. τί Κιθαιρῶν ;
 ΑΓ. κατεφόνευσέ νιν.
 ΧΟ. τίς ἀ βαλοῦσα πρώτα ; ΑΓ. ἐμὸν τὸ γέρας.
 μάκαιρ' Ἀγαυή κληζόμεθ' ἐν θιάσοις. 1180
 ΧΟ. τίς ἄλλα ; ΑΓ. τὰ Κάδμου ΧΟ. τί Κάδμου ;
 ΑΓ. γένεθλα
 μετ' ἐμὲ μετ' ἐμὲ τοῦδ'
 ἔθιγε θηρός. ΧΟ. εὐτυχῆς γ' ἄδ' ἄγρα.

1169. The best conj. is Herm.'s τί μ' ὀροθύνεις ὦ ; but whence arose the corruption? Other conjectures travel still wider of the ms.

1171. θήραν Plut. Vit. Crass. 33 ; θήραμα P and Plut. Mor. 501b. Above in 868 P has θήραμα and many edd. correct to θήραν, but there the reading of P seems to be right. Further, as both Plut. in the *Life of Crassus* and Polyænus vii. 41 make the adj. μακάριον it seems safe to make that slight change here. They would not be likely to quote μακάριον erroneously for μακαρίαν, though they might easily give wrongly ὄρεος for ὀρέων, as they do in 1169.

1174. λιν H. Stephens ; λέοντος — υ υ — νέον ἱνιν Wecklein followed by Sandys ; λέοντος μηλοφόνον νέον ἱνιν Macnaghten, who compares μηλοφόνους in Aesch. Agam. 717.

1183. Nauck ; εὐτυχῆς τὰδ' ἄγρα P¹ ; εὐτυχεῖς P² ; εὐτυχεῖς τὰδ' ἄγρα Ald.

ἀντιστροφή.

- ΑΓ. μέτεχέ νυν θοίνας. ΧΟ. τί μετέχω τλά-
μων; 1184
- ΑΓ. νέος ὁ μόσχος ἄρτι γένυν ὑπὸ κόρυθ'
ἀπαλότριχα
κατάκομον θάλλει. 1186
- ΧΟ. πρέπει γ' ὥστε θῆρ ἄγραυλος φόβη.
- ΑΓ. ὁ Βάκχιος κυναγέτας σοφὸς σοφῶς
ἀνέπηλ' ἐπὶ θήρα 1190
τοῦδε μαινάδας.
- ΧΟ. ὁ γὰρ ἄναξ ἀγρεύς.
- ΑΓ. ἐπαινεῖς; ΧΟ. τί δ'; ἐπαινῶ.
- ΑΓ. τάχα δὲ Καδμεῖοι
- ΧΟ. καὶ παῖς γε Πενθεὺς ματέρ' ΑΓ. ἐπαινέσεται,
λαβοῦσαν ἄγραν τάνδε λεοντοφυῶ 1196
- ΧΟ. περισσὰν ΑΓ. περισσῶς. ΧΟ. ἀγάλλει;
ΑΓ. γέγηθα
μεγάλα μεγάλα καὶ
φανερὰ τᾷδ' ἄγρα κατειργασμένα.
- ΧΟ. δεῖξόν νυν, ὦ τάλαινα, σὴν νικηφόρον 1200
ἀστοῖσιν ἄγραν, ἣν φέρουσ' ἐλήλυθας.
- ΑΓ. ὦ καλλίπυργον ἄστρ' Ὀηβαίας χθονὸς

1186. θάλλει Musgr.; βάλλει P Ald.

1187. Kirchhoff; πρέπει γὰρ ὥστε θηρὸς ἀγραύλου φόβῳ P Ald.

1189. Βάκχιος Ald.; βακχείος P; σοφὸς σοφὸς P.

1190. ἀνέπ. . . . τοῦδε Herm.; ἀνέπηλ' ἐπὶ θήρα τόνδε P.

1195. ἐπαινέσεται Ald.; ἐπαινεύσεται P.

1197. περισσὰν Brodaeus; περισσὰς P Ald.

1199. τᾷδ' ἄγρα Nauck; τὰδ' ἔργα P Ald.

1200. νυν Ald.; νῦν P; so again at 1280; and with a similar neglect of metre ἴδετε for ἴδητε in 1203.

ναίοντες, ἔλθεθ', ὥς ἴδητε τήνδ' ἄγραν,
 Κάδμου θυγατέρες θηρὸς ἦν ἡγρεύσαμεν,
 οὐκ ἀγκυλητοῖς Θεσσαλῶν στοχάσμασιν, 1205
 οὐ δικτύοισιν, ἀλλὰ λευκοπήχεσιν
 χειρῶν ἀκμαῖσι. κᾶτα κομπάζειν χρεὼν
 καὶ λογχοποιῶν ὄργανα κτᾶσθαι μάτην ;
 ἡμεῖς δὲ ταύτῃ χειρὶ τόνδε θ' εἵλομεν
 χωρὶς τε θηρὸς ἄρθρα διεφορήσαμεν. 1210
 ποῦ μοι πατήρ ὁ πρέσβυς ; ἐλθέτω πέλας.
 Πενθεύς τ' ἐμὸς παῖς ποῦ 'στιν; αἰρέσθω λαβὼν
 πηκτῶν πρὸς οἴκους κλιμάκων προσαμβάσεις,
 ὥς πασσαλεύσῃ κρᾶτα τριγλύφοις τόδε
 λέοντος, ὃν πάρειμι θηράσας' ἐγώ. 1215

ΚΑ. ἔπεσθέ μοι φέροντες ἄθλιον βάρος,
 Πενθέως, ἔπεσθε, πρόσπολοι, δόμων πάρος,
 οὗ σῶμα μοχθῶν μυρίοις ζητήμασι

1205. ἀγκυλητοῖς Nauck ; ἀγκυλωτοῖς P ; both forms are possible. The former is found in Aesch. fragm. 14 and a poet ap. Ath. 534 E quoted by Sandys, who, however, gives the latter form.

1207. κομπάζειν P ; Sandys proposes ἀκοντίζειν.

1209. τόνδε Ald. ; τόδε P.

1210. χωρὶς τε θηρὸς P ; some edd. object to the use of θηρὸς which seems exactly the right word, 'we have torn piece-meal (χωρὶς) the beast's limbs' ; Agave still thinks she holds a lion's head in her hands. Hence arose Wecklein's monstrous χωρὶς τέ γ' ἀθέρος, which almost rivals ἐλλέροις in 860. It appears that somewhere (he does not say where) there is a word which may be ἀθήρ, and which is explained ἐπιδορατῖς, ἀκίς, δορίς ; so that χωρὶς ἀθέρος means 'without a spear-point,' and Eur. uses an unheard-of word (if it is a word at all) to express a simple thought which many school-boys could put elegantly in half a dozen different ways. Χωρὶς has already been used adverbially in 1137, and the word as applied to physical dismemberment is found in τράχηλον σώματος χωρὶς τεμῶν 241, 'sundering the neck from the trunk.'

1212. αἰρέσθω ; αἰρέσθω P.

1213. πηκτῶν Pseudogreg. 1263 ; πλεκτῶν P Ald.

φέρω τόδ' εὐρὼν ἐν Κιθαιρῶνος πτυχαῖς
 διασπαρακτὸν, κοῦδὲν ἐν ταύτῳ πέδῳ 1220
 λαβὼν, ἐν ὕλῃ κείμενον δυσευρέτῳ.
 ἤκουσα γάρ του θυγατέρων τολμήματα,
 ἥδη κατ' ἄστνυ τειχέων ἔσω βεβῶς
 σὺν τῷ γέροντι Τειρεσίᾳ, βακχῶν πέρι·
 πάλιν δὲ κάμψας εἰς ὄρος κομίζομαι 1225
 τὸν κατθανόντα παῖδα μαινάδων ὑπο.
 καὶ τὴν μὲν Ἀκταίων' Ἀριστέα ποτὲ
 τεκούσαν εἶδον Αὐτονόην Ἰνώ θ' ἅμα
 ἔτ' ἀμφὶ δρυμοῖς οἰστροπλῆγας ἀθλίας,
 τὴν δ' εἶπέ τίς μοι δεῦρο βακχεῖω ποδὶ 1230
 στείχειν Ἀγαύην, οὐδ' ἄκραντ' ἠκούσαμεν·
 λεύσσω γὰρ αὐτῆς ὄψιν οὐκ εὐδαίμονα.

ΑΓ. πάτερ, μέγιστον κομπάσαι πάρεστί σοι,
 πάντων ἀρίστας θυγατέρας σπεῖραι μακρῷ
 θνητῶν· ἀπάσας εἶπον, ἐξόχως δ' ἐμέ, 1235
 ἢ τὰς παρ' ἱστοῖς ἐκλιπούσα κερκίδας
 ἐς μείζον ἤκω, θῆρας ἀγρεύειν χεροῖν.
 φέρω δ' ἐν ὠλέναισιν, ὡς ὀράς, τάδε
 λαβούσα τὰριστεῖα, σοῖσι πρὸς δόμοις
 ὡς ἂν κρεμασθῇ· σὺ δὲ, πάτερ, δέξαι χεροῖν·

1220. πέδῳ P; πέσω Ald. Hesych. has πέσον· χώριον. But here we have nothing but an error like that whereby at 599 the Aldine presents δώματα for σώματα, while at 217 P gives σώματα for δώματα. Dobree would read πεσόν.

1224. πέρι P Ald. ; πάρα Musgr. and vulg. ; but it is hard to see why the copyists if they found the easy πάρα wrote down πέρι, which can only be explained by a subtle insight in Greek idiom. On the other hand, meeting in the archetype πέρι and not understanding it, they would at once write down πάρα.

1232. αὐτῆς P Ald. ; αὐτὴν vulg. ; but see Comm.

1240. ἂν κρεμασθῇ P Ald. ; ἀγκρεμ. Herm. ; but see Comm.

γαυρούμενος δὲ τοῖς ἐμοῖς ἀγρεύμασι 1241
 κάλει φίλους ἐς δαῖτα· μακάριος γὰρ εἶ,
 μακάριος ἡμῶν τοιάδ' ἐξειργασμένων.

ΚΑ. ὦ πένθος οὐ μετρητὸν, οὐδ' οἶόν τ' ἰδεῖν,
 φόνον ταλαίναις χερσὶν ἐξειργασμένων. 1245
 καλὸν τὸ θῦμα καταβαλοῦσα δαίμοσιν,
 ἐπὶ δαῖτα Θήβας τάσδε κἀμὲ παρακαλεῖς.
 οἴμοι κακῶν μὲν πρῶτα σῶν, ἔπειτ' ἐμῶν.
 ὥς ὁ θεὸς ἡμᾶς ἐνδίκως μὲν, ἀλλ' ἄγαν,
 Βρόμιος ἄναξ ἀπώλεσ' οἰκεῖος γεγώς. 1250

ΑΓ. ὥς δύσκολον τὸ γήρας ἀνθρώποις ἔφν
 ἔν τ' ὄμμασι σκυθρωπὸν· εἶθε παῖς ἐμός
 εὐθηρος εἶη, μητρὸς εἰκασθεὶς τρόποις
 ὅτ' ἐν νεανίασι Θεβαίοις ἄμα
 θηρῶν ὀριγνῶτ'. ἀλλὰ θεομαχεῖν μόνον 1255
 οἴός τ' ἐκεῖνος. νουθετητέος, πάτερ,
 σοί τ' ἐστὶ κἀμοὶ μὴ σοφοῖς χαίρειν κακοῖς.
 ποῦ 'στιν ; τίς αὐτὸν δεῦρ' ἂν ὄψιν εἰς ἐμὴν
 καλέσειεν, ὥς ἴδῃ με τὴν εὐδαίμονα ;

ΚΑ. φεῦ φεῦ· φρονήσασαι μὲν οἷ' ἐδράσατε 1260
 ἀλγήσεται ἄλγος δεινόν· εἰ δὲ διὰ τέλους
 ἐν τῷδ' αἰὲ μενεῖτ', ἐν ᾧ καθέστατε,
 οὐκ εὐτυχοῦσαι δόξετ' οὐχὶ δυστυχεῖν.

ΑΓ. τί δ' οὐ καλῶς τῶνδ', ἢ τί λυπηρῶς ἔχει ;

1252. σκυθρωπὸν Ald. ; σκυθρωπὸς P.

1257, 1258. σοί τ' . . . ἐμὴν Ald. ; σοί τ' ἐστὶν τίς αὐτὸν δεῦρ' ἂν ὄψιν εἰς ἐμὴν P ; σοῦστίν· τίς αὐτὸν . . . ἐμὴν Kirchhoff vulg. ; the question is, did Musurus invent a line, or did the copyist of P begin the verse commencing with σοῦστίν, and then, having raised his eyes from his task, go on with the verse commencing with the very similar form ποῦ 'στιν. I think the latter more likely.

- ΚΑ. πρῶτον μὲν ἐς τόνδ' αἰθέρ' ὄμμα σὸν μέθες. 1265
 ΑΓ. ἰδοῦ· τί μοι τόνδ' ἐξυπείπας εἰσορᾶν ;
 ΚΑ. ἔθ' αὐτὸς, ἥ σοι μεταβολὰς ἔχειν δοκεῖ ;
 ΑΓ. λαμπρότερος ἢ πρὶν καὶ διυπετέστερος.
 ΚΑ. τὸ δὲ πτοηθὲν τόδ' ἔτι σῇ ψυχῇ πάρα ;
 ΑΓ. οὐκ οἶδα τοῦπος τοῦτο, γίγνομαι δέ πῶς 1270
 ἔννοους, μετασταθεῖσα τῶν πάρος φρενῶν.
 ΚΑ. κλύοις ἂν οὖν τι, κάποκρίναι' ἂν σαφῶς ;
 ΑΓ. ὥς ἐκλέλυσμαι γ' ἅ πάρος εἵπομεν, πάτερ.
 ΚΑ. ἐς ποῖον ἦλθες οἶκον ὑμεναίων μέτα ;
 ΑΓ. σπαρτῷ μ' ἔδωκας, ὥς λέγουσ', Ἐχίονι. 1275
 ΚΑ. τίς οὖν ἐν οἴκοις παῖς ἐγένετο σῶ πόσει ;
 ΑΓ. Πενθεὺς, ἐμῇ τε καὶ πατρὸς κοινωνία.
 ΚΑ. τίνος πρόσωπον δῆτ' ἐν ἀγκάλαις ἔχεις ;
 ΑΓ. λέοντος, ὥς γ' ἔφασκον αἱ θηρώμεναι.
 ΚΑ. σκέψαι νυν ὀρθῶς· βραχὺς ὁ μόχθος εἰς-
 ιδεῖν. 1280
 ΑΓ. ἔα, τί λείσσω ; τί φέρομαι τόδ' ἐν χεροῖν ;
 ΚΑ. ἄθρησον αὐτὸ καὶ σαφέστερον μάθε.
 ΑΓ. ὀρῶ μέγιστον ἄλγος ἢ τάλαιν' ἐγώ.
 ΚΑ. μὼν σοιλέοντι φαίνεται προσεικέναι ;
 ΑΓ. οὐκ, ἀλλὰ Πενθέως ἢ τάλαιν' ἔχω κάρα. 1285
 ΚΑ. ὦμωγμένον γε πρόσθεν ἢ σὲ γνωρίσαι.
 ΑΓ. τίς ἔκτανέν νιν ; πῶς ἔμ' ἦλθεν ἐς χέρας ;

1265. τῶνδ' P, again confusing o and ω.

1269. τόδ' ἔτι Ald. ; τόδε τι P.

1272. σαφῶς Reiske ; σοφῶς P.

1273. ἐκλέλυσμαι Ald. ; ἐλέλυσμαι P.

1277. ἐμῇ Ald. ; ἐμοὶ P.

1284. προσεικέναι P Ald.

1287. ἔμ' ἦλθεν ἐς χέρας Ed. ; ἐμὰς ἦλθες χέρας P ; ἐμὰς ἦλθ' ἐς χέρας Ald. ; ἐμὰς ἦλθεν χέρας Elms.

- ΚΑ. δύστην' ἀλήθει', ὥς ἐν οὐ καιρῷ πάρει.
 ΑΓ. λέγ', ὥς τὸ μέλλον καρδία πῆδημ' ἔχει.
 ΚΑ. σύ νιν κατέκτας καὶ κασίγνηται σέθεν. 1290
 ΑΓ. ποῦ δ' ὤλετ' ; ἡ κατ' οἶκον, ἡ ποίοις τόποις ;
 ΚΑ. οὔπερ πρὶν Ἀκταίωνα διέλαχον κύνες.
 ΑΓ. τί δ' ἐς Κιθαιρῶν' ἦλθε δυσδαίμων ὅδε ;
 ΚΑ. ἐκερτόμει θεὸν σάς τε βακχείας μολῶν.
 ΑΓ. ἡμεῖς δ' ἐκείσε τίνι τρόπῳ κατήραμεν ; 1295
 ΚΑ. ἐμάνητε, πᾶσά τ' ἐξεβακχεύθη πόλις.
 ΑΓ. Διόνυσος ἡμᾶς ὤλεσ'· ἄρτι μανθάνω.
 ΚΑ. ὕβριν γ' ὕβρισθεις. θεὸν γὰρ οὐχ ἡγεῖσθέ
 νιν.
 ΑΓ. τὸ φίλτατον δὲ σῶμα ποῦ παιδὸς, πάτερ ;
 ΚΑ. ἐγὼ μόλις τόδ' ἐξερευνήσας φέρω. 1300
 ΑΓ. ἡ πᾶν ἐν ἄρθροισι συγκεκλημένον καλῶς ;
 * * * * * *
 ΑΓ. Πενθεῖ δὲ τί μέρος ἀφροσύνης προσῆκ' ἐμῆς ;
 ΚΑ. ὑμῖν ἐγένεθ' ὅμοιος, οὐ σέβων θεόν.
 τοιγὰρ ξυνήψε πάντας ἐς μίαν βλάβην,
 ὑμᾶς τε τόνδε θ', ὥστε διολέσαι δόμους 1305
 κάμ', ὅστις ἄτεκνος ἀρσένων παίδων γεγῶς
 τῆς σῆς τόδ' ἔρνος, ᾧ τάλαινα, νηδύος
 αἰσχιστα καὶ κάκιστα κατθανόνθ' ὀρώ,
 ᾧ δῶμ' ἀνέβλεφ', ὃς συνείχες, ᾧ τέκνον,
 τοῦμόν μέλαθρον, παιδὸς ἐξ ἐμῆς γεγῶς, 1310
 πόλει τε τάρβος ἦσθα· τὸν γέροντα δὲ

1290. κασίγνηται Musgr. ; κασίγνητοι P ; κασιγνήτη Ald. ; κασιγνήτα, 'your two sisters, Ino and Autonoe,' Barnes.

1298. ὕβριν γ' ; P omits γ'.

1309. ᾧ P Ald., with ὃν superscr. in P. The ἀνέβλεπεν of P and Ald. was corrected by Dobree.

οὐδείς ὑβρίζειν ἤθελ', εἰσορῶν τὸ σὸν
 κára· δίκην γὰρ ἀξίαν ἐλάβανεν.
 νῦν δ' ἐκ δόμων ἄτιμος ἐκβεβλήσομαι
 ὁ Κάδμος ὁ μέγας, ὃς τὸ Θηβαίων γένος 1315
 ἔσπειρα, καὶ ξήμησα κάλλιστον θέρος.
 ὦ φίλτατ' ἀνδρῶν, καὶ γὰρ οὐκέτ' ὦν ὅμως
 τῶν φιλτάτων ἔμοιγ' ἀριθμήσει, τέκνον·
 οὐκέτι γενείου τοῦδε θιγγάνων χερσὶ,
 τὸν μητρὸς αὐδῶν πατέρα προσπτύξει, τέκ-
 νον, 1320

λέγων, τίς ἀδικεῖ, τίς σ' ἀτιμάζει, γέρον ;
 τίς σὴν τaráσσει καρδίαν λυπηρὸς ὢν ;
 λέγ', ὥς κολάζω τὸν ἀδικοῦντά σ', ὦ πάτερ.
 νῦν δ' ἄθλιος μὲν εἰμ' ἐγὼ, τλήμων δὲ σὺ,
 οἰκτρὰ δὲ μήτηρ, τλήμονες δὲ σύγγονοι. 1325
 εἰ δ' ἔστιν ὅστις δαιμόνων ὑπερφρονεῖ,
 ἐς τοῦδ' ἀθρήσας θάνατον ἡγείσθω θεοῦς.

ΧΟ. τὸ σὸν μὲν ἀλγῶ, Κάδμε· σὸς δ' ἔχει δίκην
 παῖς παιδὸς ἀξίαν μὲν, ἀλγεινὴν δὲ σοί.

ΑΓ. ὦ πάτερ, ὁρᾷς γὰρ τᾶμ' ὅσῳ μετεστράφη, 1330

* * * * *

Luciani *Pis-* λακιστὸν ἐν πέτραισιν εὐρέσθαι μόρον.
cator § 2. * * * * *

C.P. 1312 πῶς καὶ νιν ἡ δύστηνος εὐλαβουμένη

1313 πρὸς στέρνα θῶμαι ; τίνα (δὲ) θρηνήσω τρόπον ;

1313. ἐλάβανεν P Ald. ; ἐλάβαν' ἂν Heath ; ἐλάβανες Herm. ;
 ἂν ἔλαβεν ἂν Elms.

1318. τέκνον Reiske ; τέκνων P.

1319. θιγγάνων P.

1321. τίς σ' ἀδικεῖ P.

1330. See Comm.

Schol.in Ar. εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἴδιον ἔλαβον εἰς χεῖρας μύσος
Plutum 907. * * * * *

C. P. 1256 κατασπάσασθαι πᾶν μέλος υ - υ -
1257 κυνοῦσα σάρκας ἄσπερ ἐξεθρεψάμην.
1466 φέρ', ὦ γεραῖε, κῶτα τοῦ τρισαθλίου
1467 ὀρθῶς προσαρμόσωμεν, εὐτονον (?) δὲ πᾶν
1468 σῶμ' ἐξακριβώσωμεν εἰς ὅσον πάρα.
1469 ὦ φίλτατον πρόσωπον, ὦ νέα γένυς,
* * * * *
1470 ἰδὸν καλύπτρα τῇδε σὸν κρύπτω κάρα·
1471 τὰ δ' αἰμόφυρτα καὶ κατηλοκισμένα
1472 μέλη
* * * * *

ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΣ.

* * * * *
1664 εἰς δεσμά τ' ἦλθε καὶ λόγων ὑβρίσματα.
1663 τοίγαρ τέθνηκεν ὦν ἐχρῆν ἤκισθ' ὕπο.
1667 καὶ ταῦτα μὲν πέπονθεν οὗτος (ἐνδίκως).
1668 ἃ δ' αὖ παθεῖν δεῖ λαὸν (?) οὐ κρύψω κακά.
* * * * *
1674 λιπεῖν πόλιν τήνδ' ἀνοσίου μιάσματος
1675 (όσῖαν) τινούσας τῷδ' ὃν ἔκτειναν δίκην
1676 καὶ μηκέτ' ἐσιδεῖν πατρίδ'. οὐ γὰρ εὐσεβές.
* * * * *
1690 αὐτὸς δ' ἃ μέλλεις πῆματ' ἐκπλήσειν, φράσω.

ΔΙ. * * * * *
δράκων γενήσῃ μεταβαλὼν, δάμαρ τε σὴ 1330b
ἐκθηριωθείς ὄφεος ἀλλάξει τύπον,
ἦν Ἄρεος ἔσχατος Ἀρμονίαν θνητὸς γεγώς.
ὄχον δὲ μόσχων, χρησμὸς ὡς λέγει Διὸς,
ἐλᾶς μετ' ἀλόχου, βαρβάρων ἡγούμενος.
πολλὰς δὲ πέρσεις ἀναρίθμῳ στρατεύματι 1335

1332. Ἄρμονίαν Ald. ; ἁρμονίας P.

1333. ὄχον Ald. ; ὄχων P.

πόλεις· ὅταν δὲ Λοξίου χρηστήριον
 διαρπάσωσι, νόστον ἄθλιον πάλιν
 σχήσουσι· σέ δ' Ἄρης Ἀρμονίαν τε ῥύσεται,
 μακάρων τ' ἐς αἶαν σὸν καθιδρύσει βίον.
 ταῦτ' οὐχὶ θνητοῦ πατρὸς ἐκγεγὼς λέγω 1340
 Διόνυσος, ἀλλὰ Ζηνός· εἰ δὲ σωφρονεῖν
 ἔγνωθ', ὅτ' οὐκ ἠθέλετε, τὸν Διὸς γόνον
 εὐδαιμονεῖτ' ἂν σύμμαχον κεκτημένοι.

ΑΓ. Διόνυσε, λισσόμεσθά σ', ἡδικήκαμεν.

ΔΙ. ὅψ' ἐμάθεθ' ἡμᾶς, ὅτε δ' ἐχρήν, οὐκ ᾔδετε. 1345

ΑΓ. ἐγνώκαμεν ταῦτ'· ἀλλ' ἐπεξέρχει λίαν.

ΔΙ. καὶ γὰρ πρὸς ὑμῶν θεὸς γεγὼς ὑβριζόμεν.

ΑΓ. ὀργὰς πρέπει θεοὺς οὐχ ὁμοιοῦσθαι βροτοῖς

ΔΙ. πάλαι τάδε Ζεὺς οὐμὸς ἐπένευσεν πατήρ.

ΑΓ. αἰαῖ, δέδοκται, πρέσβυ, τλήμονες φυγαί. 1350

ΔΙ. τί δῆτα μέλλεθ' ἅπερ ἀναγκαίως ἔχει; 1350b

ΚΑ. ὦ τέκνον, ὡς ἐς δεινὸν ἤλθομεν κακὸν
 ἄρδην σύ θ' ἡ τάλαινα σύγγονοί τε σαί,
 ἐγὼ θ' ὁ τλήμων βαρβάρους ἀφίξομαι
 γέρων μέτοικος· ἔτι δέ μοι τὸ θέσφατον
 εἰς Ἑλλάδ' ἀγαγεῖν μιγάδα βάρβαρον στρα-
 τόν. 1355

καὶ τὴν Ἄρεως παῖδ' Ἀρμονίαν, δάμαρτ'
 ἐμὴν,

1343. εὐδαιμονεῖτ' ἂν Musgr. ; εὐδαιμονοῖτ' ἂν P Ald.

1345. ἐμάθεθ' . . . ᾔδετε Ald. ; ἐμέθεθ' . . . εἶδετε P.

1350b is in P, but is omitted in Ald.

1352. ἄρδην is inserted by me to complete the line, because it seems to be recognised in Pseudogreg. 1701, ὦ φίλος ὡς ἐς δεινὰ φῆς ἐλθεῖν κακὰ | πάντας· κἄμ' αὐτὸν συγγόνους τ' ἄρδην ἐμούς. Kirchhoff proposes πάντες to make up the verse ; others φίλαι.

δράκων δρακαίνης φύσιν ἔχουσαν ἀγρίαν,
 ἄξω 'πὶ βωμοὺς καὶ τάφους Ἑλληνικοὺς,
 ἡγούμενος λόγχαισιν, οὐδὲ παύσομαι
 κακῶν ὁ τλήμων, οὐδὲ τὸν καταιβάτην 1360
 Ἀχέροντα πλεύσας ἥσυχος γενήσομαι.

ΑΓ. ὦ πάτερ, ἐγὼ δὲ σοῦ στερεῖσα φεύξομαι.

ΚΑ. τί μ' ἀμφιβάλλεις χερσὶν, ὦ τάλαινα παῖ,
 ὄρνις ὅπως, κηφήνα, πολιόχρως κύκνος ; 1364

ΑΓ. ποῖ γὰρ τράπωμαι, πατρίδος ἐκβεβλημένη ;

ΚΑ. οὐκ οἶδα, τέκνον· σμικρὸς ἐπίκουρος πατήρ.

στροφή.

ΑΓ. χαῖρ', ὦ μέλαθρον, χαῖρ', ὦ πατρώα
 πόλις· ἐκλείπω σ' ἐπὶ δυστυχίᾳ
 φυγὰς ἐκ θαλάμων.

ΚΑ. στείχέ νυν, ὦ παῖ, τὸν Ἀρισταίου 1370
 * * * * *

ΑΓ. στένομαί σε, πάτερ.

ΚΑ. καὶ γὰρ σέ, τέκνον,
 καὶ σὰς ἐδάκρυσα κασιγνήτας.

ἀντιστροφή.

ΑΓ. δεινῶς γάρτοι τάνδ' αἰκίαν
 Διόνυσος ἀναξ τοὺς σοὺς * εἰς
 οἶκους ἔφερει. 1375

1357. φύσιν Ald. ; P omits the word ; σχῆμ' ἔχουσαν ἀγρίας Nauck, who compares Ion 992.

1364. ὄρνις . . . κύκνος P ; ἔρνις . . . πολιόχρων Sandys ; ὄρνιν . . . πολιόχρων Wecklein.

1371. στένομαι Elms. ; στέρομαι P.

1373. γάρτοι for γὰρ is given by Herm. who would insert πάτερ to fill the lacuna in the next verse.

ΚΑ. καὶ γὰρ ἔπασχεν δεινὰ πρὸς ὑμῶν,
ἀγέραστον ἔχω. ὄνομ' ἐν Θήβαις.

ΑΓ. χαῖρε, πάτερ, μοι.

ΚΑ. χαῖρ', ὦ μελέα
θύγατερ. χαλεπῶς δ' ἐς τόδ' ἂν ἦκοις. 1380

ΑΓ. ἄγετ', ὦ πομποί, με, κασιγνήτας
ἵνα συμφυγάδας ληψόμεθ' οἰκτράς.
ἔλθοιμι δ' ὅπου
μήτε Κιθαιρῶν ἔμ' ὄρᾳ μιαρὸς
μήτε Κιθαιρῶν' ὅσσοισιν ἐγὼ, 1385
μήθ' ὅθι θύρσου μνήμ' ἀνάκειται.
βάκχαις δ' ἄλλαισι μέλοιεν.

ΧΟ. πολλαὶ μορφαὶ τῶν δαιμονίων,
πολλὰ δ' ἀέλπτως κραίνουσι θεοὶ,
καὶ τὰ δοκηθέντ' οὐκ ἐτελέσθη, 1390
τῶν δ' ἀδοκῆτων πόρον ἡῦρε θεός.
τοιόνδ' ἀπέβη τόδε πρᾶγμα.

1377. ἀγέραστον Barnes ; ἀγέρατον P.

1381. κασιγνήτας Ald. ; κασιγνήτους P.

1382. P has ληψώμεθ' for ληψόμεθ', and 1391 πόρων for πόρον. Ald. gives λήψωμ' and πόρον.

1384. μήτε . . . μιαρὸς Schöne ; the words ἔμ' ὄρᾳ are not found in P ; other words have been suggested to fill up the metrical lacuna such as ἔμ' ἴδοι (Kirchhoff), but the prevailing similarity between ΕΜΟΡΑΙ and ΜΙΑΡΟΣ might account to some extent for the lacuna. The suggestion μ' ἐσίδοι is not good, because an emphatic ἐμὲ is required by the antithesis with ἐγὼ. The opt. would, however, be the more natural mood after ἔλθοιμι (see on 1255).

1387. βάκχαις Ald. ; βάκχαισι P ; βάκχαι Madvig.

NOTES

1. Dionysus appears in his own character in the prologue, and recites the causes of his visit to Thebes. During the rest of the play, from v. 55 until he appears as *Deus ex machina* (v. 1331), he assumes the part of servant of Dionysus and fellow-reveller with the chorus of Bacchae. He is called ὁ βάκχευς in v. 145, and θιασώταν in v. 548; but ὁ βάκχος, v. 623, does not refer to the same person. In v. 623 Dionysus, still sustaining the character of the Bacchant who led the Bacchae from Asia, relates how Bacchus (ὁ βάκχος) shook the house of Pentheus, and lit a fire on the tomb of Semele. In v. 629, feeling that his sudden mention of Bacchus might excite the suspicions of the chorus, he ascribes the phantom which appeared in the house of Pentheus to the agency of Bacchus, but only as a probable conjecture, κἄθ' ὃ Βρόμιος, ὡς ἔμοιγε φαίνεται, δόξαν λέγω. Again, v. 630, the same god is called Βάκχιος. The scene is in front of the royal palace on the Cadmeia, situated to the north-east of the city, so that in going to Cithaeron Pentheus has to pass right through the town. Close to the palace is the tomb of Semele—so close that, when Bacchus kindles a flame on it, Pentheus thinks that the palace is on fire.

2. **τίκτει.** The aorist λοχευθεῖσα and ποτέ indicate the past to which *τίκτει* points as the moment of the event described; cf. below, 705, and Suppl. 639, Καπανέως γὰρ ἦν λάτρης ὃν Ζεὺς κεραυνῶ πυρπόλῳ καταθαλοῖ, also Thuc. vii. 83, where the present and the aorist alternate with each other several times, καὶ ἀναλαμβάνουσί τε τὰ ὅπλα καὶ οἱ Σურ. αἰσθάνονται καὶ ἐπαιώνισαν· γινόντες δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὅτι οὐ λανθάνουσι κατέθεντο πάλιν, and Soph. Trach. 359, 365, ἔπειθε . . . ἐπιστρατεύει . . . κτείνει τε καὶ ἔπερσε.

3. The dative is often used for the instrument: when the idea of immediate instrumentality is to be excluded, διὰ with the genitive is used: σκόπει γὰρ, ἀπόκρισις ποτέρα ὀρθοτέρα, ᾧ ὀρώμεν τοῦτ' εἶναι ὀφθαλμοῦς, ἢ δι' οὐ ὀρώμεν, Plat. Theaetet. 184 C.

'Brought to travail by the levin-brand' is more fully explained in 88 ff. The nom. of ἀστραπηφόρῳ would not be ἀστραπήφορον,

'borne by the lightning,' but ἀστραπηφόρον, 'lightning-bringing,' so that ἀστρ. πῦρ means simply 'the lightning-flame,' just as πανούχον φλόγα in Soph. Frag. 186 means the 'torch-flame.' So in κισσοφόροις θαλίαις, 384, the subst. is personified and means 'ivy-crowned,' the revelry being said to bring that which accompanies it. We should write νικηφόρον ἄγραν in 1200, not νικήφορον, and explain in the same way; the 'quarry' or prize of victory is itself called 'victorious, triumphant.'

4. ἀμείβειν, to *change*, especially *place*, so ἀμείβειν θύρας means generally to *leave* the house, but sometimes to *enter* it (Aesch. Cho. 571).

ἐκ θεοῦ would be ἐκ θείας μορφῆς in prose, 'putting off the godhead and taking a human form.'

5. For πάρεμι followed by the simple accus. without εἰς cf. πάρεισι . . . πάγον, Cycl. 95; Ναυπλιαν παρών, El. 1278.

6. κεραυνίας, 'thunder-smitten,' but κεραυνόβολος in 598. Cf. ματρί σὺν κεραυνία, Soph. Ant. 1139.

8. τυφόμενα, 'the smouldering ruins of her home, where still lives the fire of Jove's bolt.' It is slightly awkward to have two consecutive sentences in apposition to the sentence preceding them, but we are hardly warranted in taking φλόγα as a cognate accusative after τυφόμενα; for τύφειν καπνόν, Hdt. iv. 196, does not justify τύφεσθαι καπνόν, the middle or passive of the verb not being found with a cognate accusative. And it should be observed that τύφοντα would have suited the metre as well or better. The accusative in apposition to the sentence is a favourite construction with Eur. It occurs again in this play at 30, 200, 1100, where the object of the foregoing sentence is in the genitive (cf. also Herc. Fur. 56, δυσπραξία ἧς . . . τύχοι, φίλων ἑλεγχον ἀψευδέστατον). In Tro. 128 the sentence in apposition comes *before* the verb, for which cf. Soph. Oed. C. 92, κέρδη μὲν οἰκήσαντα τοῖς δεδεγμένοις. I mention these parallels because a kindly German review of my edition of the *Troades* denied that a sentence in apposition can stand before the verb of the sentence with which it is in apposition. The apposition πρόφασιν *always* comes first, as in 224. For ἔτι ζῶσαν φλόγα cf. νυμφιδίου σπινθῆρος ἔτι πνεύοντα κεραυνοῦ, Nonn. Dion. xliv. 128.

9. ἀθάνατον = ἀθανάτου ἔβριον εἰς θνητὴν, cf. v. 524, πυρὸς ἐξ ἀθανάτου; or, *undying*, cf. v. 1002 and note. The latter interpretation is to be preferred, the mention of the name Ἥρας almost precluding the former. The token of the goddess's scorn is the tomb with the smouldering ruins which are described as 'Hera's abiding scorn.'

10. ἁβᾶτον = 'hallowed.' Places struck by lightning were sacred to Ζεὺς καταιβάτης, and were called ἐνγύσια.

12. ἐγώ, 'but 'twas I that mantled it all o'er with the cluster-

ing greenery of the vine.' Dr. Sandys points out the antithesis between Cadmus and the speaker.

14. 'Having left Lydia and Phrygia, and invaded Persia,' etc. Only γύας is governed by λιπών, the others by ἐπελθών. Bacchus was reared in Lydia and Phrygia, and when he reached man's estate invaded Persia, etc. The Flor. Cod. omits v. 14. The writer of it was probably aware of the mythical point just mentioned, but did not see how the required meaning could be got from the lines by a slight change of punctuation. The writers of both the codd. of this play are very awkward in the handling of language and metres, but are both (esp. Flor.) quite ready to correct, and both, probably, like most grammarians of the fourteenth century, well versed in mythology.

19. The dative after πλήρης and its cognate words is rare. Elmsley quotes Her. Fur. 369. Paley, Aesch. Theb. 459, Pers. 134. To these add Eur. Or. 1363.

21-23. This transposition of v. 54, as suggested to me by my friend Mr. S. Allen, still seems to me to be the best way of giving a construction and a meaning to the sentence. A line containing a principal verb is wanting here, as Paley saw, and this line is exactly the one required. It gives significance to the (otherwise otiose) concluding words of the previous line, ἔν' εἶην ἐμφανὴς δαίμων βοροῖς, and is itself quite otiose after v. 53. Moreover, it puts in due prominence the essential fact that Dionysus is promoting his *cultus* in Thebes not in his own but in his assumed character, a fact which the poet thinks so important that he refers to it again at 53, though he had already mentioned it in verse 4. The Palatine *codex* (and therefore, perhaps, its archetype) was written in parallel columns. Verse 23 (μορφὴν ἐμὴν, κ.τ.λ.) and v. 53 (ὧν εἶνεκ', κ.τ.λ.) were probably the last lines respectively of the two columns on the first page, and the former of these may have fallen out, and been inserted at the end of the wrong column—a mistake which would easily have arisen from the fact that the two lines closely resemble each other in meaning. The τ' would have been added by a copyist to avoid the *asyndeton*.—ἐκεῖ, *sc.* in Asia.

If we do not make this transposition we must either (1) take κάκεῖ in the sense of 'there in Asia also,' which seems to me intolerable; or (2) place verse 20 after 22, introducing the very unpleasing juxtaposition of Ἑλλήνων πόλιν and γῆς Ἑλληνίδος; or (3) mark a *lacuna*—in other words, give up the problem. I cannot understand how commentators endure the tautology of vv. 53, 54, if they are allowed to stand together. An actor standing before the audience is obviously a man, not a woman; in both lines the god tells the audience what they could not see for themselves, that he is a god assuming the guise of a man, but if 53 and 54 are

juxtaposed we must suppose Dionysus to say first, 'I have assumed the shape of a mortal,' and then to add, 'and it is that of a man' (not a woman or a brute). Would those edd. who say that 'εἶδος θνητόν is not necessarily a human form' regard it as good Greek to say that when Zeus wooed Europa in the form of a bull he assumed an εἶδος θνητόν, or do they think that any Greek poet would have so expressed himself?

24. ἀνωλόλυξα, 'Thebes have I first taught the Bacchic cry.' The causal use of ἀνολούζω is found here alone, but we have ὀλούζεται πᾶν δῶμα, El. 691; cf. also αὐλείται πᾶν μέλαθρον, Iph. T. 367. ὀλολυγή is generally a cry of triumph and worship, as in Med. 1173; but in Tro. 1000 it means a cry of distress, with the idea, however, of appealing for aid, as in Med. χροός, sc. αὐτῶν.

29. τὴν ἁμαρτίαν λέχους. The usual construction is ἁμ. λέχους, or τὴν τοῦ λέχους ἁμ. But the rule does not apply in the case of a compound phrase standing for a single conception, and therefore capable of being treated as a single word. Paley's τήνδ' for τὴν is therefore needless. Cf. αἱ φύσεις βροτῶν, El. 368; ὁ μῦθος ἀνθρώπων, Iph. A. 72. This word is a *vox propria* in Eur. for infidelity in marriage; so σφάλλομαι = to make a *faux pas*, cf. the following fragment from the *Melanippe* :—

ἄλγιστόν ἐστι θῆλυ μισηθὲν γένος,
αἱ γὰρ σφαλεῖσαι ταῖσιν οὐκ ἐσφαλμέναις
αἴσχος γυναιξὶ καὶ κεκοίνωνται ψόγον
ταῖς οὐ κακαῖσιν αἱ κακαί· τὰ δ' εἰς γάμους
οὐδὲν δοκοῦσιν ὑγιᾶς ἀνδράσιν φρονεῖν.

In the first line of the above, for the very weak μισηθὲν I would suggest μισηθρον, a *charm for producing hatred*, formed on the analogy of φίλτρον. μισητρον, *lewd*, would be better than μισηθὲν, but the whole purport of the passage is the tendency which the bad fame of false women has to communicate itself even to the virtuous, and so *produce odium* against the whole sex.

30. εἵνεκα. Here and elsewhere I give εἵνεκα for the prep. and οὐνεκα for the conj.

32. νιν αὐτάς, *eas ipsas*, 'those very sisters,' sc. ἀδελφὰς μητρὸς, mentioned in v. 26, and contrasted with πᾶν τὸ θῆλυ σπέρμα in v. 35.

33. μανίας, *fits of madness*, cf. Theocr. Id. xi. 10, ἤρατο δ' οὐ μάλοις οὐδὲ ῥόδῳ οὐδὲ κικίννοισ ἀλλ' ὀλοαῖς μανίαις. So θάνατοι, *violent deaths*; αἵματα, *deeds of blood*; νύκτες, *watches of the night*.

With verses 32, 33 may be compared Catullus, *Attis* (lxiii.) 4—

Stimulatus ibi furenti rabie, vagus animis.

For other imitations of this play in the *Attis* see 506, 864, 987-990, 1056.

36. γυναικες. This has been explained 'all who were adult, not mere παρθέναι, though the term cannot be intended to exclude

unmarried women ; cf. v. 694, νέαι, παλαιαί, παρθέναι τ' ἔτ' ἄζυγες.' But I know of no instance in which γυνή means *adult woman*, whether married or not, as contrasted with παρθένος in the sense of *young woman*, whether maiden or matron. γυνή, as wife, is used in strong contrast to παρθένος, maiden, e.g. Theocr. xxvii. 65, 66 ; but this is not the antithesis here required. I take the words as pleonastic—all the female Thebans, every woman of them ; cf. γυναιξὶ θηλείαις, Or. 1205. This interpretation is further supported by the fact that ἦσαν not εἰσιν is used. Wecklein quotes as a similar pleonasm ἵππους ἀθλοφόρους οἱ ἀέθλια ποσσὶν ἄροντο, Hom. II. 9, 124.

38. Cf. Nonn. Dionys. xlv. 307, ὀρεσσαύλω παρὰ παστῶ.

39. δαῖ γάρ, 'this city needs must feel that she is uninitiated,' she must be 'taught a bitter lesson' of the consequences which will follow her neglect of Dionysus. Cf. θεὸς γεγώς ἐνδείξομαι, 47 ; ἀναφαίνει . . . ἐκφύς, 538 ; ἐγγὺς ὦν ἐμάνθανε, 1113.

46. Cf. Frag. 36 (Nauck), γλυκεῖα γάρ μοι φροντὶς οὐδαμῇ βίου, and see note on v. 358 ; render 'and in his orisons nowhere remembers me.'

49. τάνθενδε used for τὰ ἐνταῦθα through the influence of the verb of motion μεταστήσω πόδα which follows ; so we have κείθεν ὅθεν for κείσε ὅθεν in Soph. O. C. ; ἄλλοσε ὅποι for ἄλλοθι ὅποι, Plat. Crit. 45 B ; and *indidem unde* for *ibidem unde* in Plaut. Cist. i. 1, 63 ; *ex illo cubiculo ex quo* for *in illo cub. ex quo*, Cic. Fam. vii. 1. 1.

52. ξυνάψω, sc. μάχην.

55. ἀλλὰ introduces an abrupt transition, or an animated speech. Clearchus (Xen. Anab.) begins a speech ἀλλ' ὥφελε μὲν Κῦρος ζῆν, *Now would that Cyrus were alive.*

59. τύπανα. This is a necessary emendation of τύμπανα which could hardly be shortened before 'P. Cf. Cat. Attis, 8, 9—

*leve typanum,
Typanum, tubam Cybelles, tua, mater, initia,*

where the last words seem to be a reminiscence of μητρὸς ἐμά θ' εὐρήματα.

62. πτυχάς, fr. πτυχή. This, both here and in 945, is the correct form of the word ; not πτύχας, which would come from πτύξ.

64. The Bacchae whom Dionysus has brought with him from Asia, who form the Chorus, and must throughout be distinguished from the Theban Bacchae, now enter the Orchestra, singing the *Parodos* or *Entrance-song*. The part of the play previous to this is technically called the *prologue*, whether it is what we should call a prologue or not. Aristotle, in his *Poetics*, defines πρόλογος as μέρος ὅλον τραγωδίας τὸ πρὸ χοροῦ παρόδου ; so that every Greek play has a *prologue* in the Greek sense, except when the play opens with the entrance of the Chorus, as in the *Rhesus* and *Iph. Aul.*

of Eur., and the *Persae* and *Supplices* of Aeschylus. Eur. introduced the prologue in the modern sense of the word, to explain the circumstances under which the action begins. Aristoph. ridicules the innovation, Ran. 945, *et seqq.*

65. **θοάξω**, 'I ply fealty (lit. 'hastily') my grateful service.'

67. **κάματον εὐκ.**, 'a labour of love,' Sandys.

69. **μελάθροισι ἔκτοπος**, 'let him begone to his halls,' lit. 'let him be out of my way in his home.' I have followed Elmsley in so punctuating this passage, which is usually given *τίς μελάθροισι; ἔκτοπος ἔστω*. But a person who was in his house would not be in the way of the entering chorus, whose habit it is to call on all those who are in their path to clear the way for them. Cf. Aristoph. Ran. 354, *εὐφημεῖν χρὴ κάξιστασθαι τοῖς ἡμετέροισι χοροῖσιν*.

70. **τὰ νομισθέντα**, usually explained as neut. plur. 'in wonted wise,' used adverbially as *εὖτα* in 157, where see note; but the participle suggests rather a comparison with *τὸ λεγόμενον* employed in apposition in the sense of 'as the saying is.' Hence the meaning would be 'as is meet and due.'

71. **κελαδήσω**. The word which is in the mss is *ὑμνήσω*, which the metre shows to be wrong. Probably it was a gloss which crept into the text. If so, *κελαδήσω* would have been a likely word to be so explained. There is no passage in Greek literature which proves satisfactorily the possibility of a short vowel before *μν*, so we may dismiss the theory that *ὑμνήσω* can in this passage have the first syllable short. Sometimes the supposed shortening of the syllable before *μν* occurs in a passage which does not necessarily demand a short syllable, as in Pind. Nem. iv. 83, where the syllable corresponding to the first syllable of *ὑμνος* may be long as well as short; and in Aesch. Pers. 281, where a short anacrusis may well correspond to a long one, so that we are not forced to scan the first syllable of *μεμνήσθαι* as short. In other places the reading has suffered from the substitution by the copyists of a more familiar for a less familiar word, as *ὑμνωδεῖ* for *μονωδεῖ* in Agam. 990, or from the intrusion of a gloss, as *πολύμναστον* in Agam. 1459, which was probably a gloss on *ἐριμνάστευτος*, Heimsoeth's admirable correction of *ἐρίδματος* in 1461. But it is not improbable that where we find instances of this impossible quantity with compounds from *μνάομαι* we should omit the *ν*. Thus if Eur. Iph. A. 68, *δίδωσ' ἐλέσθαι θυγατρὶ μνηστήρων ἕνα*, is not altogether spurious, we might read *μνηστήρων*, a form derived from *μάομαι*, and rendered probable by the fact that *μάομαι* is a *vox propria* for marriage-engagements, as in Il. ix. 394, *Πήλεος θῆν μοι ἔπειτα γυναικὰ γε μάσσεται αὐτός*.

72. **μάκαρ** and **εὐδαίμων** may be broadly distinguished as meaning, the former objectively, the latter subjectively, happy; 'blest is he who with joy in knowing the holy ceremonies liveth the

blessed life, entereth his soul into the revel-band, and worships on the mountains with mystic lustrations.' *θιασέυεται* is best taken as middle.

85. *κατάγουσαι*, 'bringing him home'; see the celebrated passage *κάτει* . . . *κατάξω* in Eur. Med. 1015, 1016.

88. *ἔχουσα*, *being pregnant with*. Matthiae excellently compares Hdt. v. 41, *καὶ ἡ προτέρη γυνὴ τὸν προτέρον χρόνον ἄτοκος εἶδουσα τότε κῶς ἐκύησε, συντυχήν τούτῃ χρησαμένη· ἔχουσαν δὲ αὐτὴν ἀληθέϊ λόγῳ οἱ τῆς ἐπελθούσης γυναικὸς οἰκῆιοι πυθόμενοι ὥχλεον*. Paley, after Musgrave (who, however, suggests *πόδ' ἔχουσα*), makes *ἔχουσα* = *οὔσα*, comparing *καὶ ταῦτ' ἔχοντες κυμάτων ἐν ἀγκάλαις*, Ran. 704. But this is not a case in point, for the words are a quotation, in which one word is suppressed: *ψυχὰς ἔχοντες κυμάτων ἐν ἀγκάλαις* is the whole line, and the verse is generally included among the *frag. dram. incert.* of Aeschylus, to whom Didymus ascribes it, though another Schol. attributes the line to Archilochus. Aristoph., according to his usual manner, here uses *ἔχοντες* as governing *ψυχὰς*—a word which his audience would readily supply. Moreover it is nearly certain that in that passage we should take *τὴν πόλιν* as the direct object of *ἔχοντες* and entirely disconnect it from the foregoing verbs which are usually held to govern *τὴν πόλιν*. The only valid objection to construing the sentence thus is the fact that then *καὶ ταῦτ'* would not begin the clause to which it belongs. But Blaydes in his excellent note on Ar. Ran. 704 shows that *καὶ ταῦτα* need not stand at the beginning of its clause either in prose or in verse; see for verse Ar. Ach. 168, Plut. 546, Diodor. Com. iii. 546, *τὴν ἐσομένην καὶ ταῦτα μέτοχον τοῦ βίου*; and for prose Hdt. i. 173, ii. 63, Dem. Mid. 533, Luc. Epist. Sat. iii. 35, *ἐπὶ κατεαγότι καὶ ταῦτα τῷ ἀμφορεῖ*. In Eur. Supp. 165 *ἐν μὲν αἰσχύναις ἔχω* governs *ἀμπίσχειν*. I believe the use of *ἔχειν* = *εἶναι* to be wholly restricted to adverbs of manner, *καλῶς ἔχειν*, *ἀνακῶς ἔχειν*, etc., and to the quite different phrase, *ἀμφὶ ἔχειν*. Cf. Thuc. ii. 81, where *διὰ φυλακῆς* = *πεφυλαγμένως*. See Aesch. Theb. 99, Xen. An. v. ii. 26. When Phot. explains *ἔχοντες· οἰκοῦντες*, he refers to the two senses of *ἔχειν χώραν*, *to be king of a country*, and *to live in it*.

89. *ᾠδίνων λοχ. ἄν.*, 'she bare him cast untimely from her womb in the travail pangs of childbirth that the thunder brought on its wing.' The thunderbolt brought on her travail prematurely; *ᾠδίνων* is the objective and *βροντᾶς* the subjective genitive. The passage affords a remarkable example of the maintenance of an elevated tone, in a case where an inferior artist might have failed ludicrously.

94. *θαλάμαις*. I have accepted Wecklein's *θαλάμαις* for *θαλάμοις*, influenced by the acute note of Sandys who points out that Aristotle (*περὶ ὕπνου*, § 3) uses *θαλάμη* for a *cavity* of the body. Hence

it would be a very suitable word here for the thigh of Zeus where Dion. was to mature for a second birth (cf. *ἄρσενά νηδύν*, 527). If we read *θαλάμοις* we should render 'at once, in the very chamber of his birth,' which is a little frigid.

98. *κρ. ἄφ' Ἑρας*. Cf. *ἀδῶν . . . ἀπ' ἀνδρῶν*, Soph. Oed. C. 1534; *κρυπτόν* is proleptic.

99. *τέλεσαν*. This word and *Μοῖραι* are both *voces propriae* in dealing with an expected birth; and for this reason we must explain *μοιρίδιον τελέσαι*, Pind. Isthm. v. 46, 'to bring to the birth in due time,' not *felicem reddere*, as Dissen interprets.

101. *ἐνθεν ἄγραν* can hardly mean 'some taken from which': it might better mean 'some of which when hunted or sought after,' or, as Herm. appears to understand when he makes *ἄγραν* the predicate, 'whence (from which circumstance it arises that) the Maenads seek serpents, and, when caught, twine them in their hair.' The harshness of this had led me to suspect the soundness of *ἄγραν*; but Mr. S. Allen's simple correction of *θηροτρόφοι* into *θηρότροφον* removes all difficulty. *θηρότροφον ἄγραν* then = *δράκοντας*, cf. Phoen. 820, *θηροτρόφον . . . δράκοντος*; and the whole sentence means 'whence the Maenads twine in their hair the serpents which they have caught,' lit. 'their beast-fed prey.' Dr. Sandys in an admirable note illustrates the connection of the serpent with the worship of Dionysus. The only other tenable suggestion on this passage is that of Mr. Morice quoted by Dr. Sandys in his Supplementary Notes (3rd ed. p. 259). He proposes *ἄγραν θηροφόρον*, 'booty (consisting) of beasts worn (as a wreath),' comparing Soph. Frag. 16, *παρδαληφόρον δέρος*, 'hide of leopard's-skin worn' as a garment.

106. *μίλακι*, 'break into blossom with the bright clustering briony.' Dr. Sandys thinks that *briony* is the nearest approximation to a correct rendering. *Bindweed* or *convolvulus* would be less suitable for a wreath. *Yew* would not do at all, for its associations in our tongue lead us quite away from revelry and joy.

109. The Et. Magn. expl. *βάκχος, ὁ κλάδος ὁ ἐν τελεταῖς, ἡ στέφανος*, and Hesych. expl. *βακχᾶν ὑέστεφανῶσθαι*. This is scarcely satisfactory, for *βάκχος* and *βακχᾶν* are not identical in meaning with *βάκχιος* and *βακχιούσθαι*. I should rather take *καταβ.* = *make thorough bacchantes of yourselves, act the Bacchant with zeal*. Elms. compares *τὴν βεβακχωμένην βροτοῖσι κλεινὴν Νύσσαν*, Soph. Incert.

110. For *ἐν κλάδοις* cf. inf. v. 1168, *Ἀγαυὴν μητέρ' ἐν διαστροφῶις ὄσσοις*, and El. 321, *σκήπτρ' ἐν οἷς Ἕλλησιν ἐστρατηλάτει*. So in Soph. Oed. R. 871 *μέγας ἐν τούτοις θεός* means, I think, 'mighty is God *when armed with these*' (i.e. with the *νόμοι ὑψίποδες* of which the Chorus has been expressing its veneration); and in Pind. Olymp. xi. 75 *ἐν δόξᾳ* = *gloriously*.

111. *ἐνδυτά*, 'our bacchic livery of dappled fawnskins.'

112. **πλοκάμων** must be understood in its primary sense of something twisted or curling (**πλέκω**), and must refer to the *curling locks* of hair which the Bacchantes took from animals of the chase as a trimming for their fawnskins; 'tufts of white ringlets' is not a very unnatural way of expressing 'curly tufts of white hair'; but **πλοκ.** elsewhere always refers to human hair. Yet Reiske's **ποκάδων** cannot be accepted, as the word never means 'sheep' but only 'flocks of wool.' The difficulties in the passage would be greatly mitigated by reading, as Mr. A. E. Housman has suggested, **πλοκάμοις μαλλῶν**, 'curls of white wool.' Such errors of transposed inflection are not infrequent, *e.g.* **ψυχῇ . . . ἡδονῇ** for **ψυχῇν . . . ἡδονῇ**, Aesch. Pers. 843; *nomine corda* for *nomina corde*, Ov. Fast. iv. 160. However, Dr. Sandys, Suppl. Notes, p. 259, 3rd ed., remarks that **πλόκαμος** is used in Xen. Cyneg. ix. of the 'twisted cord' of a deer-trap, which shows that **πλ.** need not always mean human hair, but can denote a twist or plait of any material. It was the custom of the Bacchae to fasten tufts of wool to the **νεβρίς**, partly to enhance its dappled appearance, and partly because wool had some mysterious meaning in Greek religion; see Hdt. ii. 81; it was attached to suppliants' boughs.

113. **ἀμφὶ νάρ. ὕβρ. ὄσ.** The Bacchae are enjoined to be reverent in the handling of the wand, just as above they are exhorted to be true Bacchantes: for the use of **ἀμφὶ** cf. Phoen. 1128, **ἄλυρον ἀμφὶ μούσαν**, 'with a song'; **ἀμφὶ βωμίους λιτάς**, Phoen. 1750; **ἀμφὶ γηγενῇ μάχην**, Cycl. 5. The use of the pith wand was probably ordained to prevent the danger which might have arisen from arming frantic Bacchantes with heavier staves. The *thyrsus* was tipped with a point and thus different from the pith wand. Eur. however in this play neglects the distinction, for in 251 Cadmus is said to have a *parthex* in his hand, and in 254 a *thyrsus*; again in 1158 we have **νάρθηκα εὐθυρσον**. From the epithet **ὕβριστάς**, 'gay' or 'frolic,' we gather that the Maenads playfully assailed each other with these light pith wands. I would venture on 'rollicking' as a rendering of **ὕβριστάς**, but for the inevitable suggestion of Gilbert's 'rollicking, rollicking bun.'

120. Strabo mentions two classes of Curetes—one, the servants of Idaean Zeus and Rhea in Crete, whom he compares to the Satyrs, **μετ' ὀργιασμοῦ καὶ τοιοῦτων προπύλων οἰοὶ περὶ τὸν Διόνυσον εἶσιν οἱ Σάτυροι, τούτους δὲ ὠνόμαζον Κουρήτας**. From these *Cretan* Curetes he distinguishes the *Phrygian* Curetes of Rhea or Cybele, and says, **τοὺς δ' αὐτοὺς καὶ Κορύβαντας καλοῦσι**. The names, however, are used indiscriminately.

123. **τρικόρυθες**. 'Ob triplicem galeae marginem qui trium galearum super impositarum speciem reddebat.' Lob. on Soph. Aj. 846.

124-134. The meaning is this:—In the service of Rhea in Crete

the Curetes first invented and presented to their mistress the *τύμπανον* or kettledrum, which was afterwards destined to become an accompaniment for the Bacchic cries of *ευοε*. The Curetes in the service of Rhea in Crete sang to the accompaniment of the *τύμπανον* and the flute strains such as were afterwards used in the orgiastic worship of Bacchus; and therefore the Satyrs, who stood in the same relation to Dionysus as the Curetes and Corybantes to Rhea (see note, v. 120), borrowed from the latter the tympanum, and introduced it into the festivals of Bacchus.

125. *βυρσότονον κύκλωμα*, 'round of stretched hide,' is the timbrel or kettledrum, called also *τύμπανον*.

127. *κέρασαν*, 'with the kettledrum's roar they blended the wild call of the Phrygian clarions.'

129. *κτύπον*, in appos. with *βυρσ. κυκλ.* 'to roar with the yells of the Maenads.'

131. *ἐξανύσαντο*, 'won it for their own,' stronger than *ἡνύσαντο* which means 'to attain,' 'get at.' Sandys.

135. *ἄδύς*, 'full of joy is the Bacchant when he flings himself to the earth'; cf. for this use of *ἡδύς* Hipp. 289, *καὶ σύ θ' ἡδίων γενοῦ*. Also Soph. Oed. R. 82, *ἀλλ' εἰκάσαι μὲν ἡδύς*, and Trach. 122, *ἀδεία μὲν ἄντια δ' οἶσω*, where, however, the better reading is *αἰδοῖα*. See Jebb on Soph. Ant. 69 and Trach. 122.

137. *νεβρίδος*, gen. of material.

138. *αἶμα τρ.*, 'chasing after the blood of slaughtered goats, the rich feast of raw flesh.' Cf. *βροτοκτόνοι θυσίαι*, 'human sacrifices,' Iph. A. 384. For *ὦμ. χάριν* cf. *χαρμοναῖσιν ἀνδροβρῶσι*, Her. Fur. 385; *ἀνδροβρῶτας ἡδονάς*, fr. 541.

141. *Βρόμιος* is described as Exarch, not as being really present with them, but as supplying the orgiastic furor; their actual leader is the Bacchant, v. 145, the pretended servant of Dionysus, whom, of course, the Chorus do not suspect to be the god himself.

144. *Sc. ἔστι*, 'there is a reek as of Syrian incense.'

145. See on v. 1. Mr. Macnaghten, Class. Rev. ii. 224, takes *πλανάτας* as nom. and regards *φλόγα* as governed by the three participles, *ἐρεθίζων* meaning 'fanning by the speed of his running,' for which he compares *ἐρεθιζόμενος ῥιπίδι*, Ar. Ach. 669. He thinks it is awkward that *φλόγα* should be governed first by *ἔχων* and then by *ἀναπállων*, with an intervening part. *ἐρεθίζων* governing another substantive. But for a more remarkable phenomenon see Soph. Trach. 360-365, where in *ἐπιστρατεύει . . . εἶπε . . . κτείνει* the intermediate verb has a different *subject* from the first and the third; and Thuc. ii. 3, where in *ἡσύχαζον . . . ἐνεωτέριζον . . . κατενέβησαν* we have the same anomaly.

147. The order of words seems in favour of taking *ἄτσει* intrans. with *δρόμῳ*. *ἐκ νάρθηκος* not *ἐν νάρθηκι*, because the torch is fixed into, or tied to, the wand.

149. ἀναπάλλον, trans., as in v. 1190 below, 'inciting' to the dance.

150. τρυφερὸν, see below, v. 455. Though only sustaining the character of the servant of Dionysus, the Bacchant has all the bloom, luxuriance, and fragrance which the Greek attributed to the god himself.

154. χρυσορόου. Herodotus speaks of the Pactolus as ψῆγμα χρυσοῦ καταφορέοντα ἐκ τοῦ Τρωῶλου, v. 101.

157. εἶτα, *more Bacchico*. See note on v. 1002 for instances of adj. used as adv.

161. ξύνοχα φοιτάσιν, 'in unison with the bands that troop to the hill, to the hill'; φοιτάσιν=φοιτώσαις and takes the constr. which the participle would have had, as τὰς . . . κινήσεις τῷ σώματι, Plat. Legg. 631 C, is justified by the fact that κινέσθαι would have been followed by a dative. In the same way many edd. take ὁδίτης=ὁδεύων in Soph. Phil. 147, but Jebb justly pronounces such a constr. to be there intolerable, and brilliantly emends δεινὸς ὁδίτης τῶνδ' οὐκ μελάθρων.

163. πῶλος, cf. Tennyson's *Talking Oak*—

Then ran she gamesome as the colt,
And livelier than a lark
She sent her voice thro' all the holt
Before her, and the park.

Cf. also the exquisite picture of the daughter of the North Wind in Soph. Ant. 985, who was ἄμπρος ὀρθόποδος ὑπὲρ πάγου, 'swift as a colt along the sheer crag.'

169. Musgrave's correction, βάκχα for Βάκχου, is quite necessary: the Bacchae cannot be said, as Paley suggests, to take pleasure in the movements of their leader Bacchus, for Bacchus was not their leader, so far as they knew. See note on v. 141.

176. ἀνάπτειν. Perhaps 'to tie to the thyrsi pieces of ivy and wool.' ἀνάπτειν=to tie, in Her. Fur. 1012. ἀνάπτειν. περιτιθέναι ἢ ἀνατιθέναι, Suid. ἀνάπτειν, περιθεῖναι. ἀνάπτεται, φλέγεται, Hesych. θεοτερπέα βωμὸν ἀνάψας, Nonn. Dion. xlv. 101, means *having kindled*.

178. ὥς, *since*, to account for his coming out unsummoned. He had heard the voice of Tiresias, and therefore had not to await the summons of the porter. Cf. Soph. Ai. 15.

182. Probably ἐν dropped out from its similarity to the last syllable of πέφην; the mark of elision in the latter word is not likely to have been made by mistake. But the line may well be a gloss on νυν patched up into a senarius by the help of v. 860.

183. αὔξῃσθαι μέγαν, 'to be glorified to greatness.' The adj. is proleptic.

184. ποῖ is due to the influence of the motion expressed in καθιστάναι πόδα and implied in χορεύειν, like τὰνθένδε above, 49.

185. **ἐξηγοῦ**, 'expound,' a word specially used in a religious sense, as when Aegæus says to Medea *ἐξηγοῦ θεοῦς*, cf. *praeire verba*.

186. **σοφός**. In these matters thou art 'versed,' an allusion to the holy calling of Tir. Very frequently 'wise' is by no means the meaning of *σοφός*. In Pindar the word gen. means 'a poet.' In tragedy often 'an expert' as here, and more fully in Med. 686, *σοφὸς γὰρ ἀνὴρ καὶ τριβὼν τὰ τοιάδε*. It sometimes indicates a *magic* or *mystical* virtue as in Or. 213, *ὦ πότνια λήθη τῶν κακῶν ὥς εἰ σοφή*, 'what an enchantress thou art!'

200. 'We do not rationalise about the gods.' For the *dat.* see below, v. 683, and note.

201. Plutarch, in a passage referring to these lines, paraphrases v. 201 by the words *ἡ πάτριος καὶ παλαιὰ πιστις*, understanding *ὁμ. χρ.* 'old as time itself.' This is, no doubt, the meaning of the words, 'left us by our fathers, nay, as old as time itself.' 'Coeval (with ourselves) in existence' is weak. Plutarch appears to misunderstand *καταβάλλει*, making it mean 'to be better than,' not 'to get the better of,' as if he had read *ὑπερβαλεῖ*. His words are *ἀρκεῖ γὰρ ἡ π. καὶ π. π. ἥς οὐκ ἔστιν εἰπεῖν οὐδ' ἀνευρεῖν τεκμήριον ἐναργέστερον οὐδ' εἰ δι' ἄκρας τὸ σοφὸν εὕρηται φρενός*.

203. Paley contrasts the meanings of *ἄκρος* in Aesch. Ag. 611 and 778. In the former *ἄκρος* denotes *excellent*; in the latter *οὐκ ἀπ' ἄκρας φρενός* means 'not from the mere surface of the mind.' So in Hec. 242. In Hipp. 255 *ἄκρος* has the same meaning as here, 'the depth of the mind.' In Hdt. v. 42 *ἀκρομάνης* has the sense of 'half mad.' Mr. Blakesley translates 'raving mad'; but he misconceives the grounds on which the other view is taken. Cf. *ἀκροκνέφαιος*, Hes. Op. 565.

204. 'Some one may say that I do not respect my own gray hairs in thus dancing, *but no, for,* etc.'

209. **διαίρων**. I cannot suggest any interpretation of this verse if the vulg. be allowed to stand. The sense which *ἀριθμός* bears in Tro. 476 and in Heracl. 997, both quoted by Bothe, and in Theocr. xvi. 87, quoted by Paley, is defined by the context: *ἀριθμὸς ἄλλως* is easy; not so *ἀριθμός* by itself. It is one thing to contrast *πολλοί* and *ἀριθμοί*, and quite another to contrast *ἅπαντες* and *ἀριθμοί*. 'Nos *numerus* sumus' is easy; but could we say 'ab omnibus non a numeris Deus vult coli'? Yet *numerus* = 'detachment' in Tac., but *ἀρ.* is only *unit*. 'A single individual' and 'a mere unit' differ *toto caelo*. *διαριθμῶν δ' οὐδέν*, making *no distinctions*, would be much better than the vulg.; but in this sense the word is found more usually in *med.*, though we have *διαριθμεῖσθαι*, 'to be distinguished' (implying *διαριθμεῖν*, 'to make distinctions'), in Aeschin. 83, 32. I have adopted the reading of my friend, Dr. Brady, who suggested to me that Eur. wrote *διαίρων*, the meaning of the whole sentence being, 'he has not made any divisions of the classes who

are to honour him; he wishes to be worshipped by all, without making any nice specification of the age, etc., of his votaries.' *διαποῦντα* is the word used by Aristotle, Pol. 1268 B, for *making reservations or qualifications* in a verdict, when the issue taken is simple. *διαριθμῶν* may well have been a gloss on *διαρῶν*, as Mr. Brady thinks, of whose conjecture I have met with a strong confirmation in Suidas. His note looks as if he had this passage in mind—*διαρῶν αἰτιατικῇ ἀναπτύσσων, καὶ δοκιμάζων, καὶ διακρίνων τὰ πράγματα, καὶ οἷον διαίρεσιν αὐτῶν ποιῶν*, Suid. 274 B. Neither Suid. nor Hesych. recognises *διαριθμῶν* in this sense, except in *med.* which is found in Plato. Dr. Sandys cites a very apt parallel to the general sense of the passage from Wordsworth's *Ecclesiastical Sonnets*, 43—

Give all thou canst; high Heaven rejects the lore
Of nicely-calculated less or more.

210. *ἐπεί*. It would have been in accordance with the usage of Eur. to make Tiresias end his speech by announcing the approach of Pentheus. Tiresias being blind, Cadmus is obliged to begin to speak, for the purpose of making the announcement. 'I shall say,' says Cadmus, 'what you would have said'—what would ordinarily have been set down for Tiresias.

217. *ἡμῖν*, ethical dative, like Soph. O. C. 81, *ἡ βέβηκεν ἡμῖν ὁ ξένος*, which means 'do we find ourselves alone?' (Jebb *ad loc.*) So Κρέων δδ' ἡμῖν, *ib.* 723; ποῦ, τέκνον, εἰ μοι, *ib.* 845.

224. *δῆ*, ironical. Cf. Xen. Hell. v. 4, *εἰσήγαγε τὰς ἐταιρίδας δῆ*, the *pretended* concubines. *δῆθεν* is more usual in this sense. *πρόφασιν* is often used adverbially in the sense of 'ostensibly.'

225. *πρόσθ' ἄγειν*, 'to hold' = *ducere*. Cf. *Θήβας δ' ἀνάνδρους ᾧδ' ἄγεις*, v. 1037. *ἄγειν* depends on *κλύω* above.

226. *χέρας*, accus. of closer specification, depending on *δεσμίοις*, and *δεσμίοις χέρας* is exactly 'handcuffed.'

227. *στέγαις*, locative dative.

235. Cf. *χρυσέησιν ἐθείρησιν κομῶντες*, Il. viii. 42.

236. *ῥοδοῖς*, locative dat. as *στέγαις*, 227; *οἶνωπός* is 'of ruddy face.'

238. *προτέινων*, 'under cover of the Bacchic rites.'

240. *παύσω*, 'I will not have him making his thyrses whistle through the air while he tosses his curls.' Unless the thyrses could be 'cracked' like a whip it is hard to see what else *κτυποῦντα θύρσον* could mean; for the rest cf. *ξανθὰν χαίταν σείων*, Cycl. 76.

241. *τράχηλον*. Cf. Luc. ix. 213—

*non deprecor hosti
Servari dum me servet cervice recisa.*

242. *ἐκεῖνος*, sc. *ξένος γόης*, the Bacchant, who is not suspected to be Dionysus himself. 'This,' says P., 'is the impostor on

whose authority rests the whole story of Dionysus' birth and divinity.'

I have bracketed with Wecklein and others from 242-247. They have been led to take this course by the frigidity of the passage as a whole, but it has besides several marks of spuriousness: (1) The wrong use of *ἐκπυροῦται* in 244, (2) the ludicrously feeble epithet *δεινῆς* in 246, (3) the violation of the pause in 246, (4) *ὅστις ἐστὶν* unmeaningly borrowed from *Hel.* 306. Emendation might remove these errors, but why should the passage, if sound, be so thickly studded with them?

244. *ἐκπυροῦται*. For the tense see note on v. 2, and cf. *Eur. El.* 416. 'He,' says P., 'asserts the existence of a god D., whereas Semele's child was in fact utterly consumed along with his mother.' The interpolator forces on the word the meaning of taking out of the womb by the agency of fire. It always means *to be burnt*. In *Her. Fur.* 421 *ὑδραν ἐξεπύρωσεν* refers to the story that Heracles seared the neck of the hydra as he cut off each head, where though it may mean *put out of existence by means of fire*, the meaning objected to here is not thereby defended.

251. *βακχεύοντ'*. The reading is undoubtedly sound: this use of *ἀναίνομαι* is common in Eurip.; the *βακχεύοντας* of the ms arose from the not seeing that *βακχεύοντ'* is the dual. Cf. *αἰδέομαι* *σέο γῆρας*, *Nonn.* xlv. 73.

The word *πάτερ* was omitted by the copyists, who perceived that Cadmus was really the *grandfather*, not the *father*, of Pentheus. He is again addressed as *πάτερ* in 1322. The verb *ἀναίνομαι* with the participle of another verb means not 'I refuse' but 'I am pained.' Elsewhere in this meaning it is always found in a negative sentence, as in *Aesch. Ag.* 583, *νικώμενος λόγοις οὐκ ἀναίνομαι*, 'I am not loth to yield to argument.' Cf. *H. F.* 1235; *Iph. A.* 1503.

256. *ἐσφέρων νέον*, Pentheus means that the more divinities there are, the more scope will Tiresias have for his augury from birds (*πτερωτούς*), and his profitable divination from the fire of sacrifices (*ἐμπύρων μισθούς*). We find Tir. exercising these two kinds of divination in *Soph. Ant.* 999 ff., and similar charges of venality are often brought against him.

261. This verse is not spurious, as is shown by *ἔτι* in the foll. verse. The meaning is, as Prof. Jebb has pointed out, 'there are some *ὄργια* in which women can bear a part without reproach (*e.g.* the Orphic and the Cabeirian); but when wine comes in *then no longer* is this the case.'

262. 'There is nothing good *in* the orgies.' Cf. *Hel.* 746, *οὐδ' ἦν ἄρ' ὑγιές οὐδὲν ἐμπύρου φλογός*, and *Soph. O. T.* 1196, *βροτῶν οὐδὲν μακαρίζω*. Cf. also *Ar. Thesm.* 394 where Eur. is described as calling women many bad names, and among them *τὰς 'οὐδὲν*

ὑγιές,' τὰς μέγ' ἀνδράσιν κακόν. Of course we must not render 'none of the orgies,' for this would imply a singular ὄργιον. The idiom is not uncommon; cf. θεσμῶν οὐδέν in Soph. Trach. 682 (the regular plur. is θεσμοί, though we find θεσμά in fr. 90 if the text is sound there); τὰπῖλοιπα τῶν λόγων, Soph. Phil. 24, where Jebb quotes τῶν σὼν λόγων | ἀρεστὸν οὐδέν, Soph. Ant. 499; τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς ἐστιάσεως, Plat. Rep. 352 B.

263. τῆς δυσσεβείας. 'What impiety!' Wonder is expressed (1) by gen., as here; (2) by inf., with δὲ (generally), as in Ar. Nub. 267, τὸ δὲ μήδε κυνὴν οἰκοθεν ἐλθεῖν ἐμὲ τὸν κακοδαίμον' ἔχοντα. Both forms are combined in Med. 1051 and Alc. 832. The reading of the mss εὐσεβείας could only be taken ironically, and we can hardly believe that Eur. would have put an ironical exclamation into the mouth of a tragic Chorus.

270. I have accepted Wecklein's view of the reading here; δυνατός looks very like a gloss on οἶός τε. Shilleto's θρασὺς δὲ, δυνατὸς καὶ λέγειν ὅς ἐστ' ἀνὴρ is strongly recommended by the fact that the words τοῖς θρασέσι καὶ δυνατοῖς λέγειν occur in Dem. Androt. 601, while the position of καὶ is against his emendation. But δυνατὸς καὶ οἶός τε in a poet would be a crowning instance of bad style. Here certainly δυνατὸς could not mean 'in a position of authority.' In illustration of θρασὺς δὲ γλώσση cf. Soph. Aj. 1142, γλώσση θρασύν; Eur. Or. 903, ἀνὴρ τις ἀθυρόγλωσσος ισχύων θράσει.

271. νοὺν οὐκ ἔχων, 'because (being θρασὺς) he has no sense': νοὺν μὴ ἔχων, 'if he has no sense.'

272. οὗτος δ' ὁ δαίμων. The order is οὐκ ἂν δυναλμην ἐξεῖπεν ὅσος μέγεθος καθ' Ἑλλάδ' ἔσται οὗτος ὁ δαίμων, but the last words usher in the sentence for rhetorical effect. The verse is rendered by Accius Bacch. fr. 9, 2, *neque sat fingi neque dici potest | pro magnitate*.

276. Γῆ δ' ἐστίν. This is in parenthesis. The two compared are Demeter or Gaea—call her which you will—and Dionysus.

277. ἐν ξηροῖσιν, lit. 'in respect of solid food,' like ἐν σοὶ γελῶ, Soph. Ant. 551; ἐν θανούσιν ὑβριστής, Aj. 1092.

278. 'But her successor, the son of Semele, invented the beverage of the grape to match.' Nonnus xlv. 101 has in a passage manifestly based on this—

οὗτος ἀμαλλοτόκῃ Δημήτερι μῶνος ἐρίζει
ἀντίτυπον σταχύεσσιν ἔχων εὐβοτρυν ὀπώρην,

which seems to show that he took ἀντίπαλον as belonging to πῶμα. The usual reading ὅς δ' ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὰντίπαλον is explained as meaning 'he who addressed himself to the supply of a corresponding (correlative) want in our nature,' namely drink, or 'he who has reached equal importance with her'; the first interpr. is not in the Greek, the second is both forced and unsuitable;

there is no question here of a comparison between Demeter and Dionysus, and if there were Tir. would have given precedence to the latter. A reference to the Critical Notes will show that this greatly improved reading is due to Mr. Housman, the author of many acute and convincing conjectures on the Greek and Latin poets. My friend Prof. Palmer, when I mentioned to him Mr. Housman's emendation, remarked that it derived a further confirmation from the fact that *ὅς τ' ἐπειτ' ἔφν τριακτῆρος οἴχεται τυχών*, Aesch. Agam. 171, shows *ὅς ἦλθ' ἐπειτα* to be a most natural expression for 'a successor.'

282. *ὕπνου*. 'Sleep's oblivion of the cares of life'; *ὕπνου* is the subj. gen. and *κακῶν* the obj. gen. Cf. *ὠδίνων . . . βροντᾶς* above, 88.

284. *σπένδεται*. A play on the two meanings of the word, to be poured out in libation, and to conciliate or make peace with one. The passive of *σπένδω* is post-classical, and the thought is more Latin than Greek and more Christian than pagan. A Latin might say *dumque libatur litat*.

284-297. These verses are bracketed by Dindorf, who saw that the seer who celebrates Dion. as the giver of wine (279), the inspirer of prophets (298 ff.), and the author of panics in armies (302 ff.), would not digress from his subject just after he had entered on it to explain an irrelevant legend. Moreover the explanation is a piece of rationalism not consistent with the character of one who had said above (200) *οὐδὲν σοφίζομεσθα τοῖσι δαίμοσιν*, and contrasting strongly with the unreserved acceptance of the legend in its literal sense by the Chorus (96-100, 519-529). It may, however, be held that, as Prof. Jebb has observed, 'it is a rationalism which holding to the substance of faith seeks to purge it of its gross accidents.' It may further be urged that such rationalism may even be found among professing believers in our own day. A geologist attacks the Mosaic cosmogony; a Broad-Church Dean replies, 'It is a mistake to take the Mosaic account in its literal sense; rightly explained it is not inconsistent with the conclusions of science.' Pentheus is the man of science who inveighs against the myth in its crudest form; Tir. is the theologian who introduces subtle explanation; the Chorus represent the rank and file of the Church who often do not feel bound to think about the question at all.

But all these considerations only show that the verses *might* be sound, that there is a theory on which they might fitly be put into the mouth of Tir. As against the soundness of the passage, there are still two positive arguments, (1) the quality of the diction, (2) the relative length of the two speeches, that of Pentheus, and that of Tir. in reply. As arranged in the text, the speech of P. contains 41 verses, that of T. 48, which closely enough conforms

to the general law of symmetry, the reply of the aged prophet being naturally a little longer than that of the impetuous young king. But if the impugned passage be retained the reply of T. extends to 62 verses. The argument drawn from the quality of the diction will have more weight or less according to the view which one takes of the general quality of Euripidean diction. To me the verses 284-297 seem irrelevant and below the Euripidean standard.

291. οἶα δὴ. Resorted to an expedient which none but a god could carry out. Cf. Xen. Hell. vi. 4, 26, μάλα χαλεπῶς πορευόμενοι οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, οἶα δὴ ἐν νυκτὶ ἀπιόντες.

292. 'He tore out a part of the air, and made it into a hostage (to give to Here), but the real D. he sent out of the way of the jealousies of Here.' The expression is unsatisfactory and the sense deficient if we take the constr. to be (1) τόνδε (αἰθέρα) ἔθηκε Διόνυσον, ἐκδιδούς δμῆρον 'Ἦρας νεικέων, 'he transformed this (piece of air) into (the semblance of) Dionysus, giving it as a hostage against the heart-burnings of Here,' that is, that Here might be satisfied, believing that she had the real Dion. in her power. Nor is constr. or sense improved by (2) ἔθηκε τόνδε δμῆρον 'Ἦρας νεικέων, ἐκδιδούς Διόνυσον, 'he made this (piece of air) a pledge against the jealousy of Here, putting out Dionysus' to be nursed by the nymphs.

296. ὄνομα μεταστήσαντες. A fanciful etymology, resting on the similarity in sound between *μηρῶ* and *ὀμηρεῦειν*.

297. ὠμήρευσε = *δμηρος ἐγένετο*, 'was a hostage'; in Rhes. 431 the word means 'to give as a hostage,' and the word does not apparently occur elsewhere in classical poetry. The rationalising version of the myth urges that a confusion between *μηρός* and *δμηρος* generated the grotesque part of the popular legend.

λόγον, sc. ὅτι ἐτράφη ἐν μηρῶ Διός.

299. ἔχει, 'implies,' 'entails'; cf. ζῆλον οὐ σμικρὸν γάμων ἔχουσα, Hec. 352.

300. πολὺς, proleptic, 'in his might'; cf. ἦν πολὺς παρῇ, Or. 1200; ἦν πολλὴ ῥνῇ, Hipp. 443.

304. 'Panic hath scattered a host or ever they put forth their hand to the spear.'

305. μανία δὲ καὶ τοῦτ' ἐστὶ. The difference between the Greek and Latin construction is well illustrated in a passage quoted among others by Matthiae, τοῦτο πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ γενέσεως, Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, which Cic. Tusc. I. translates, *hic fons, hoc principium*.

306. For this use of *ἔτι* in menaces cf. below, v. 535, and Aesch. Eum. 812, ὑμεῖς δ' ἔτ' ἀλλόφυλον ἐλθοῦσαι χθόνα | γῆς τῇσδ' ἐρασθήσεσθε, also Prom. 928.

307. πηδῶντα. Cf. Soph. Ai. 30, πηδῶντα πέδια ξὺν νεορράντῳ ἔφιει, and Eur. Hel. 1118, ὅς ἔδραμε ρόθια.

308. **βάλλοντα** governs *κλάδον*. Cf. Or. 51, *φάσγανον ἐπ' αὐχένος βαλεῖν*.

311. **νοσεῖ**. This sentence is parenthetical.

314. **οὐχ ὁ Δ.** Dionysus will not *compel* women to be chaste; that depends upon their disposition, and it therefore is the important point to consider: neither, on the one hand, shall the unchaste woman be *compelled* to be chaste, nor, on the other, shall the chaste necessarily become unchaste when she joins the orgies of the bacchantes.

316. Cf. Hipp. 80, where, according to Fix, Par. has *ἀεί*.

318. Suidas quotes this line, *ὁ νοῦς ὁ σώφρων*, probably from memory.

327. Burges' conj. *ἀνευ του θεῶν* is unnecessary. Tiresias intimates that he believes Pentheus to be the victim of some aberration of judgment, produced by some artificial means. The poet wishes to hint that Tiresias knows the snare into which Pentheus is being led by the pretended bacchant, and believes that his mind is already under the influence of some supernatural infatuation. So the Schol. on Hipp. 318, *μῶν ἐξ ἐπακτοῦ πημονῆς ἐχθρῶν τινος*, explains by a reference to magic influence, *ἐξωθεν ἐπαγομένη γοητεία παρὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν*.

331. **θύραζε**. Cf. Soph. Ai. 640, *οὐκ ἔτι συνντρόφοις ὀργαῖς ἔμπεδος ἀλλ' ἐκτὸς ὀμιλεῖ*.

332. **πέτει**, 'thou art light-minded.' *Flighty* is hardly a word suitable to dignified speech. **φρονῶν**, 'your wisdom is very foolishness,' Sandys.

334. **καταψεύδου καλῶς**, 'hold by the fair fiction that he is, to the end that both Semele be held to have borne a god, and glory fall to us even unto all our kin.' The *ἄσια πανουργήσασα* of Soph. Ant. and the *splendide mendax* of Hor. will occur to every one.

336. For the double *dat.* cf. v. 619, below.

340. The order of the words seems in favour of taking *ἐν ὀργάσιν* with *κομπάσαντα*, not with *διεσπάσαντο*. Besides, the picture is thus more vivid, as it calls our attention rather to the boasting of Actaeon than to his death.

341. **στέψω** is the aorist conjunctive, not the future: the *conjunctivus hortativus* occurs again in v. 527.

343. **οὐ μὴ προσόσεις χεῖρα**, 'Touch me not! Away to thy revels, and infect me not with thy folly.' *οὐ μὴ* with the aor. conj., denies; with the fut. indic. interrog., prohibits. See note on v. 852. The reading of C. is strange. See Adn. Crit.

345. **τόνδε**. The reading of C., *τήνδε*, is a strong confirmation of the soundness of Elmsley's conjecture, *δίκην* for *δίκη*. For *δίκην μέτειμι τόνδε*, cf. vv. 607, 1289. Cf. also *τίνα τάκεις οἰμωγὰν Ἀγαμέμνονα*; = *τί οἰμώξεις τηκομένη Ἀγαμέμνονα*; Soph. El. 123;

γένος νέωσον εὐφρον' αἶνον = γένος αἰθις αἶνει, Aesch. Supp. 528 ; κτίσαι βοᾶν μάχλον " Ἀρη = βοᾶν " Ἀρη, *ib.* 627 ; and Soph. Ant. 1105, Aesch. Theb. 278, Ag. 787.

354. **λυμαίνεται.** λυμεών is often applied to an adulterer ; still oftener to 'a profligate' or 'bully' such as the *ebrius ac petulans* of Juv. iii.

357. **πικράν,** 'having learned what a sorry thing for him has been his bacchic sport in Thebes' ; πικράν is predicative, as πικροτάτους in 634.

358. **ποῦ λόγων.** Cf. above, 46. Soph. Ai. 102, 314. Trach. 375. Oed. R. 1442.

359. **ἐξεστῶς,** 'stark mad art thou now, foolish as thou wast even before.' I have corrected (anticipated as I find by Badham) ἐξέστης to ἐξεστῶς. What kind of a style would it be to write 'thou art mad now, and before thou wast foolish' ? καὶ πρὶν is 'even before,' and the meaning is 'foolish as you were before, now you are downright mad.' The tense of ἐξεστῶς is the right one, and the syncopated form of the perf. part., though really the normal form in all Attic writers, might have puzzled the copyists ; ἐξέστης φρενῶν might mean not only 'you were out of your mind,' but 'you went out of your mind.' We have the form ἐστάναι in 926.

362. **νέον,** *i.e.* κακόν as in Med. 37, μή τι βουλεύσῃ νέον.

365. **ἔγω,** 'but let that pass.' He dismisses the painful thought of their age and feebleness with a colloquial 'well, no matter !' which I own does not seem to me to rise to the level of tragic dialogue.

367. **Πένθευς . . . πένθος,** 'see that Pentheus be not to thy house the fit and apt construction of his name.' Such plays on names are very frequent in Greek. Cf. Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, v. 5—

Thou, Leonatus, art the lion's whelp,
The fit and apt construction of thy name.

370. Hestia is invoked in her twofold character ; Hermann first rightly explained it, 'Ὅσια μὲν παρὰ θεοῖς, Ὅσια δὲ παρ' ἀνθρώποις νομιζομένη, Hestia both in heaven and on earth.

372. **φέρεῖς,** 'pliest (lit. wearest) a golden wing.' So described as *pervading* heaven and earth.

378. **ὅς τὰδ' ἔχει,** 'of whose gift it cometh, that men join the rout and laugh when the clarion calls and bid dull care begone, whenas cometh in the gladness of the grape at the banquet in honour of the gods, and at the ivy-crowned revel the bowl bringeth to men sleep.' It is better to take θιασεύειν as intrans. like γελάσαι, though it can be used trans. as in Ion 552. Dr. Sandys in an admirable note points out that Ar. in a passage reminding us of this, and evidently a reminiscence of

it, couples together *music, wine and sleep*. The passage, Pol. viii. (v.) 5, 2 (1339 A), may be thus rendered:—‘Should we have recourse to *music* for amusement and relaxation, as we have recourse for these objects to *sleep and conviviality* (μέθης), which are not in themselves so much really good as pleasant, and which at the same time in the words of Euripides bid *dull care begone*.’ The fact that Aristotle classes μέθη with ὕπνος and μουσική as ‘knitting up the ravelled sleeve of care’ teaches us that from the ancient point of view there is no jarring note (though to modern ears there would seem to be) in contemplating in a passage like this drowsiness as the climax of revelry.

382. **δαιτὶ θεῶν**, the banquet *in honour of* the gods, an epicism, as often in Homer, e.g. θεῶν ἐν δαιτί, Od. iii. 336; θεῶν ἐν δαιτί θαλεῖη, viii. 76.

391. **ξυνέχει**. The allusion is to the present *division* between Cadmus and Pentheus, and throughout the moralising of the Chorus has reference to the existing conjuncture.

395. **τὸ σοφὸν**. Cf. Or. 819, τὸ καλὸν οὐ καλὸν, where the Schol. explains τὸ καλὸν by τὸ καλὸν δοκοῦν γεγενῆσθαι. So here *overwisdom is not real wisdom*.

397. **βραχὺς αἰὼν**. This is the pred., as was acutely pointed out by Dr. Sandys, who compares an exactly similar use of βραὺς αἰὼν in Iph. T. 1122. The meaning is ‘harbouring thoughts that befit not man is but shortening our span of days.’ There is no doubt a reminiscence of Homer’s (Il. v. 407) ὅττι μάλ’ οὐ δηναῖος δς ἀθανάτοισι μάχηται, or of another passage (Il. vi. 130), which tells how the life of Lycurgus, like that of Pentheus, was cut short by his contumacy towards Dionysus.

ἐπὶ τούτῳ, sc. ἐπὶ τῷ μὴ θνητὰ φρονεῖν, ‘at the cost of losing his lowliness of thought,’ whoever at this cost pursues what is above him will miss what is within his reach. φέρω is ‘to receive or gain,’ a sense more usual in the middle, but common enough in the active; e.g. in Soph. Oed. R. 590, 1190; Oed. C. 6. So also κομίζω for κομίζομαι, for which see Jebb on Soph. Oed. C. 1411.

402. **μαινομένων**. ‘These,’ says the Chorus, ‘in my mind (παρ’ ἐμοίγε) are the madmen,’ not Cadmus and Tiresias whom Pentheus thinks mad.

403 ff. The places mentioned in this strophe are all connected with the worship of Dionysus who was associated with Aphrodite in Cyprus, and with the Muses on Olympus and in Pieria, while in Egypt he was worshipped as Osiris.

405. **θελξίφρονες** is to be taken with θνατοῖσιν, ‘which soothe the minds of mortals.’ Cf. Iph. Taur. 450, δουλείας . . . πανσπίονος.

406. **ἀν**, sc. γὰν. I have not hesitated to insert a θ’; it would naturally have fallen out, coming so near another θ’. We find καρπίζουσι, ποτίζουσι, εὐκαρπα ποιούσι, in Hesych., who perhaps had

this passage in mind, and who certainly understood by this word actual *irrigation*, not enrichment by conveyance of merchandise, as Herm. explains in defending the vulg. ἀν θ' = γᾶν θ' ἀν does not seem to me to present much difficulty. The ellipse of $\gamma\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ in a list of countries is surely not harsh. Moreover we have in Tro. 825 $\alpha\delta\epsilon\sigma\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$ with a similar ellipse of $\gamma\tilde{\alpha}$, where the word is far harder to supply than here. The land described is of course Egypt, so the reading $\Pi\acute{\alpha}\phi\omicron\nu\theta'\alpha\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa.$ may be dismissed at once. The metrically preferable reading in the antistrophe is undoubtedly $\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\nu$ not $\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha.$

410. This allusion to Macedonia, as well as that in v. 565, reminds us that the play was written in that country.

413. **προβακχίη.** The strangeness of this word invented for the occasion is excellently represented in English by the rendering 'van-courier of the Bacchic throng,' tastefully suggested by Dr. Sandys.

419. **ἄλβοδότειραν.** Cf. the beautiful frag. from the *Cresphontes*, $\text{Εἰράνα βαθύπλουτε καὶ | καλλίστα μακάρων θεῶν | ζήλός μοι σέθεν ὥς χρονίζεις, Frag. 462.}$

421. **ἴσαν.** 'Equally on the high and low has he conferred the enjoyment of the bowl that drowns care.' Cf. 283. The sense would be equally served by $\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha\nu$, a pred. adj. agreeing with $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\psi\iota\nu$, and by $\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha$ acc. pl. neut. taken adverbially; but if we read $\acute{\iota}\sigma\alpha$ we must alter $\Pi\acute{\alpha}\phi\omicron\nu$ in the strophe, and it is most unlikely to have been inserted by mistake. The words $\delta\lambda\beta\iota\omicron\nu$ and $\chi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omicron\nu\alpha$ indicate the social extremes; $\chi\epsilon\acute{\rho}\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu\alpha$ is 'low manners' in Od. xviii. 404, Il. i. 576. For διδόναι followed by $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ instead of the dat. cf. $\eta\nu\sigma\eta\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma\epsilon\mu'\epsilon\upsilon\nu\omicron\iota\alpha\nu\delta\iota\delta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, Hel. 1425; $\chi\acute{\alpha}\rho\iota\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma\theta\epsilon\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, Phoen. 1757. Similar is $\sigma\upsilon\nu\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\epsilon\upsilon\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ 132 above. We have $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ instead of $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ in $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\gamma\gamma\nu\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma\acute{\omega}\pi\alpha\varsigma\epsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\pi\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\omicron\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$, Med. 424.

427. I read $\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu$ with the mss, and take $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\nu$ as depending, like $\delta\iota\alpha\zeta\eta\nu$, on $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota$. $\sigma\omicron\phi\acute{\alpha}\nu$ is thus taken proleptically, *to keep his mind in wisdom away from the over clever*. $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\upsilon\nu$ is more usually followed in this sense by the gen. simply or by $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$ with gen., but the common use of $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$, 'away from,' justifies its substitution for $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$. The two are used together in exactly the same sense above, 118, $\acute{\alpha}\phi'\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\nu\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\epsilon\rho\kappa\acute{\iota}\delta\omega\nu\theta'$, and $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\rho\omicron\upsilon$, 'from his thigh,' is common in Homer. It is true that here we have a case, not of *motion from* but, of *rest away from*. I do not know any instance of $\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}$ in precisely this sense, but $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron$ has it in $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\rho\acute{\eta}\nu\eta\tau\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, Soph. Oed. C. 900 (where see Jebb's note), 'away from the rein,' that is 'unchecked by the rein.' Cf. Hamlet's 'from the purpose of playing' = 'away from,' 'alien to.' Cf. also $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\mu\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega\nu=\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\kappa\epsilon\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\nu$, 'unveiled,' Soph. Trach. 1078; $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\pi\alpha\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, 'I am an exile,' Od. xv. 272. It seems impossible that Eur. could have written $\pi\rho\alpha\pi\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\phi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\tau\epsilon\pi\epsilon\rho\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{\omega}\nu\pi\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\omega\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$ in the sense of 'the

thought and the mind that come from the overwise'; at least it would be requisite to produce a passage where *πραπίδα* and *φρένα* indicate the *product* of the act of thinking, for in no other sense can the thought be said to come *from* the thinker; and if Eur. had wished to attach to *φρένα* such an unheard-of sense as 'a thought,' the last thing he would have done is to add *πραπίδα*, which if possible still more distinctly indicates the *seat* of the reason, not the objective thought; now the seat of the reason cannot be said to come *from* a man. The least objective word for 'a thought' which could be used is *φροντίς*, as in Ar. Nub. 763, ἀλλ' ἀποχάλα τὴν φροντίδ' ἐς τὸν ἀέρα, | λινόδετον ὥσπερ μηλολόνθην τοῦ ποδός.

430. *φauλότερον* = 'commonplace'; *φauλον* is coupled with *ἀκομψον* in a frag. of Eur. *φauλον ἀκομψον τὰ μέγιστ' ἀγαθόν*, where as here he holds with Bacon that many common things be excellent good. Again *κομψοί* and *φauλότεροι* are contrasted in a frag. from Telecleides quoted by Athenaeus, iii. 82 b. If with many edd. we read *περ* for *τὸ* we must render 'the commonplace views that the mass hold and act on, these would I preach,' which is almost indistinguishable in meaning from the reading in the text 'the views that the commonplace public hold and act on, these would I preach.'

436. *ὁ θῆρ ἔδ' ἡμῖν*, 'we found our quarry docile.' The met. in *ἀγραν* is kept up. For *ἡμῖν* eth. dat. see on 217 above.

440. *εὐπρεπὲς ποιούμενος*. The middle with a pred. adj. must mean *making for oneself*. Now as Dion. was at least as much interested as the servant in the *seemliness* of the arrest, there seems no reason why we should desert the mss, 'turning for himself my task to seemliness.' It is not necessary to punctuate with Herm. *ἐμενέ τε τοῦμόν*, *εὐ. π.*, as there would be some obscurity about the meaning of *τοῦμόν*. Such was the god's dignified behaviour that the usually humiliating experience of being arrested acquired for him a grace and seemliness.

442. *ἐπιστολαῖς* = *ἐντολαῖς*, 'command, behest,' as in Aesch. P. V. 3.

447. *ποδῶν*. Meineke suggests *πεδῶν*. But Eur., no doubt, had in mind the Hom. Hymn to Dionysus, v. 13, *τὸν δ' οὐκ ἴσχανε δεσμὰ, λύγοι δ' ἀπὸ τηλόσε πίπτον | χειρῶν ἡδὲ ποδῶν*.

448. *ἀνήκαν*, 'the keys undid the doors'; this is a rare use of *ἀνήμι*, but we have *σήμαντρ' ἀνείς*, 'having broken the seal,' in Iph. A. 325, and *πύλας ἀνέσαν*, 'they opened the gates,' in Il. 21, 537. *κλῆδες* means *στέμματα* in Tro. 257.

451. See Adn. Crit. On this verse is one of the very few scholia on the *Bacchae*, which Matthiae first published, taken from Flor. 2 (C.), on the authority, I suppose, of F. de Furia: the schol. is *τοῦδ' ἐμοῦ*, which is perfectly inapplicable to the passage

as hitherto arranged by editors from Musurus down. C. must have read *μαίνεσθε· χειρῶν τοῦδ' ἐν ἄρκυσι γὰρ ὦν*, 'ye are mad; for once in the toils of my hand,' etc. This would put γὰρ out of its place. However, γὰρ occurs in the sixth place in Soph. Phil. 1451, *καιρὸς καὶ πλοῦς ὁδ' ἐπείγει γάρ*, and in the fourth place in v. 477, below, and may be further defended by the consideration that *χειρῶν τοῦδ' ἐν ἄρκυσι*, being a complex phrase standing for one single conception, may therefore be treated as one word. *Λάξυσθε* is evidently a mere guess—the first that would occur to any one—but a bad one, for if Pentheus had said 'seize him' here, he would not have said it again at 503. Bothe's conjecture, *μαίνεσθε χεῖρον τοῦδ'*, is ingenious; but Dion. had shown anything but 'madness,' he had shown on the contrary a marvellous reasonableness and quiet dignity. Pentheus would not deliberately reverse the truth. The reading which I have given affords a perfect sense without any change, and accounts for the gloss, which in this case, and in this case only, would be not only pertinent but necessary. The metaphor is defended by Med. 1277, *ὡς ἐγγὺς ἦδη γ' ἐσμέν ἀρκύων ξίφους*, and by Alc. 985, *καὶ σ' ἐν ἀφύκτοισι χερῶν | εἶλε θεὰ δεσμοῖς*. *μαίνεσθαι* is specially applied to *Bacchic* frenzy; in Nonn. Dion. xliv. 227, *seqq.*, the *Moon* says of herself: *ἴσα δὲ Βάκχῳ | κοιρανέω μανίης ἐπερόφρονος, εἰμὶ δὲ Μῆνη | Βακχιάς, οὐχ ὅτι μόνον ἐν αἰθέρι μῆνας ἐλίσσω, | ἀλλ' ὅτι καὶ μανίης μεδέω καὶ λύσσαν ἐγείρω*. When Burges gave *μέθεσθε* for *μαίνεσθε* he was carrying out his usual principle of treating the Greek plays as he treated the exercises of students, and sometimes rewriting whole passages. He never asked himself how it happened that the mss give us *μαίνεσθε* with a gloss applicable to it, if Eur. wrote *μέθεσθε*, a reading to which the gloss is in no way relevant. The word *μέθεσθε* was consistent with the metre, and seemed easy to translate; and so it is, if we suppose that the attendants had grasped the god by his hands, and were now told 'to let go (their grasp of) his hands.' But *μέθεσθε χειρῶν τοῦδε* could not mean 'let loose his hands,' which would be *μέθετε χέρας τοῦδε*. Now is it not ludicrous to suppose that the attendants were holding on to the hands of their gentle and unresisting captive? On the other hand, *μαίνεσθε* is a most pertinent answer to the warning conveyed in *σοὶ δὲ τᾶλλα χρὴ μέλειν*; it justly introduces his boast that the prisoner is completely in his power, and it may well be addressed to the whole *posse* who no doubt by looks and signs indicated their approval of the tone of their spokesman.

454. *ὥς ἐς*, 'that is, for enticing women, for that is your end in coming to Thebes.' Cf. 237.

455. *οὐ πάλης ὑπο* = *ὑπὸ ἀγυμνασίας*. A gymnast would naturally not wear his hair *long*, and so long hair would show a man not to be a gymnast; but the healthful exercise and training

might cause a *strong thick healthy* growth of hair, such as Electra refers to, ὁ μὲν παλαιστραὶς ἀνδρὸς εὐγενοῦς τραφεὶς, El. 527; so the two passages are not inconsistent. Cf. οὐκ ἀπόδειξιν = *non-revelation*, Hipp. 197; ἡ οὐ περιτείχισις, *the stoppage of the blockade*; οὐ φημι = *nego*; οὐ θέλω = *nolo*; οὐκ ἐῷ = *veto*; οὐκ ἄμεινον, *it is better not*; οὐ πάνν, *certainly not*; οὐ πάνν νενόηκα, *I have never even noticed it*, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C. Cf. also ἐν οὐ καιρῷ below, 1288, and τὴν ἀρχὴν μηδὲ κτῆσις, Plat. Gorg. 66 (478 C).

457. ἐς παρασκευὴν = *usque ad pigmentorum apparatus*. Cf. Tro. 1201, οὐ γὰρ ἐς κάλλος τύχας | δαίμων δίδωσιν, *our fortunes are not such that we can afford costly offerings*; Tro. 1211, οὐκ ἐς πλησμονὰς θηρώμενοι, *not pursuing these occupations to excess*. The Bacchae used gypsum and other applications to whiten their faces. Nonnus mentions the practice several times. Render 'whose fairness is of art.' The interpretation 'for the furtherance of your object,' namely, the ensnaring of women, would seem to require ἐκ or ἀπὸ rather than ἐς. The particle δὲ answers to μὲν in 453, the intervening πλόκαμος to πλέως being parenthetical and explanatory of ἐφ' ὅπερ ἐς Θήβας πάρεϊ, 454.

458. οὐχ ἡλίου βολαΐσι. This is like οὐ πάλης in 455; the fairness of complexion is produced by not exposing the face to the sun and remaining under the shade.

462. που, 'no doubt.'

465. πόθεν, 'how came you then to bring these rites to Greece?' Sandys; not 'from what place' as the answer shows. This is a very rare use of πόθεν, but it is found in 648, and in πόθεν χοὰς ἐπεμψεν ἐκ τίνος λόγου, Aesch. Cho. 505. The only other course would be to make πόθεν mean παρὰ τίνος, 'from whom did you get these rites?' but of that use too exx. are wanting: εἰσέβησε (1) 'brought me into' his rites, that is 'initiated me into them,' or (2) 'sent me' to Greece; the latter interpr. is supported by the fact that Dion. afterwards adds the words καὶ δίδωσιν ὄργια.

469. ἡνάγκασεν, *enlisted you in his service*. Troops pressed on board are called by Thuc. οἱ ἀναγκαστοὶ ἐσβάντες. So Homer's ἀναγκαῖοι πολεμισταί. *Was it by a dream or in bodily presence that he called you?*

471. σοι, eth. dat. 'how do you find them'; see on 217.

472. Cf. *orgia quae frustra cupiunt audire profani*, Catull. lxiv. 260.

475. ἐκιβδήλευσας, 'well hast thou tricked thy phrase.'

478. It should be well kept in mind that Dion. sustains throughout the character of the Βάκχευς, and never speaks as the real Dionysus.

479. παρωχέτευσας, 'thou hast turned my question,' met. from diverting the channel of a stream.

κούδεν λέγων = καὶ φλυαρῶν. Cf. Arist. Nub. 643. Socrates

asks Strepsiades which measure he prefers (trimeter or tetrameter); Strepsiades says he prefers the half pint measure; to which Socrates replies, οὐδὲν λέγεις = *nugaris*. So λέγω τι; = *am I right?*

482. 'No, every man of the barbarians celebrates our choral ritual.' ὄργια is a cognate accus. See on 556.

488. 'Even in the day a man might find foulness to do.' The sentiment is not unlike that of 316-318. Moral conduct depends on the subject, not on his surroundings.

490. 'For thy folly and as a blasphemer.'

491. *The bacchant*, not the god, who is not recognised till near the end of the play (1340).

494. The custom of consecrating one's hair to a god is mentioned Il. xxiii. 142, Virg. A. vii. 391, Aesch. Choeph. 6, and in other places.

498. Hor. Ep. i. 16, 78 fancifully supposes the bacchant here to refer to Death the deliverer. Equally fanciful and erroneous is his criticism on the *Odyssey*—

*quid virtus et quid sapientia posset
Utile proposuit nobis exemplar Ulixes.*

The reply of Pentheus is ironical, 'yes! when you stand amid your bacchantes and invoke him,' his meaning being 'you will never escape from me and join your maenads again.'

503. **καταφρονεῖ με.** σὲ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρέσκει; ἀντὶ τοῦ σοί, Ἀττικῶς. σημειωτέον δὲ ὅτι οἱ Ἀττικοὶ κέχρηται τῷ τοιοῦτῳ σχηματισμῷ. ὡς καὶ Εὐριπίδης ἐν Βάκχαις 'καταφρονεῖ με καὶ Θήβας ὅδε.' Schol. on Ar. Ran. v. 103.

506. With this desperate verse I can do nothing better than print it in its corrupt state in the text, making a few remarks on the least impossible of the suggestions which have been made. I agree with Munro that Persius got his *quidnam victuri gignimur* from the Porch, not from Eur. through Hor., and that Eur. would not have written ὅ τι ζῆς in the sense of 'what blind life you are leading' or in the sense of *quid sis*. On the other hand, though Munro's ζεῖς is good, the aposiopesis is very unnatural. Catullus who, we have seen, was familiar with this play has xvii. 22—

Ipse qui sit, utrum sit an non sit, id quoque nescit,

from which it may be argued that Cat. took the words ὅ τι ζῆς (not ὅ τι ζῆς) in the sense of 'that you are alive.' My own ἀρ' εἰσέτι ζῆς is far too rash. My friend and colleague Mr. Bury has communicated to me a very ingenious suggestion, that for οὐθ' ὅστις εἰ we should read οὐτος, τίς εἰ; 'knowest thou that thy life is blind? Ho! who art thou?' (It will be observed that I have given a rendering compatible with both ὅ τι ζῆς and ὅ τι ζῆς.) For the sudden

appeal cf. Aesch. Suppl. 911, οὗτος τί ποιεῖς; see also Jebb on Soph. Oed. C. 1627, where a god says ὦ οὗτος, οὗτος Οἰδίπους, and that in the middle of a speech. It will be observed that if οὗτος τίς εἶ were wrongly divided οὗτ' ὅστις εἶ the correction to οὗθ' ὅστις εἶ would be inevitable. This reading at all events justifies the next verse, a difficulty which Munro felt in all the other suggestions.

508. See on 367.

512. ἡ διεμπολήσομεν . . . ἡ κεκτήσομαι. For the change of number cf. με . . . ἡμῶν, 616, 617; φράσω . . . στειλώμεθα, 669; φέρωμεν . . . ἀνασπᾶσω, 949; αἰδούμεθα γὰρ τὰ λελεγμένα μοι, Hipp. 244; ἡγριώμεθα . . . δοκοῦσα, Iph. T. 348; εἰ ψαύοιμεν ὦν μή μοι θέμις, Iph. A. 834; πεπόνθαμεν . . . λέγοιμ' ἄν, Hel. 22.

513. κτύπους, double constr. of παύω with gen. and accus. Cf. Ion 1492; El. 199; Suppl. 87; Aesch. Cho. 223. For κτύποι, plur., cf. Phoen. 1351, λευκοπήχεις κτύπους χερσῶν, and Suppl. 605, στερνοτυπείς κτύποι.

515. Cf. Her. Fur. 311, ὁ χρὴ γὰρ οὐδεὶς μὴ χρεῶν θήσει ποτέ (χρεῶν, Pors. on Phoen. 5 for θεῶν).

520. εὐπάρθενε, 'fair maiden'; just as καλλιπαῖς instead of meaning 'blest with fair children,' as one would expect, is 'young and beautiful,' so εὐπάρθενος which would naturally mean 'rich in maidens' is in its use 'fair maiden.' On this whole class of adjectives where the second part of the compound is a kind of second epithet, see admirable notes by Jebb on πυκνόπτεροι, Soph. Oed. C. 17, which is not 'thickly feathered' but 'many and feathered'; on ἑκατομπόδων Νηρηῶν, 719, which means not 'hundred-footed' but 'countless and dancing'; and on οἰόζωνος ἀνὴρ, Oed. R. 846, = not 'with solitary girdle' but 'travelling alone.'

524. μῆρῳ ἤρπασε, 'rescued him (by placing him) in his thigh.' The local dat. used pregnantly.

525. ἀναβοάσας, is to be pronounced *anabwāsas*, but we are by no means to write ἀναβώσας or ἀμβοάσας. The gloss ἀντὶ μιᾶς means 'in this word two syllables are to be pronounced as one' and is a proof that the Schol. found ἀναβοάσας. If the reading had been ἀναβώσας or ἀμβοάσας his gloss would have had no meaning. Yet most edd. make this change in spite of the evidence of mss and Scholiast.

526. Διθύραμβε. The Chorus therefore believe in the story the sceptical version of which the Pseudo-Eur. has put into the mouth of Tiresias above, vv. 286-297, Διθ. ἀπὸ τοῦ δύο θύρας βαίνειν, τὴν τε κοιλίαν τῆς μητρὸς Σεμέλης, καὶ τὸν μῆρον τοῦ Διὸς. Et. Magn. ὁ δις θύραζε βεβηκώς, *ibid.* The poet, however, appears to derive the name from his having entered as it were a door in the side of Zeus, Διὸς θύρα.

529. ἀναφάνω = ἀναφήνω, the subjunct. of self-exhortation, 'let me proclaim thee O Bacchus to Thebes to call by this name.'

531. **θιάσους.** Here and at 978 *θίασος* seems as if it rather meant 'revel' than 'band of revellers,' but the usual signification is possible in both places.

537. [**οἶαν οἶαν ὄργαν.**] These words are undoubtedly corrupt, though it is not correct to say that they are so marked by the gloss on C. The gloss is *οἶαν περισσόν*. The writer must have meant that *οἶαν* (or probably *οἶαν οἶαν*) was superfluous, not to the metre (for so is *ὄργαν*) but to the sense. The writer of the gloss, like the original interpolator, evidently believed *ὄργαν* to be essential to the sense, not understanding the double construction in *ἀναφαίνει*, *Pentheus shows his earth-sprung descent, and that he is born from*, etc. For this construction cf. above, vv. 40 and 47, *Soph. Oed. R.* 1090; and *οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐώρων οὐ κατορθοῦντες καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἀχθομένους*. The original interpolator of the words had no doubt in his mind *Hec.* 176, *οἶαν οἶαν ἀτω φάμαν*, or *Or.* 824, *οἶον οἶον ἔργον τελέσας*. These two plays, with the *Phoen.*, were the selected popular plays from about the 11th century to the end of the Byzantine period, were constantly read in all the schools, and were most copiously commented on by the scholiasts; therefore one's suspicions of an interpolation are greatly increased if the suspected phrase be found to occur in one of these three plays.

551. **προφήτας**, 'thy heralds'; the Chorus call themselves the apostles and preachers of Bacchic worship; see above, 82-87.

ἐν ἀμ. ἀνάγκας, 'in a struggle with oppression.' For *ἀνάγκη* cf. *κατηναγκασμένος*, 643.

553. **χρυσῶπα.** The blossom of the ivy is yellow. *ἀνα* is either for *ἀναστήθι*, 'up!' or (better) is the voc. of *ἀναξ*; it is not a case of tmesis, which in Attic writers is not found *after* the verb.

556. **ἄρα** is often used in vivacious or impassioned questions, as *τίς ἄρα ρύσεται*; For *Νύσας* cf. *Soph. fr.* 871, *Νύσαν ἦν . . . Ἰακχος . . . μαίαν ἡδίστην νέμει*, which is a strong confirmation of Wolff's conj. *μαίας* (for *μῆας*) *τρέφει πρὸς νυκτός*, *Soph. Oed. R.* 374.

θυρσοφορεῖς θιάσους, 'leadest the revellers thyrses in hand,' lit. 'actest as thyrses-bearer to.' Sandys compares *ἐδορυφόρεον τὸν βασιλέα*, *Hdt.* ii. 168, 'acted as bodyguard to the king.' Thus *θιάσους* is a kind of cognate accus. after *θυρσοφορεῖς*, like *ἀναχορεύει τὰδ' ὄργια*, 482.

559. Besides the Corycian cave in Cilicia, there was a cave of the same name on Mount Parnassus.

560. **τάχα**=*ἴσως*; supply *θυρσοφορεῖς*.

564. **ξυνᾶγεν**. The omission of the temporal augment, as here, is sometimes found in lyrical passages, but is not so frequent as the omission of the syllabic augment, which occurs both in lyrical passages (as in *τέλεσαν* 99) and often in messengers' speeches (as *κυκλοῦτο* 1066, *σίγησε* 1084, *γυμνοῦντο* 1134). **μούσαις**, 'music,' as often in Greek Tragedy.

565. **μάκαρ**, fem., cf. **μάκαρ** . . . **Καλλιστοῖ**, El. 375 (Sandys).

571. **Λυδῖαν**, sc. **διαβάς**. Strabo mentions the Axios, Lydias, and Erigon as rivers of Pieria, a province of Macedonia. Hdt. vii. 127 has **Λυδίω**, the *nom.* of which is **Λυδῖης** and the *accus.* **Λυδίην**. Phot. and Harp. call it **Λοιδίας**. Hdt. regards the Lydias and the Haliacmon as the boundaries of the Macedonian territory, both rivers uniting at the mouth. Scylax represents the two rivers as falling into the sea by different mouths, the town Alorus being situated between them.

573. **πατέρα**, the Apidanus. See Hec. 451.

576. Dionysus is heard from within, calling on the Bacchae to witness the power of the god manifested against the unbelieving Pentheus. Hermann is apparently right in putting the choral utterances into the mouth of more than one speaker. For instances of a god speaking, but remaining unseen, cf. Iph. Taur. 1447.

585. **πέδον χθονὸς ἔνοσι πότνια**. **ἔνοσις**, as Herm. says, governs **πέδον**, 'O awful earth-shaking.' So **μάντις** governs **τάδε** in Heracl. 65. In Soph. Trach. 554 **λυτήριον** governs **λύπημα**, and in Oed. C. 1019 **πομπόν** perhaps governs **με**. Cf. Aesch. Cho. 21, **χοὰς προπομπός**, where it would be quite as easy to read **χοᾶν** as it is to read **πέδου** here, and Aesch. Suppl. 588, **τὸ πᾶν μῆχαρ οὐριος Ζεὺς** = **ὁ πᾶσαν μηχανὴν οὐρίζων**, where we might read **οὐριεῖ**. But Paley, in these places, retains the mss reading in deference to a principle which he violates here—that it is bad criticism to retain a usage when no easy way of avoiding it appears, and to correct whenever a remedy is easy. **ῥηξιχθων** is an epithet of Dion. in Orph. Hymns. Cf. also Ion 572, **τοῦτο καὶ ἔχει πόθος**; Heracl. 739, **τοῦτο γὰρ φόβος**; Soph. Ant. 786, **σέ . . . φύξιμος**.

588. **διατινάσσεται**, fut. mid. in pass. sense.

591. **ἔμβολα**, lit. 'the things placed on the pillar,' as if **ἐμβεβλημένα** had been written. They refer to the marble architrave which topped the pillars, 'marked ye the lintels of the pillars reeling?' Cf. **φοιτάσιν εἰς ὄρος** = **φοιτώσας εἰς ὄρος**, 162.

593. **ἀλαλάσεται**. 'It is Bromius who will raise the cry of triumph.'

594. **κεραύνιον**. The fire now consuming the house of Pentheus is called 'the levin-brand,' because it had its source in the mysterious flame on Semele's grave, **δίου πυρὸς ἔτι ζῶσαν φλόγα**.

597. **ἄν φλόγα**. This is in appos. with **πῦρ**. 'The flame of heaven's bolt which Semele thunder-smitten left behind her for a token.'

601. **ἔπεισι**. 'For our Lord the son of Zeus will rush upon this house with confusion and deray.' For **ἐπιέναι**, 'to assail, attack,' cf. **τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπιείσομαι**, Il. xi. 367; **τοῦτ' ἐπ' ἡμᾶρ ἔρχεται**, Soph. Oed. R. 199, is an example of **ἐπέρχεσθαι** in the same sense; and

I think we should read χρόνος ἐπιῶν μὲν ἕτερα in Soph. Oed. C. 1454 where the mss give χρόνος ἐπεὶ μὲν, and where χρόνος στρέφων μὲν is usually read. χρόνος στρέφων and χρόνος ἐπιῶν are metrically equivalent, the resolution of a long syllable into two short being perfectly permissible. But as a matter of fact the antistrophic verse is δέδια τόδ'· οὐ γὰρ ἄλιον, which exactly corresponds to χρόνος ἐπιῶν μὲν ἕτερα.

604. Up to this point the Chorus has been communing with the unseen god; he now appears to them, having again assumed the form of the bacchant who led them from Asia.

606. For the ellipse in τὸ Πενθέως cf. τὸ τῶν Σεμνῶν θεῶν, Ar. Thesm. 224. In the case of a rare ellipse like this a scholiast would inevitably insert δῶμα as an explanation. In the case of this ellipse the article is usually omitted as in παρὰ φηνον ἐς Γλύκης, Ar. Ran. 1362; εὐδόξων ἐς ἀνδρῶν, Pind. Isth. ii. 34. Cf. also ἐν τῷ Ἀσκληπίου, Theophrastus vii. 6 (Jebb).

607. σάρκας. ἐξαμείψασαι τρόμον forms a compound phrase = *obfirmantes*, as Herm. says. See note on v. 345, above. It is of course easy to change σάρκας to σαρκὸς, a correction which most schoolboys could make; but it seems next to impossible that any scholiast or copyist found σαρκὸς and wrote σάρκας. It is just possible, had there existed a variant τρόμου, that σάρκας might be a correction; but of such a variant we have no evidence.

609. ἐσεῖδον. The aor. indicates the moment when the Chorus first caught sight of the bacchant.

611. On this line there is a gloss in C.: φυλακάς. ὀρκάνη κυρίως ἢ ἀγρευτικὴ λίνου (corrected to λίνος, *nom. fem.* by Matth.) Photius and Hes. explain by εἰρκτή, περιέχων τοῖχος. The explanation of the schol. is probably the true one, and Photius and Hesych. have taken a metaphorical for a literal use of the word. The schol. on Aesch. Theb. 336 gives the same explanation as the schol. here.

612. By a rhetorical mode of expression the imperf. without ἄν is used to denote what would be or would have been an immediate and easily foreseen consequence of anything; ὠρμημένων τῶν ἐν Σάμῳ Ἀθηναίων πλεῖν ἐπὶ σφᾶς αὐτοὺς, ἐν ᾧ σαφέστατα Ἰωνίαν καὶ Ἑλλησποντον εὐθὺς εἶχον οἱ πολέμοι, κωλυτῆς Ἀλκιβιάδης ἐγένετο, Thuc. viii. 86. The only other case in which the ἄν can be omitted, without making the sentence a mere statement of a fact, is in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, where the protasis excludes ambiguity, as καλὸν ἦν τοῖσδε, εἰ καὶ ἡμαρτάνομεν, εἴξει τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ὀργῇ, Thuc. i. 38; εἰ ἅπαντες ὠμολογοῦμεν . . . οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἔδει λέγειν, Dem. 9, 6. Madv. Synt. § 118 α, β. Nearly the same as this is τίς μοι φύλαξ ἦν, εἰ σὺ συμφορᾶς τύχοις; for though the opt. τύχοις should refer to the future, yet it *actually* does refer to the time defined by the words ἡνίκ' εἰσεπεμπόμην; the whole line means *who would have been my protector had you met with misfortune, and*

who will be for the future if you should. But Her. Fur. vv. 462-468 do not illustrate this usage at all, for σὺ δ' ἦσθα Θεβῶν . . . ἀναξ means you (he used to say) are to be king of Thebes, as in And. 211, σὺ δ' ἦν τι κνισθῆς . . . πλουτεῖς ἐν οὐ πλουτοῦσι, you (says Andromache to Hermione), if you are annoyed, immediately talk of your husband's comparative poverty. So Cic. ad Att. ix. 2 b, eripiebat Hispanias; tenebat Asiam; confestim in Graeciam persequebatur=he talked of his (Caesar's) wresting the Spains from Pompeius, occupying Asia, pursuing P. into Greece. So too Ar. Thesm. 616. Μ. ἐχθὲς ἔφαγον κάρδαμα. Κ. τί καρδαμίζεις; what are you raving about cresses for? and Ar. Vesp. 652, μὴ πατέριζε, father me no fathers.

616. ταῦτα, 'this was the laugh I had against him,' cognate acc. = ταύτην τὴν ὕβριν καθύβρισα αὐτόν. This verb takes also the gen. and dat. and can stand absol. = 'to wax wanton.'

617. ὄτι . . . ἐβόσκετο, 'his feasting on fond imaginings.' Cf. Phoen. 396, and Aesch. Ag. 1646, οἷδ' ἐγὼ | φεύγοντας ἀνδρας ἐλπιδας σιτουμένους.

ἐθίγεν . . . ἥψαθ'. Wecklein gives as exx. of the conjoining of such essentially synonymous words κεκραγὼς καὶ βοῶν, Ar. Pl. 722; ζῆ τε καὶ βλέπει φάος, Aesch. Pers. 299; μέγαν ὄκνον ἔχω καὶ πεφόβημαι, Soph. Aj. 139; ἡσύχω ποδὶ | χωρεῖτε μὴ φοβεῖτε μηδ' ἔστω κτύπος, Eur. Or. 137. For the change of number in με . . . ἡμῶν see on 512.

619. τῶδε . . . γόνασι. For the 2nd dat. more closely defining the first compare Γίγασι πλευροῖς, Herc. Fur. 179; σοι . . . φρενί, Tro. 635. The verb is περιέβαλλε in *tnesis*, the only form (remarks Sandys) in which it could appear in Tragedy, for περι and ἀμφι do not immediately precede a vowel except in Comedy.

620. θυμὸν ἐκπνέων. Cf. Rhes. 786, αἱ δ' ἐρεγκον ἐξ ἀντηρίδων θυμὸν πνέουσαι; Phoen. 454, σχάσον . . . θυμοῦ πνοάς. See also below, v. 640, and Nonn. Dion. xlv. 23, ἡερίοις θεράποντες ἐριδμῶντες ἀήταις.

623. ὁ Βάκχος. Bacchus. So also in 629 and 632. See note on v. 1, and on v. 491 above.

625. Ἀχελῶν. Cf. Ἀχελῶν δρόσον, Andr. 166, where *Achelous* as the largest river in Greece is used as a generic term for *water*. Sandys compares Shakespeare's similar use of *Tiber* and Lovelace's of *Thames*, and Virgil's *pocula Acheloia*=*aquam*.

628. κελαινόν, 'a sombre brand,' so-called as being 'deadly, murderous.'

629. δόξαν, 'I say but my surmise,' cf. Iph. T. 1164.

630. φάσμα, 'an apparition,' 'a semblance of a human being,' to deceive Pentheus.

633. συντεθράνωται. θράνοι are the *beam-ends* in building;

hence, perhaps, we may get the idea of demolition, etc. *συντεθρά-
νεται*· *συνπέπτωκε*, *collapsed*, Hesych. L. and S. make *θρανῶ* a
collat. form of *θραύω*.

634. *πικροτάτους*, predicative, and *ιδόντι* is the dat. incomm.:
'his house is in ruins so that he sees the bitter consequences of
binding me,' cf. 357.

635. *παρείται*, 'he is exhausted,' as in 683.

636. See Adn. Crit. The great objection to Bothe's conjecture
which most subsequent editors have adopted is that Dionysus had
not been in the house of Pentheus at all, but in the *ἱππικαὶ φάται*,
which must have been separate from the house, as the whole
passage shows. According to the reading suggested by me in the
Critical Notes *δωμάτων* is governed by *φροντίσας*.

638. *γούν* qualifies *ὥς μοι δοκεῖ*, 'as I think—certes there is the
sound of his footfall in the house—he will come anon to the court-
yard.'

639. *ἐκ τούτων*, 'after this,' that is, 'what will be his comment
on what has befallen?'

647. *πόδα*. To subject a quiet foot to anger would mean to allow
a calm step to be influenced by anger, and thus to become hasty; this
is the opposite to what the poet means. In sense *ὀργῇ*=*ὀργαίνοντί
σοι*, place under your anger a quiet foot, i.e. though you be angry,
yet do not let that make your walk so hasty, and your gestures so
violent. *βάσιν* instead of *πόδα* is unnecessary. Similar instances
of repetition may be found in Hec. 526 foll., where *χεροῖν*, *χεροῖν*,
χειρὶ occur in three consecutive lines; and in El. 411, where *γαίης*
and *γῆς* occur in the same line. Cf. also below, 1060-62, and
Aesch. Eum. 127, Agam. 972, 974; again, *παρέσχες* . . . *παρασχῶν*,
Soph. Trach. 1114, 1115; *βάσις* . . . *βάσιν*, 964, 967, *ib.*; *στείχων*
. . . *στείχοντα*, Soph. Phil. 1219, 1220.

648. *πόθεν*, 'how comes it that,' cf. 465.

649. Dionysus does not manifest himself to Pentheus, but
ascribes his liberation to the god, still sustaining himself the
character of the bacchant.

650. *τοὺς λόγους*, your announcements. Cf. v. 775 below, and
Her. Fur. 699, *τὸν ἄκυμον θῆκεν βίον βροτοῖς*, he has given to
mortals their present quiet life. *καινοὺς* is the tertiary pred. 'ever
strange are the announcements thou makest.'

652. *τοῦτο*, sc. *τὸ λῦσαι σε*, or *τὸ τὴν ἄμπελον φῦεν*, 'a
glorious task (or attribute) thou givest to thy Dionysus.' The
missing verse, we may suppose, conveyed an intimation that
Dionysus was now actually within the walls. *καλόν* is ironical,
as in Med. 514, *καλόν γ' ὄνειδος τῷ νεωστὶ νυμφίῳ*, | *πτωχοὺς ἀλάσθαι
παῖδας*.

653. *πύργον ἐν κύκλῳ*, 'the encircling rampart.' *πύργον* in Greek
Tragedy is often 'the wall' of the town as in *πύργον ἐν εὐρεῖ*, Aesch.

Theb. 763 (where therefore Mr. Margoulioth's ingenious conjecture *πήχυν ἐν εὔρει* is unnecessary).

662. *εὐαγείς*. *Where glistening flakes of snow never cease to lie.* We have *εὐαγής*, *pure*; *εὐαγής*, *moving well, agile*; *εὐαγής*, *bright or conspicuous*; *εὐαγητος*, *bright, not fleeting*, for the antepenult is long. Paley has a strange note here. 'The meaning of *οὐ ποτ' ἀνείσαν* is not *where the snow never melts* (which is not the case), but *where snow showers never* (that is *rarely*) *cease.*' Now might not this note be equally decisive of the question: 'the meaning of *οὐ ποτε ἀνείσαν* is not *where snow showers never cease* (which is not the case), but *where the snow never* (that is *rarely*) *melts*?' The fact is, the answer to the question 'what is the case?' will rarely decide a question about a passage in poetry which often neglects 'the case.' The use of the word *ἀνίημι* is in favour of 'cease' rather than 'melt,' though 'melt' seems to have been preferred by Seneca, *Thyestes* 116, 117, *et Cithaeronis iuga | Stant parte nulla cana deposita nive.*

663. *προστιθείς*, 'contributing,' like *πρόσσει* in Soph. Ant. 719, *γνώμη γὰρ εἴ τις κάπ' ἐμοῦ νεωτέρου | πρόσσει*, 'can be contributed.' So the passage means 'what weighty tidings dost thou bring to us by thy coming?'

664. *ποτνιαδάς*, a synon. for *βάκχας*, as Phot. and Hesych. tell us. For the pleonasm cf. below, v. 915, *γυναικὸς μαινάδος βάκχης*: also phrases like *σὺς κάπρος*, *δράκων ὄφης*, *κοπίδα μάχαιραν*; and *ὄρνις κύκνος*, v. 1364.

665. *λευκὸν*. 'With frenzy stung shot forth with gleaming limb,' Sandys. In Ion 221 *λευκῶ* is merely an *epitheton ornans* to *ποδί*; here, however, and below, v. 863, as well as at Cycl. 72, it means *naked*. So Nonnus understood it; *ἦχι καὶ αὐτῇ | Βασσαρίδων ἀπέδιλος ἔην κεμαδοσσόος ἄγρη*, Dion. xlv. 147; *ἀσάμβalos* is a frequent epithet of the Bacchae in Nonnus.

669. *στειλωμένα*, a metaphor from taking in sail; cf. Med. 524. Cf. also Soph. El. 335, *νῦν δ' ἐν κακοῖς μοι πλεῖν ὑφειμένη δοκεῖ*, and Ar. Ran. 997, *ἀλλὰ συστείλας ἄκροισι χρώμενος τοῖς ιστίοις*. For the change of number see on 512.

673. *τοῖς γὰρ δικάοις*, 'we should not be wroth with the honest.' This line has been misinterpreted to mean 'it is not fitting for the just to be wroth.' But this is an impossible rendering, for *χρή* cannot be followed by the dat.; *χρή μοι* is not Greek for 'it is fitting for me.' *ἄλλω γὰρ ἢ μοι χρεῖ με τῆσδ' ἄρχειν χθονός*, Soph. Ant. 736, does not mean 'is it meet for any one but me to rule the land?' but 'is it meet for me to rule the land at the discretion of some one else and not myself?' See Jebb *ad loc.* In Ion 1314 Eur. of course would not have written *τοῖσι δ' ἐνδίκοις ἐχρῆν* in the same sense, after having just written *τοὺς ἀδίκους ἐχρῆν*; the sense, indeed, is quite different, the meaning of the dat. being 'in

the interests of the just.' The only other passage cited in the defence of this solecism is Lucian, *Hermotimus* 12, οὐ γὰρ ἄλλως ἐχρῆν πρὸς τοὺς μὴ ἐθέλοντας εἶκειν τοῖς κρείττοσι, which by no means is 'this is the way in which it befits the superior to deal with those who will not yield,' but 'this is the way to deal with those who will not yield to their betters.' Neither can δεῖ take a dative; the passage in Xen. Anab. iii. 4, 35 is due to *dissimilation*; the copyists did not think it could be correct to write δεῖ ἐπιστάζει τὸν ἵππον Πέρσην ἄνδρα and so they set down Πέρσῃ ἀνδρί, but that the accus. is right is shown by the subsequent θωρακισθέντα. However, the question about δεῖ is a more difficult one. I should not hesitate to restore the accus. in the prose passages quoted as the exx. of this usage (they are collected by Jebb on Soph. Oed. C. 721). As regards the exx. quoted from poetry I should understand Soph. Oed. C. 571, ὥστε βραχέα μοι δεῖσθαι λέγειν, to mean 'so that it (your nobility) asks but a short statement at my hands.' In Soph. Oed. C. 721 σὸν . . . δὴ is now universally read for σοί . . . δεῖ. So that only one passage remains to support the alleged usage, namely Eur. Hipp. 940, θεοῖσι προσβαλεῖν χθονὶ | ἄλλην δεήσει γαῖαν. Now this passage bears internal marks of being the work of a late rhetorician, who might well have thought, as the copyists plainly did, that δεῖ with the dat. was a legitimate construction. For observe how absurd the sentiment is: 'if' says the interpolator, 'each generation is to surpass the preceding one in wickedness, the gods will have to add another earth to ours, to contain all the wicked that will be born.' But this is mere confusion of thought. The hypothesis is that the number of the *bad* will increase in each generation, but this only means that their proportion to the *good* will be greater, in which case there will be just as much room in the world as before for the good and bad together, and no new world will be required at all; for it is only the relative, not the absolute, number of the good and bad inhabitants of the existing planet which will be altered in the case supposed by the hypothesis.

676. **προσθήσομεν**, *give over to*. Cf. Iph. Aul. 540, πρὶν Αἰδῇ παῖδ' ἐμὴν προσθῶ λαβών. προσθεῖναι· τὸ παραδοῦναι τῷ ἐωνημένῳ ὑπὸ κήρυκι, Hesych.

677. Cf. Soph. Ai. 54, λείας βουκόλων φρουρήματα.

678. Et. Mag. explains ὑπεξακρίζειν, τὸ ἄκροις ποσὶ πορεύεσθαι, and Hesych. ii. 1456 has the note ὑπεξήκριζον· ὕβριζον; the coincidence in tense, etc. between the word as it stands in this passage and in the lemma of Hesych. makes it appear not improbable that Hesych. had this passage in mind when he wrote it. Eur. uses ταῦροι δ' ὑβρίσται below, v. 744, in the sense of *lascivi*, and the sense of *gambolling* suits the passage very well. Under these circumstances it is somewhat hasty to pronounce the explanation of Et. Mag. clearly wrong.

If I took *ὑπεξήκριζον* as 1st pers. and trans., I should not hesitate to accept Dr. Sandys' brilliant conjecture of *βόσκων* for *μόσχων*. But I think *ἐξακρίζετε*, Or. 275, and *ἀκρίζων*, 'going on tiptoe' (fr. 574 Nauck), are decisive against this view, which seems to have no positive evidence of any kind in its favour. Of course the plural with *βοσκήματα* is quite right; indeed the sing. would need defence.

683. *σώμασιν*, *tired in their bodies*. A rare use of the dative, which led Herm. to conjecture *κώμασιν*; but the dative is abundantly defended by Or. 706, *καὶ ναῦς γὰρ ἐνταθείσα πρὸς βίαν ποδί*, Soph. Oed. R. 25, *φθίνουσα μὲν κάλυξιν ἐγκάρποις χθονός*. Add to these a most striking instance, Aesch. Theb. 887, *διανταλαν λέγεις δόμοισι καὶ σώμασιν πεπλαγμένους*.

684. The order is *νῶτ' ἐρείσασαι πρὸς ἐλάτης φόβην*. It is strange that, with this verse so near, edd. should object to take *μόσχων βοσκήματα* together in 678.

686. *οὐχ ὥς σὺ φῆς*, *not as you describe them when you describe them as seeking*, etc. Paley well compares Rhes. 438, *οὐχ ὥς σὺ κομπεῖς τὰς ἐμάς ἀμύστιδας*, *not as you describe me when you say that I drain the bowl*, etc. Not unlike is a Frag. from the Ino (421 Nauck), *τοῦνδικον σέβουσ' ἀεὶ, | μὴδ' ὥς κακὸς ναύκληρος εἶ* *πράξας πότε | ζητῶν τὰ πλείον' εἴτα πάντ' ἀπώλεσε*. All these passages may well be brought under the doctrine of *asyndeton* in the case of *epexegetic* clauses, for which see Matth. Eur. vol. vi. p. 88, and the passages there quoted, and Herm. on Bacch. 237, and Soph. Phil. 56. The full constr. here would be *οὐχ ὥς σὺ φῆς (φῆς γὰρ or δς φῆς) ὧνωμένας . . . θηρῶν*.

693. *εὐκοσμίαις*, genitive of cause. Iph. Aul. 1381, *αἰνέσαι προθυμίας*=*to commend for zeal*. Plat. Phaed. 58 E, *εὐδαίμων τοῦ τρόπου καὶ τῶν λόγων*=*happy in his character and words*. Or. 426, *μελάμπепλος | κουρᾷ τε θυγατρὸς πενθίμῳ κεκαρμένος*=*in mourning for his daughter*.

696. *ῥσαισιν*, lit. 'all those in whose case,' *dat. comm. et incomm.* Render 'made tight their fawnskins wherever the knots that bound them had become loose'; cf. *ῥσαις*, 701, 708.

698. The snakes are made harmless by Dion.; below, v. 767, they lick the blood off the cheeks of the Maenads. The incident is reproduced by Nonnus.

705. *ἐκπηδᾷ*. See note on v. 2.

709. *διαμῶσαι*. On this word C. has a gloss, *διαμῶσαι · λικμῶσαι*. The Schol. was probably thinking of the use of the latter word in the New Test., Matth. xxi. 44, *to scatter like chaff*. Hesych., who expl. *διαμῶσαι, ζητοῦσαι*, prob. wrongly divided the word *δια-μάω*, not *δι-αμάω*. Cf. Nonn. xlv. 271, *δνύχεσσι διαγλύψασα κονίην*.

710. *ἔσμούς*, 'large stores,' lit. 'swarms' thence applied to other

things when existing in abundance, as *ἑσμός λόγων* in Plat. Rep. 450 A; *ἑσμός νούσων*, Aesch. Suppl. 684; it is also applied to a crowd of men, *ib.* 31; and to a *beny* of women, Ar. Lys. 353. On Thuc. iv. 26, *διαμώμενοι τὸν κάχληκα*, the Schol. explains by *διασκάπτοντες*.

715. *κοινῶν* . . . *ἔριν*, lit. 'to give each (the opportunity of) a quarrel (arising) from discussion.' Render 'to discuss and debate even unto high words their strange and wondrous doings.'

717. *πλάνης*. Such were called by the Greeks *ἀγοραῖοι*, and by the Romans *columnarii*, *subrostrani*, *subbasilicani*. The French call them *flaneurs*.

719. *θέλετε θηρασώμεθα*. The deliberative subjunctive often has a direct question prefixed to it, the two questions being really independent though very closely connected (always with *asyndeton*), as *βούλει σοι εἶπω*, 'do you wish me to tell you?' lit. 'do you wish—shall I tell?' Not unlike is a phrase in our own language, 'do you think will it rain?' which has perhaps received the stamp of usage though not logically correct.

721. *θάμεθ'*, 'do a kindness.' Iph. Taur. 602, El. 61, Ion 1104, and Hec. 1212, all have the verb in the middle in this phrase; I have therefore adopted Elmsley's correction.

722. *ἔλλοχίζομεν*, present. Dind. reads *ἐνελ*, but the change of tense suits the vivacity of the narrative (see note on v. 2).

723. *αὐτούς* = *ἡμᾶς αὐτούς*. Cf. Heracl. 143, Aesch. Theb. 111, Cho. 103, Soph. Oed. R. 138. In Heracl. 814 *αὐτοῦ* = *ἐμαντοῦ*; but this usage is more common with the plur., especially in prose: see Thuc. i. 82, Plat. Phaed. p. 78, B. For *αὐτοῦ* = *σεαντοῦ* cf. e.g. Aesch. Agam. 1521, Soph. Oed. Col. 930.

724. *θύρον*. For the sing. used instead of the plur. cf. *ἡδὴ τῶν ξένων κατήρξατο* | *ἀδύτοις τ' ἐν ἀγνοῖς σῶμα δάπτονται πυρὶ*, Iph. Taur. 1154; *σῶμά τ' ἐς ἥβην ἦλθεν τέκνων*, Med. 1108; *τὸν πηλὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ νότου ἔφερον*, Thuc. iv. 4; also without the article distributively *δώδεκα ψιλοὶ ξὺν ξιφιδίῳ καὶ θώρακι*, Thuc. iii. 32. For the opposite (plur. for sing.) cf. *ἄρπαις* (the sword of Perseus), Ion 192; *κελαινοῖς ξίφεσι* (sword of Aias), Soph. Ai. 231. — *ᾠραν*. Cf. *καὶ τοτὲ Βασσαρίδεσσι χοριτίδες ἦλυθον ᾠραι*, Nonn. xlv. 158. There is some *duration* implied here and at Aesch. Eum. 109; in both cases the imperf. is used. The Greek accus. should not refer to a point of time. Klotz on Med. 129, *τὰ δ' ὑπερβάλλοντ' οὐδένα καιρὸν δύναται θνητοῖς*, rightly explains *καιρὸν* as governed by *δύναται* (as in Thuc. viii. 36), and not as the acc. signifying a point of time (for the meaning of *καιρὸν* there cf. Aesch. Suppl. 1045, *τίνα καιρὸν με διδάσκεις*); nor is there any reason for forcing this signification on the Greek acc. at Hel. 479, and Soph. Ai. 34, 1316, where *καιρὸν* is, as Jebb well explains, a sort of cognate accus. = *καιρίαν ὁδόν*. In *τὴν ᾠρην* (Hdt. ii. 2) the

acc. is merely adverbial, like ἀρχήν and τὴν ἀρχήν, *at all*, and ἀκμήν, *directly*, in Xen. and Polyb., and ἄωπλαν in Ar. Ach. 23.

725. ἀθρόφ στόματι, 'with multitudinous voice.'

733. ὥπλισμένοι. Cf. Soph. El. 995, where the accus. is used; θράσος ὀπλίζει = 'you arm yourself with confidence.' διὰ χειρῶν, 'in their hands.' Cf. Seneca, *Oedipus* 406, *armatae brachia thyrsis*.

736. Elmsley gives χειρός in the text, supposing the ι in ἀσίδηρος to be long: this is a good instance of the value of the practice of verse writing; the average schoolboy would not now make the mistake into which this great critic fell. The meaning is that they tore the animals in pieces with their hands, not using knives or swords. Cf. Naevius, *Lycurgus* 49, *sine ferro pecua manibus ad mortem meant*.

738. ἐν χειροῖν δίκη = ὑποχείριον. Cf. ὑπόδικος χειρῶν, Eum. 250; ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ, Hdt. viii. 89; ἐν χειρὶ τὴν δίκην ἔχων, Plat. Theaet. 172 E. τὴν μὲν is *Agave*, whence the dual. If τὴν μὲν meant *one* it would have been absurd to use the dual, as the picture would then be *ex vi termini* vague. The conjecture δίχα implies the absurdity that the animal still bellowed when it was torn in two.

740. πλεῦρ' ἢ δίχηλον ἔμ. ῥιπτόμενα. Cf. σκήπτρα καὶ θρόνους . . . αἰ, Soph. Oed. C. 1355.

743. κὰς κέρας. Cf. Virg. Georg. iii. 232, *irasci in cornua discit*; Hel. 1558, *κὰς κέρας παρεμβλέπων*. The expression refers to the action of the bull when he puts his head down, and appears to look along his horns. Virg., who thinks it means *to vent the rage on the horns*, has mistaken the meaning, as when he renders πάντα δ' ἐναλλα γένετο, Theocr. i. 134, by *omnia uel medium fiant mare*, Ecl. viii. 58. If Eur. observed at all this peculiar *pose* of the bull's head (and that he did Hel. 1558 is a proof), the only difficulty in the way of supposing him to refer to it here is removed. Cf. δμμα ταυρουμένην, Med. 92, and ὀξὺ κέρας δόχμωσεν, Nonn. Not only Virg. misunderstood Eur., but also the poet quoted by Cic. ad Att. viii. 5, 1, πολλὰ μάτην κεράεσσιν ἐς ἡέρα θυμήναντα.

746. διεφοροῦντο. διαφορεῖν act. and mid. = *to tear in pieces*; διαφέρειν = *to toss about in different directions*, never *to tear in pieces*, so far as I know; certainly not in v. 754, nor in Aesch. Cho. 60. Suid. gives the sense of *tearing in pieces* for διαφορῶ, but not for διαφέρω. —σαρκὸς ἐνδυτά = *covering (consisting) of flesh* (cf. νεβρίδων ἐνδ. above, v. 111), the genitive of material, like οἰκημα λίθων. So ἀμφίβληστρα τοίχων, Iph. Taur. 96; ἀσπίδος ἔρρυμα, Iph. Aul. 189; ἀστρων εὐφρόνη = *the starry night*, Soph. El. 19; σῶμα σποδοῦ, ib. 758; χίονος πτέρυγι, Soph. Ant. 114. Cf. Nonn. xlv. 289, *ταυρεῖην δνύχεσσι διασχίζουσα καλύπτρην*.

747. 'In less time than thy majesty could wink,' a very homely expression, and one of those which would have offended Aristophanes. The accus. and infin. is a far more established constr. than ἡ σὺ ξυνάψαις which is given by the other ms. 'Epic usage admits the optat. without ἄν, where an abstract possibility is to be stated. Attic verse affords some certain exx. *all in negative sentences in questions where a negative answer is expected*,' Jebb on Soph. Ant. 605. See also his masterly discussion of the same point in the appendix to Oed. C. on v. 170.

749. **πεδίων ὑποτάσεις**, *over the plains which stretch below*; cf. Phoen. 489, **κλιμάκων προσαμβάσεις**, *scalae applicandae*. For the accus. see note on 307.

751. **Υσίαις** is governed by ἐπεσπεσούσαι. αἱ . . . **κατωκίκασιν**, 'which stand upon the scaurs of the Cithaeron below' (in the vale). It is the folk of these towns who are referred to in the words οἱ δ' ὀργῆς ὕπο | εἰς θπλ' ἐχώρουν, 759.

754. **διέφερον**, *scattered in every direction*. See note on v. 746.

755. At this line C. stops abruptly, and so of course do the Paris apographs. There is a gloss in C., **λείπει φύλλα τρισκαίδεκα**.

757. We must understand **παρῆν αὐταῖς** with Bothe, or must suppose a verse conveying that they had no weapons of war to have fallen out after 756; the latter is perhaps the more probable hypothesis, as C. stops at the previous line; it is impossible that the poet means to say, as Paley understands, that they balanced on their shoulders brass and iron; they were not looking for booty; and, if they had been, they could not have taken anything less portable or more unsuited to the mood and motions of wild frantic Maenads. For the asyndeton in οὐ χαλκός, οὐ σίδηρος, cf. Tro. 934, Pind. Nem. vii. 4, **ἀνευ σέθεν οὐ φάος οὐ μέλαιναν δρακέν-τες εὐφρόναν**, and Nonn. xlix. 157, **οὐ ποδὸς οὐ λαγόνων οὐ στήθεος οὐ κενέωνων**. Nonn. has nothing about brass and iron being carried off by the Bacchae, but he has a line which he wrote with these lines before his mind: **καὶ στρατὶν εὐοπλον ἀτευχεῖ χειρὶ δαΐζω, | θύρσον ἔχω μελὶς δ' οὐ δέομαι οὐ δόρυ πάλλω**, Dion. xlv. 12, 13.

759. **φερόμενοι**, 'plundered,' a meaning easily suggested by the familiar **φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν**.

760. **οὔπερ**, 'where'; cf. Iph. T. 320, **οὐ δὴ τὸ δεινὸν παρακέ-λευσμι' ἠκούσαμεν**.

761. **τὰς μὲν**. There is a covert antithesis in the sentence: not only were they miraculously preserved from the weapons of their enemies, but they themselves inflicted wounds on them, and put them to flight. Though **τὰς μὲν** and **κείναι δὲ** refer to the same persons, these persons are looked at in different relations—first as assailed, then as assailants. See on 860.

767. **νύσαντο**, the syllabic augment may be omitted in

messengers' speeches and in lyrical passages; we have already had an ex. of the latter in *τέλεσαν*, 100.

768. *ἔξεφαιδρυνον χροός*, 'licked off from their skin the blood-gout on the cheeks'; but the implication of motion in *removing* by licking off is strong enough to make a Greek poet write off instead of *on* their cheeks; see on 49. Cf. *τὸν ἀπὸ γραμμῆς κινεῖ λίθον*=*τὸν ἐν γραμμῇ ἀπὸ γραμμῆς κινεῖ*, Theocr. vi. 18; *τὸν ἐκ βυθοῦ κλωστήρα σώζοντες λίνον*, Aesch. Cho. 498; and in prose *ἔφευγον οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν δεξιᾷ οἰκιῶν*, Xen. An. v. 2, 24.

775. *ἐλευθέρους* is predic. 'to make my words the words of freedom'; so *λέγειν τὰ ψευδῆ καλὰ* is 'to glaze falsehood'=to speak falsehoods so that they shall be fair (to the ear).

778. *ὑφάπτεται*, 'is kindled'; insolence is often compared to a fire as in Or. 697; cf. also *ὦ πῦρ σὺ*, Soph. Phil. 927, and Jebb thereon. The reading of the mss *ἐφάπτεται* would mean 'is impending' or 'is reaching us'; it would be rash to regard *ἐφάπτεται* as having here (and only here) the meaning of 'is kindled against us.'

782. *ἀπαντᾶν*, sc. *ἐμοί*, 'to meet me.'

785. *οὐ γὰρ ἀλλά*. An elliptical phrase, *this is really too bad* (lit. this is not [endurable] but beyond patience); cf. Ar. Ran. 58, *μὴ σκώπτέ μ', ὦ δέλφ'*, *οὐ γὰρ ἀλλ' ἔχω κακῶς*, and *ib.* 498, *οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ πειστέον*.

793. *σώσει*, fut. mid.=*keep in mind*; cf. Soph. Trach. 682, *παρήκα θεσμῶν οὐδὲν ἀλλ' ἐσωζόμεν*: the opp. word is *διολλύναι*; *εἰδὼς διώλεσ'*, Soph. Oed. R. 318.

796. *γε*. *Aye, and a sacrifice of women!* *φόνον* goes with *θύσω* and *παράξας*; *θύσω φόνον*=*θύσω θυσίαν γυναικῶν φονενομένων*. For this use of *γε* in adding something to the statement of the previous speaker cf. Ion 1412, *Quest.* *κενὸν τόδ' ἄγγος ἢ στέγει πλήρωμά τι*; *Ans.* *σά γ' ἐνδύθ'*, *yes, and your garments too*. So in Med. 817, *Medea*, *οὕτω γὰρ ἂν μάλιστα δηχθεῖη πόσις*. *Chorus*, *σὺ δ' ἂν γένουό γ' ἀθλιωτάτη γυνή*. This usage authorises the correction of *γε* for *δέ* in Soph. Ant. 518. AN. *οὐ γὰρ τι δοῦλος ἀλλ' ἀδελφὸς ὦλετο*. KP. *πορθῶν γε τήνδε γῆν*, *ὃ δ' ἀντιστὰς ὑπερ*. In Ar. Plut. 164, *seqq.*, *γε* occurs seven times in five lines, each time introducing a new statement adding something to the preceding.

797. *παράξας*, *dealing death far and wide in Cithaeron's dells*. *παράσσειν*=*to stir up, not to allow to rest*. Aesch. Cho. 322, *γῶος ἀμφιλαφῆς παραχθείς*=*a lament raised unsparingly*. This is the word applied in Oed. R. to Tiresias, who *would not allow to rest* the horrible train of evidence which would neither invite nor repudiate credence.

799. *ἐκτρέπειν*, 'to turn away (aside) the bucklers of brass before the Maenads' wands.' We should say to 'lower' or 'drop' the shield before the thyrses; cf. *ὑποχωρεῖν τι*.

800. ἀπόρῳ γε, 'unmanageable indeed is this stranger with whom we are hampered'; the adj. is predicative.

801. οὔτε δρῶν. As Herm. has pointed out, this whole expression = οὔτε δεδεμένος οὔτε μή. The antithesis between δρᾶν and πάσχειν is a favourite usage of the Greeks, and is often introduced almost to the prejudice of the sense. So in Thuc. the inevitable antithesis between λόγῳ and ἔργῳ often makes the sentence very obscure.

803. δουλεύοντα. Cf. Hel. 1428, ἥκιστα· μὴ δούλευε σοῖς δούλοις, ἀναξ. For δουλεία = δούλοι cf. φυλακὴ = φύλακες, v. 869, and Thuc. v. 23, ἣν δὲ ἡ δουλεία ἐπανιστῆται.

808. καὶ μὴν is, I think, sound; it is a common formula, in the sense of introducing something new, e.g. a new argument, or the entrance of a new character on the stage, or when one speaker unexpectedly agrees with, concedes to, or complies with another. Cf. Soph. El. 554, ἀλλ' ἦν ἐφῆς μοι . . . Ans. καὶ μὴν ἐφίημι'. Ar. Plut. 413, μὴ νῦν διάτριβε . . . καὶ μὴν βαδίζω. So in Ran. 825 and 907 these particles express the willingness of the Chorus and Euripides respectively to comply with the suggestions made. Sometimes the compliance does not arise from unity of sentiment, e.g. Soph. Oed. R. 344, θυμοῦ δι' ὀργῆς ἥτις ἀγριωτάτη. Ans. καὶ μὴν παρήσω γ' οὐδέν. In Soph. Ant. 221 καὶ μὴν has both the above meanings; it first agrees with the previous speaker, and then adds something. XO. οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτω μῶρος ὃς θανεῖν ἐρᾷ. KP. καὶ μὴν ὁ μισθός γ' οὗτος. When καὶ δὴ is used in this way in answering, it merely assents without any idea of unexpectedness. Ar. Av. 175, Π. βλέπον κάτω. E. καὶ δὴ βλέπω, well, I am looking. When the word is repeated in defiance, δ' οὖν is used. A. οἱ δ' ἐδίωκον κάβδων. Δ. οἱ δ' οὖν βοῶντων, then let them shout, Ar. Ach. 185; οἱ δ' οὖν γελώντων, Soph. Ai. 901. 'Ye' (i.e. you and the Bacchantes), says Pentheus, 'have made this compact, so that ye may revel uninterruptedly' (i.e. have treacherously offered me your aid, so as to gain an opportunity for destroying the interrupter of your revels). 'About that' (sc. τὸ βακχεύειν δεῖ), says Dionysus in his assumed character of Bacchant, 'I have made a compact with Dionysus.' The meaning is: You are right in saying I have made a compact, not however with the persons nor for the object which you suppose; I shall always practise the worship of Dionysus, whatever you do. This bold utterance nearly has the effect of closing the parley; but Dionysus makes a more successful proposal in v. 810. The copyists may have thought that τοῦτό γ' ἔστι was a classical equivalent for the grammarian's phrase τούτέστι = i.e.

810. ᾄ. This interjection is often used to deprecate the closing of the subject; he calls back P., who, we may suppose, has commenced to move away. Cf. Hel. 445, ᾄ, μὴ προσείλει χεῖρα, the old woman having just said ἀπελθ'.

814. **λυπρῶς** is better taken as referring to *εἰσίδοιμι* than to *ἔξωνομένης* as Matth. understands. Hermann's simple expedient of supplying a mark of interrogation clears up all difficulties: *how should I look on them with grief in their drunken revels?* to which the answer is, *how could you look with pleasure on a sight which shall be so bitter to you?* *πικρά* meaning not only *distasteful*, *loathsome*, but *fraught with retribution*, as in Med. 398, *πικροὺς γάμους*. *λυπρῶς* is generally objective, but *λυπρῶς ἔφερε* (in the subjective sense) is found in Suppl. 898 (*τὸ τούτων λυπρὸν* in Suppl. 38 is not *their grief*, but *the distressing appearance which they present*). If I accepted Matthiae's explanation, I would read *λυγρῶς*, which is often confounded with *λυπρῶς*, e.g. in Aesch. Cho. 835.

816. **σάφ' ἴσθι**, sc. *ἡδέως ἂν ἰδεῖν ἐμὲ αὐτάς*.

819. **ἄγωμεν οὖν σε**, plur. for sing. as in 949. **κάπιχειρήσεις**; *but will you really venture on the journey?* Cf. Heracl. 498, *ἐν τῷδε κἀχόμεσθα σωθῆναι λόγῳ*; *but is it really on these terms that our safety depends?* And so in Plato, *καί* is used at the beginning of a sentence with the imper., *καί μοι ἀπόκριναι*, *but answer me now*. See note on v. 840.

820. See Adn. Crit. I have accepted Nauck's conj. P. says, *I grudge the time you are wasting, I want to go at once*. *οὐ* would naturally have been inserted by a copyist, who did not understand the words of the text, and perhaps supposed that *σοι* could be elided. It is not likely that P., who expresses, in vv. 811, 813, such eager anxiety to witness the bacchic revels, should now say merely, *my time is at your service, do not fancy I regard the adventure as mere waste of time*.

821. **βυσσίνους**, 'raiment of fine linen.' In Hdt. iii. 47 linen and cotton are mentioned together, *θώρηκα λίνεον κεκοσμημένον χρυσῷ καὶ ἐρίοισι ἀπὸ ξύλου* (cotton); now Hdt. says, ii. 86, that the mummies were wrapped in swathings of *σινδόνης βυσσίνης*; we know that these wrappings were of linen; therefore *byssus* was for Hdt. a kind of *linen*. Pollux calls *byssus* cotton, but regards cotton as a kind of linen, but thicker, *ἢ βύσσος, λίνου τι εἶδος παρ' Ἰνδοῖς ἤδη δὲ καὶ παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις, ἀπὸ ξύλου τι ἔριον γίγνεται ἐξ οὗ τὴν ἐσθῆτα λίνῳ ἂν τις μᾶλλον φαίη προσεικέναι πλὴν τοῦ πάχους*.

822. **τελῶ**, lit. 'I pay' (taxes), for instance *εἰς ἱππᾶδα τελῶ* is 'I am rated as belonging to the cavalry'; then gen. 'to belong to a class,' and here 'from being a man shall I turn into a woman.' Garments of *byssus* were worn by women only. *τελῶ* is fut.

825. **ἔξεμούσωσεν**. *ἐξεπαίδευσεν*, Hesych.

833. **μήτρα**. *διάδημα*. *ἡ ζώνη*, Suid. *διάδημα*. *ζώνη*. *θώραξ*. *τανία*, Hesych. The last is the sense in which the word occurs here = *a snood*.

836. This line is quoted in Suidas with a second, *ἄρσην πεφυκῶς*

καὶ γένους ἐξ ἄρσενος, but this would interrupt the *stichomythia* here. Its place unquestionably is after v. 852, the similarity of that line to v. 836 having caused the mistake. See note on v. 853.

837. D. *But you will cause bloodshed, if you enter into a struggle with the Bacchae (by going openly).* P. *Right; we must first play the spy.* But this is quite unsatisfactory in expression, for αἷμα θήσεις in this sense is not paralleled by Ion 1260, where the words mean ‘you will bring blood-guiltiness on your murderers’; nor by φόνον τιθείσαν, *ib.* 1225, for φόνον and αἷμα are not co-extensive; nor by Iph. A. 1418, where the expression is, as Wecklein remarks, a reminiscence of ἀγῶνα τιθέναι. Moreover all connection of thought is absent from the passage as it stands, so that conjectures like δέυσεις for θήσεις remedy only the least serious of the defects in the verse. I gladly publish therefore the following excellent analysis of the meaning of the passage by Mr. Housman, who has kindly communicated to me his very probable restoration of the verse.

‘If we were shown this snatch of dialogue—

II. I could not bear to put on women’s clothes.

Δ.

II. Well said: we must first go and spy them out,

and were asked to give the sense of the missing verse, I think we should do so without much trouble: “if you are recognised you will be in jeopardy,” or the like. Even if Ion 1225, 1260, I. A. 1418, and Or. 833 would altogether justify αἷμα θήσεις, which I do not think they will, still we should never insert any such remark as “But you will cause bloodshed.” To cause bloodshed Pentheus is steadfastly purposed: 796, θύσω, φόνον γε θῆλυν, ὥσπερ ἄξιαί, | πολὺν ταραξας ἐν Κιθαιρώνος πτυχαῖς; at 809 he has finally rejected Dionysus’ offer to bring home the Bacchantes peaceably; and the πρῶτον of 838 shows that he is still resolved on fighting, only he consents to a preliminary journey of observation. I do not see that the words can possibly mean “shed your own blood,” and indeed it does not seem to have been suggested that they can. Therefore I think the verse was this: ἀλλ’ εὐμαθὴς εἰ συμβαλὼν Βάκχαις μάχην; “What! will you go and be recognised and join battle with them?” a reminder of the danger already pointed out in 823, μὴ σε κτάνωσιν ἦν ἀνὴρ ὀφθῆς ἐκεῖ. “Ah, you say well,” returns Pentheus, “I must defer that; we must reconnoitre first”: afterwards I will go with my army.’

Nauck’s conjecture is εὖ μαθήσει, with which cf. Billerbeck’s brilliant restoration of ἐπὶν μαθήσεται for ἐπ’ ὄμμα θήσεται in Soph. Trach. 615.

839. γούν, at all events. So in v. 638. Cf. Ar. Eq. 87, περι

πότου γοῦν ἐστί σοι; *at all events you are for drinking something?* where ποτοῦ seems to be wrong.

840. **καὶ πῶς.** *καὶ* inchoative introduces an objection: *nay, but how could I?* Cf. Phoen., where *καὶ πῶς* (implying an objection) occurs in v. 1347, and *πῶς καὶ* (simply asking the question) in v. 1354. Cf. also Ar. Ach. 86, *καὶ τις εἶδε πῶποτε βοῦς κριβανίτας*; Soph. El. 236, *καὶ τί μέτρον κακότητος ἔφυ*; *nay, but my misery is infinite*; Phil. 1248, *καὶ πῶς δίκαιον*; *nay, but how can you call it just?*

843. In some edd. this verse is given to Dion., and the next three to Pentheus; but this is out of keeping with the state of mind which Pentheus shows throughout the dialogue. He is throughout irresolute, while Dion. is firm and determined. The mss here give *ἐλθόντ'* and *βουλεύσομαι*, which Wecklein presents in his texts, supposing that Pentheus, after proposing that *they two* should return to the house, reserves to *himself* the duty of deciding on the best course. This is somewhat fanciful, and the constr. is doubtful in the absence of a distinctly parallel usage.

844. **ἔξεστι.** A formula of compliance. It occurs in a still more striking use in Hel. 442, where Menelaus, without even an implied question going before, says, *ἔξεστι· πείσομαι γάρ.* Cf. also Hec. 238, *ἔξεστ', ἐρώτα· τοῦ χρόνου γὰρ οὐ φθονῶ.* Cf. *licet*, 'very well,' Plaut. Mil. 536, and an amusing passage in the *Rudens*, iv. 6, 3-17, where *licentia* means 'your saying *licet*,' 'your very-welling.'

847. **βόλον.** *βόλος.* *δίκτυον*, Hesych. *καὶ φελλὸν κρυφίων σῆμα λαχόντα βόλων*, Anth. Pal. vi. 192. *βόλος* means (1) *net*, as here; (2) the *cast* of the net, *δίκτυον ἐς βόλον ἔλκει*, Theocr. i. 40; (3) the *prey* caught in the net, as in El. 582, *ἦν ἐκσπάζωμαι γ' ὃν μετέρχομαι βόλον*; (4) *λέγεται δὲ βόλος ὑπὸ Κρητῶν καὶ ἡ διὰ σαγηνείας ἄγρα*, καὶ ὁ τῶν κύβων καὶ ἀστραγάλων, Hesych.; (5) *a casting* of teeth, Aristot.

848. **ἤξει δὲ βάκχας** cf. *βαρβάρους ἀφίξομαι*, 1353. As Dr. Sandys observes, the extension of the accus. of the *place to which* to the accus. of the *persons to whom* is facilitated by the subsequent *οὔ, where*. Not unlike is *Ἴλιον . . . βαίνουσαι* in Tro. 128; and we must remember that this accus. of the *person to whom* was a constr. characteristic of Eur., which even attracted the ridicule of Aristoph., who writes in Nub. 30 *ἀτὰρ τί χρέος ἔβα με* in a parody of Eur., as the Schol. tells us. Nearly as harsh, too, is *βᾶθι νηδύν* in 527.

851. **ἐλαφράν, frantic.** Hesych. explains *ἐλαφρία* by *μωρία* and *ἐλαφρά* by *τὰ μὴ βαθέα. ἢ κοῦφα.* Where *τὰ μὴ βαθέα* = *τὰ ἀσύνετα*; for Hesych. expl. *λευκαὶ φρένες* as *μαϊνόμεναι*, and *μέλαιναι φρένες* as *αἱ βαθεῖαι καὶ ἀγαθαί*; and Schol. Il. i. 103 says, *αἱ ἐν βάθει κείμεναι καὶ συνεταὶ διάνοιαι.* This (as well as the *ἢ κοῦφα*, given as an independent meaning) is decisive against the proposed change

of βαθέα to βαρέα in this passage of Hesych. He however explains ἀβαρήs. ἀσύνετος. Cf. Nonn. Dion. xliv. 57, θύρσον ἐλαφρίζοντα.

852. **θελήση**, Ald. *θελήσει*, P. οὐ μὴ with the fut. ind. never denies, but only *forbids* (as above, v. 343), unless the reading be correct in Soph. El. 1052, οὐ σοι μὴ μεθέψομαι ποτε; Ar. Ran. 508, οὐ μὴ σ' ἐγὼ περιόψομαι ἀπελθόντα; Soph. Oed. C. 176, οὐ τοι μήποτε . . . τις ἄξει. In the two cases in Soph. the mistake might easily be on the part of the copyist, as here; the aor. conj. would suit the metre. In Ar. Ran. μὴν would be more appropriate, as a *persuasive* particle, like οὐ μὴν πρὸ τοῦ γ' ἐφολλκὸς ἦν, Vesp. 268; οὐ μὴν ἐρῶ γ' ὡς ἀργὸς ἦν, Nub. 53; οὐ μὰν ἐν γ' ἐμοὶ προσθήσεις τάσδ' ἀράs, Soph. Oed. C. 151. We have seen μὴ confused with μὴν above, v. 808.

852b. **γένους ἐξ ἄρσενος**. Cf. Frag. Aeol. 15 (Nauck), ἴδοιμι δ' αὐτῶν ἔκγον' ἄρσεν' ἄρσένων, | πρῶτον μὲν εἶδος ἄξιον τυραννίδος· | πλείστη γὰρ ἀρετὴ, τοῦθ' ὑπάρχον ἐν βίῳ, | τὴν ἀξίωσιν τῶν καλῶν τὸ σῶμ' ἔχειν. Thus punctuated, there is no necessity for Herwerden's change to πλείστηs γὰρ ἀρετῆs. The meaning is:—*the highest sort of nobility consists in this, that, being possessed of personal beauty, we should rest on our physical superiority our claim to honour.*

857. The order is ἀλλ' εἰμι προσάψων Πενθεὶ κόσμον ὄνπερ λαβῶν εἰς "Αἰδου ἄπεισι.

860. **ἐν τέλει**. Unless this be regarded as = *authoritative*, or the reading be changed to ἐς τέλη, 'in reference to his mysteries,' the words ἐν τέλει must be joined with γινώσεται, as Herm. suggests. For the unnatural order of the words cf. El. 1072, γυνὴ δ' ἀπόντος ἀνδρός ἦτις ἐκ δόμων, where ἐκ δόμων must be taken with ἀπόντος ἀνδρός. *Ib.* 617, φοβεῖται γὰρ σε κοῦχ εὐδαι σαφῶs = σαφῶs γὰρ φοβεῖται σε καὶ οὐχ εὐδαι διὰ τὸν φοβόν. Cf. also Cycl. 588, μέμφει τὸν ἐραστὴν κἀντροφῆs πεπωκότα (where Kirch. rightly resists the change to πεπωκότι), and *ib.* 121, σπείρουσιν ἢ τῷ ζῶσι Δήμητροs στάχυν. γινώσεται δs πέφυκεν will then be taken together as in Soph. Oed. R. 1068, εἶθε μήποτε γνοίης δs εἰ; *ib.* 1036, ὠνομάσθης . . . δs εἰ. See also crit. note on 678. But the hyperbaton may (if it seems too harsh) be avoided by taking the sentence thus: *he will know to his cost Dionysus, who ultimately shows to mortals the stern as well as the lenient side of his character.* In any case ἀνθρώποισι must be taken both with δεινότατος and with ἡπιώτατος. Elmsley excellently compares οὐ γὰρ ἡδονή, | γυναικὶ δ' ἐχθρόν χρημα πρεσβύτης ἀνὴρ, Frag. 319; but ἐν τέλει cannot, as he suggests, mean *omnino*. Dionysus had been hitherto playing with Pentheus, but now is to teach him a terrible lesson. Dr. Maguire obtained the antithesis by making ἐν τέλει = 'in his (official) capacity as a god,' while ἀνθρ. means 'in his relation to men.' But such a meaning for ἐν τέλει seems impossible. The words θεῶν δ' ἀτέλειαν in Aesch. Eum. 361 are probably corrupt, and certainly too obscure to

bring in evidence. A similar antithesis is found in 761. Those who require a more sharply contrasted pair of clauses here have to change not only *ἐν τέλει* but also *ἀνθρώποισι* in the next verse. Their various attempts to force here on Eur. an *expressed* antithesis instead of an *implied* one may be seen in the Adn. Crit. The *implied* contrast is between the terribleness of the god (when denied), and his great kindness to men (when they acknowledge his sway). The thoughts enclosed within parentheses may easily be supplied from the whole subject of the play.

But I really must notice at some length the conjecture of Wecklein on this passage. He actually prints in his text as a certain correction Διόνυσον, ὃς πέφυκεν ἐλλέροις θεὸς | δεινότητος, ἐννόμοισι δ' ἡπιώτατος. This conjecture possesses for students of classics an interest of its own, as being probably the worst ever made. The word *ἐλλέροις*, which is quite possibly a mere smudge and not a word at all, never did or could mean 'wicked men.' If it could and did, still it is not in the least like *ἐν τέλει*, and could not possibly have given rise to that reading. Waiving all that, and granting that from a true reading *ἐλλέροις* could have arisen a false reading *ἐν τέλει*, the word introduced by Wecklein is of no avail for the sense without a further change of *ἀνθρώποισι* to *ἐννόμοισι*, which is as unlikely a corruption as the other. But let us see what are the authorities for the word *ἐλλερος*.

Eustathius on Il. vi. 181 (635, 5, ed. Rom.) says that Βελλεροφόντης was the same as ἐλλεροφόντης, and that it meant the slayer of evil beasts, ἔλλερα γὰρ φασὶ κατά διαλεκτον τὰ κακά. Hesych. has ἔλλερα · χαλεπά. σημαίνει δὲ καὶ τὰ βλέφαρα. Etym. Magn. ἔλλερα · τὰ βλέφαρα. The word βλέφαρα was emended to βλαβερά by Alberti. In addition to this there is a passage quoted from Callim. Fr. 434, ἵν' ἔλλερα πολλὰ τέλεσκειν, where τέλεσκειν is a frequentative form from τελεῖν, 'to despatch,' and the frag. means 'where he despatched many monsters,' with special reference (acc. to Otto Schneider, *Callimachea*, Leipsic 1870) to the Marathonian bull. Other Lexx. explain ἔλλερα as κακῶς ποιῶντα or 'mischievous' (beasts), and Suid. only gives ἔλερρα. So that the net result is, that if there ever was such a word as ἔλλερα really existing, and not a mere figment of grammarians to secure a derivation for Βελλεροφόντης, it meant 'monsters' or 'dangerous beasts,' such as those of which the ancient Greek heroes purged the world; and there is not a vestige of evidence that the word could possibly be predicated of a man in the sense of κακός or as an antithetical term to ἐννομος. When so much has been said, it would be idle to dwell on the fact that had ἔλλερος existed as an out-of-the-way word meaning κακός, Eur. would have been the last of the Greek writers to use it, and on the other hand we should have been pretty sure to meet it in Lycophron.

Munro's conj. *ἐν ἀτελεῖ*, at first sight so tempting, will not bear examination. In the first place it craves the further correction of *ἀνθρώποισι*; in the next it is not strong enough. We require not merely such a weak word as *uninitiated*, but *recusant*, *recreant*, *blasphemous*, or some equally strong expression; but of course *any* suggestion is brilliant and probable in comparison with the truly monstrous reading of Wecklein.

863. *λευκὸν*. See note on v. 665.

864. *δέραν* . . . *ρίπτουσα*, 'tossing my neck into the dewy air.' Dr. Sandys appositely quotes *ῥιπαύχενι σὺν κλόνῳ*, from a Pindaric frag. (224), which is apparently descriptive of a bacchic rout. Cf. also Sen. Troad. 473—

Cervice fusam dissipans iacta comam,

also Catull. *Attis*, 23—

Ubi capita Maenades vi iaciunt ederigeræ,

and Tac. Ann. xi. 31 (a passage full of reminiscences of the *Bacchæ*), *Feminae pellibus adcinctæ adsultabant ut sacrificantes vel insanientes Bacchæ. Ipsa (Messallina) crine fluxo, thyrsus quatiens, iuxtaque Silius hedera vinctus, gerere cothurnos, iacere caput, strepente circum procaci choro.*

867. *Sporting like a fawn in the green pleasaunce of the mead.* ἡδονή is unusually objective here. Cf. *βουθύτῳ σὺν ἡδονῇ*, Ion 664; *εἰς ἀνδροβρώτας ἡδονὰς ἀφίξεται*, Frag. 541. In Soph. El. 872 ἡδοναί = *good news*.

868. *φοβερὸν*, *fearful*, i.e. *timid*, as *φοβερά φρὴν*, Soph. Oed. R. 153, and *φοβερὸν ὄμμα πωλικόν*, Iph. Aul. 620. *θήραμα*, 'quarry,' is nom.

869. *φυλακή*, a *watch* or *guard*, used for *φύλακες*, as *δουλεία*, v. 803 above, for *δοῦλοι*, and *custodia* for *custodes*. The *φύλακες* are the watchers who stood by the line of nets (Lat. *indago*).

873. *ἀελλαις* is explained to mean *any violent whirling motion*, like that of a great wind. The word is found in this sense only here and in Hel. 1498. The latter is a very corrupt passage; and the sense is quite unsuitable here, *with labouring step and wind-swift bounds*; moreover, *ἠκυδρόμοις* does not come in well. Herm.'s correction, *ἀελλὰς* (nom.), gets rid of the difficulty; but might not *ἀελλαι* be taken to mean *gasps*, which would suit well with the rest of the sentence: *with labouring steps and gasps from the swiftness of her course*? Hesych. has *ἀελλῆσι θυμοῖς*: *ἀνποστόλος μετὰ παρρησίας*, where it is proposed here to read *ἀελλεσι*, but even so the words *ἀνυπ.*, *κ.τ.λ.*, would be quite unsuitable as an explanation. I believe that these words form a separate note put out of its place, as is so often the case in Hesych., and that the note should be *ἀελλῆσι, θυμοῖς* (i.e. *gasps*); perhaps he had this

very passage in his mind, since he uses the dative. *ἀνυποστόλος* is explained by *μετὰ παρρησίας*, the three words forming a separate note. Suid. does not recognise any meaning for *ἄελλα* except *συστροφὴ ἀνέμου*; but Hesych. gives a form *ἄελλῆς*. Perhaps *ἄελλῆς* (gen. -οῦ) was a collat. form meaning specially *ανίμα*. Nonn. has *ἄελλήεντι* . . . *παλμῶ*, *wind-swift*, xlv. 320; *θυελλήεντι πεδίλῳ*, xlv. 296; *θυελλήεσσα δὲ Βάκχῃ*, xlv. 274; and *ἡερίους θεράποντες ἐριδμαίνοντες ἀήταις*, xlv. 23. *ἀήταις* for *ἄελλαις* here would give a good sense, but it is hard to see how it could have given place to *ἄελλαις*.

874. *θρώσκει*. This is far more poetical than *θρώσκη*, not to speak of the authority of the ms. He goes on to describe the flight of the fawn, as if the animal really existed which he had painted in his simile. Aeschylus in his famous simile of the lion's whelp in the *Agamemnon* does this in a still more striking manner. It is indeed the common practice of the Greek and Latin poets. For the construction cf. Soph. Ai. 30, *πηδῶντα πέδια*; Eur. Hel. 1118, *ὅς ἔδραμε ῥόθια*; Aesch. Theb. 461, *κλίμακος προσαμβάσεις στείχει*. So in Latin Virg. Aen. i. 524, *ventis maria omnia vecti*.

876. If the right reading be not *ἐπ'* (*ἡδεσθαι ἐπὶ τινὶ* is common), we must suppose some verb understood after *ἀδομένα*, *delighting in* (*being* or *sporting*) *amid the foliage of the greenwood*; cf. *καὶ μὴ δοκῶμεν δρῶντες ἂν ἡδῶμεθα* (*δρῶντες*), Soph. Ai. 1085.

877. *τὸ σοφὸν*. See above, v. 395. *What is overwiseness* (in comparison with a triumph over an enemy), or *what is that which is recognised among mortals as the one gift of God better than such a triumph?* i.e. is there any single gift of God which more fully recommends itself to the ambition of men than triumph over an enemy?

880. *κατέχειν* almost = *ἔχειν*, a rather uncommon use; cf. Phoen. 330, *πόθον ἀμφιδάκρυτον αἰὲ κατέχων*; Med. 761, *ὦν ἐπίνοιαν σπεύδεις κατέχων*.

881. *ὅ τι καλόν*. Theognis (v. 15) tells that the burden of the song sung by the Muses at the marriage of Cadmus the founder of Thebes was *ὅτι καλὸν φίλον ἐστί, τὸ οὐ καλὸν οὐ φίλον ἐστί*. The word *καλόν* as used by Theognis and as applied here means 'high, splendid, noble,' and the retaliation now to be inflicted by Dion. on Pentheus and their victory over him are so described by the Chorus.

882. *πιστόν τι*. 'The might of heaven moves slow, but with mysterious sureness'; *τις* is sometimes joined with an adj. in a disparaging sense as in *τις εὐχερής*, Soph. Phil. 519 (see Jebb's note). But quite different is the use here, and very like that in Soph. Ant. 951, *ἀλλ' ἃ μοιριδία τις δύνασις δεινά*, which means 'the power of fate *whatever it may be* is a dread power' (Jebb *ad loc.*) Cf. also *ταχύς τις*, 'in quick sort,' Oed. R. 618 = almost *ταχέως πως*,

where *τις* merely makes the statement a little vaguer; see there Jebb who compares *ὡς ταχέϊα τις* ('in what quick sort') *βροτοῖς* | *χάρις διαρρεῖ*, *Αἰ.* 1266. For the sentiment cf. Cowper's hymn—

God moves in a mysterious way
His wonders to perform,
He plants His footsteps in the sea
And rides upon the storm.
Deep in unfathomable mines
Of never-failing skill
He treasures up His bright designs,
And works His sovereign Will.

884. *ἀπευθύνει*, *κολάζει*, *Hesych. corrects.*

885. *ἀγνωμοσύναν*, *unintelligent obstinacy and arrogance.* This exactly describes the character of Pentheus. *ἀγνωμοσύναν* is best understood as meaning 'harshness, want of sympathy,' the feeling which drove Pentheus into his conflict with Dion. Cf. *Soph. Trach.* 1266, *μεγάλην δὲ θεῶν ἀγνωμοσύναν*, 'the great harshness (unkindness) of the gods.' Properly the word means 'inconsiderateness'; it is coupled with *βασκανία*, 'malevolence,' in *Dem. Or.* 18, § 252 and ascribed to fortune's 'cruelty,' *τῇ τῆς τύχης ἀγνωμοσύνη*, *ib.* 207 (*Jebb ad loc.*)

886. *μὴ αὔξοντας*. *μὴ* is used, not *οὐ*, because a kind or class is considered, like *τῶν στρατιωτῶν οἱ μὴ δυνάμενοι διατελέσαι τὴν ὁδόν*, *Xen. Anab.* 4, 5, 11. *ξὺν δοκᾷ* = *ξυνόντας* (*ξυνοικούντας*) *δοκᾷ*, as *σὺν γήρᾳ βαρεῖς* (*Oed. R.* 17) = *βαρεῖς*, *ὡς γήρᾳ συνόντες*, *old and (therefore) slow*, not *heavy with old age*. There is, however, in *Pindar* an indisputable instance of *σὺν* as the *instrument* or *means* *with* or *by* which an action is done, *σὺν ἐλαίῳ φαρμακῶσαισα*, *Pind. Pyth.* iv. 394.

888. *κρυπτεύομαι*, *ἐνεδρεύομαι*, *Hesych.* The gods *lie in ambush*.

889. *χρόνου πόδα*. Cf. a frag. from the *Alexander*, *καὶ χρόνου πρὸυβαινε πούς* (Frag. 43, *Nauck*). This expression is ridiculed by *Ar.* in *Ran.* 100, [*ποιητὴν*] *γόνιμον ὅστις φθέγγεται | τοιοντονί τι παρακεκινδυνευμένον | αἰθέρα Διὸς δωμάτιον ἢ χρόνου πόδα*, *some poet of masculine force, capable of some such bold expression as*, etc. *αἰθέρα Δ. κ.τ.λ.* is parodied from the *Melanippe*, *δμνημι δ' ἱρὸν αἰθέρ', οἴκησιν Διός*. *Sandys* justly remarks that modern taste would justify *Eur.* and refers to *As You Like It*, III. ii. 320-351. But it is to be remarked that in this passage at all events, where the reference is only to the lapse of time, the personification involved in the *foot of time* is certainly *risqué* (*παρακεκινδυνευμένον*). There is a much bolder personification of Time in *Aesch. Cho.* 955 if we are to understand as some comm. do that Time 'crosses the threshold of the palace,' *τάχα δὲ παντελὴς χρόνος ἀμείψεται πρόθυρα δωμάτων*. It is indeed strange that *Eur.* rather than *Aesch.* should have been charged by *Ar.* with introducing 'bold' expressions.

892. **γινώσκειν καὶ μελετᾶν.** A sort of hendiadys; *to habituate one's mind to speculations which do not acknowledge the authority of received customs and usages*, cf. *μετρίως ἀλγεῖν σοφία μελετᾶ*, Alex. Frag. 47.

893. **κούφα γὰρ δαπάνα.** *It costs but little.* Cf. *κούφα δόσις*, Pind. Isth. i. 61.

905. **ἕτερα,** *in different respects.*

907. **ἐλπίδες,** 'hopes and fears' as in Pind. N. i. 32, *κοινὰ γὰρ ἔρχοντ' ἐλπίδες πολυπόνων ἀνδρῶν.* To a Greek *ἐλπίδες* conveyed the notion expressed in the Collect in the words 'the changes and chances of this mortal life' and exquisitely touched by Tennyson when he calls man 'this mould of hopes and fears' in the 'Two Voices.'

909. **ἀπέβησαν,** 'come to naught.' Cf. And. 1021, *ἀπὸ δὲ φθίμενοι βεβᾶσιν* Ἰλιάδαι βασιλῆες. But *ἀπέβη* = *exitum habuit*, Thuc. iv. 39.

910. **τὸ κατ' ἄμαρ,** *daily, day by day.* Cf. Plat. Phaedr. 240 B, *ἐπιτηδευμάτων οἷς τόγε καθ' ἡμέραν ἡδίστοισιν εἶναι ὑπάρχει.*

913. This verse seems to me to be undoubtedly spurious, introduced by some copyist who did not understand the constr. of v. 912, and who, after the fashion of interpolators, patched up a line by means of synonymous phrases, to make the constr. simple. The phrase occurs in Iph. Taur. 200. According to this view Dionysus speaks the same number of lines as Pentheus, a consideration to which special weight should be attached in the case of very short speeches like the present, where the excess of even a line is appreciable. *σπεύδοντά τ' ἄσπ.* is quite synonymous with *σὲ τὸν πρ. κ.τ.λ.* For the constr. of v. 912, which according to this view puzzled the interpolator, cf. Hel. 546, *σὲ τὴν ὄρεγμα δεινὸν ἡμιλλημένην . . . μείνον;* Soph. Ant. 441, *σὲ δὴ . . . φῆς;* Ar. Av. 241, *οὗτος, ὦ σέ τοι.*

915. See note on v. 1027.

917. The change to *μορφήν* is quite unnecessary; *μορφήν* would sound better in a copy of verses, but we should not deal with Eur. as we might with a pupil's exercise. This is a suitable way in which to treat a copyist, but then one must show that there is some presumption that the rejected reading arises from the error of a copyist. There is no reason to suppose that the hearers or readers of Eur. would have regarded as inelegant the close juxtaposition of *μορφῇ* and *μῆ* though they do not agree. An ambiguity quite as great may be found in v. 9, and one much greater in v. 684 and in v. 985. *πρέπει* occurs often in Eur. with the circumstance in which the resemblance resides in the dat. e.g. Alc. 1050. *μῆ* is here used just as *τις* might be used and as we use 'one' in 'one of the daughters.' This usage has been denied, and in some passages it is true that *εἷς* seems more equivalent to *quínis* than to *τις*; but there are clear examples of *εἷς* = *τις*. The best are

Soph. Ant. 1066 ; Eur. Ion 1, Hel. 6, Cycl. 23 ; Hom. Il. xiv. 275 ; Pind. Nem. iv. 65 ; Ar. Eq. 1301, Vesp. 1165.

918. Cf. Nonn. xlv. 125, καὶ διδύμους Φαέθοντας ἐδέρκετο καὶ δύο Θήβας. Virg. Aen. iv. 469, *Eumenidum veluti demens videt agmina Pentheus, Et Solem geminum et duplices se ostendere Thebas*. He sees, according to Virgil, *troops* of Furies instead of only three ; so Orestes in Aesch. Cho. says αἶδε πληθύνουσι δῆ. Virgil, perhaps, is thinking of the Pentheus of Attius, who may have introduced Furies. But it is hard to see how Furies could have been introduced into the fable of Pentheus. Mr. S. Allen has suggested *Euiadum* for *Eumenidum*—an admirable solution of the difficulty in my opinion.

921. κέρᾱτος, φρέᾱτος, στέᾱτος, have the penult long in Attic.

922. γὰρ οὖν has two uses, (1) when γὰρ is adverbial it assents with indifference, as φημι γὰρ οὖν, *well, yes*, in Plato ; (2) when, as here, γὰρ is a conjunction it confirms a previous remark, or explains why a question was asked.

923. The form ἀμαρτεῖν for ὁμαρτεῖν occurs in Eur. Frag. 681 Nauck, who quotes Hesych. on the word as follows : ἀμαρτεῖν· ἀκολουθεῖν Εὐρ. Σοφοκλῆς δὲ ἐν Φιλοκλήτῃ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀποτυχεῖν. Eustathius also says that ἀμαρτεῖν is used for ὁμαρτεῖν.

926. στάσιν ἐστάναι, 'to have the port and mien of.' For the cogn. accus. cf. 955. Elmsley pointed out that γε means *utpote*, that is, 'have I the mien of Agave, as might be expected, seeing that she is my mother ?'

934. ἀνακέμεσθα, 'we are in *thy* hands' ; the δῆ has the force of our italics.

936. στολίδες is explained by Pollux *artificial tucks or flounces at the tail of a garment*, as contradistinguished from the loose natural folds which a garment takes from the position of the wearer.

938. Here τένων is to be taken as *ankle*, and the meaning is, *but on this side* (δεκτικῶς), i.e. *on the left side, it sits rightly along by the ankle*. This word always means the tendon of the foot in Eur., but its meaning of *neck* is recognised by Phot., Suid., Et. Mag., and Hesych., and is found not only in early Greek (Homer, *passim*), but in late, e.g. αὐχένιον δὲ τένοντα, and τένοντας Ἐρυθραίων δονακίων, Nonn. Dion. xlix. 232, where it means a *strip of land*, or *mountain-ridge*, like αὐχὴν.

943. ἄμα, *keeping pace with*, like Homer's ἄμα πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο ; he is told to use the thyrsus as a staff, and in the use of it to keep time with the right foot. There was no doubt a mystical significance in keeping time with the right foot, cf. Juvenal's *quid tam dextro pede concipis?* x. 5. (See Mayor's note.) Dr. Sandys observes—'In using a stick the most natural movement would be to advance the *left* foot, while the stick is held forward in the

right hand. Dion., for the sake of humouring Pentheus in his fancy that the wand must be held in some special manner, tells him to do just the opposite, and advance his *right* foot instead. In 114 we have some slight reference to the "reverent handling" of the *narthex*, but I have observed nothing elsewhere, in literary or artistic representations of Bacchanals, to confirm the directions here given by Dion.; it is probably a pure fancy of the poet, to put Pentheus into an attitude calculated to excite the pity or the amusement of the spectators.'

944. **μεθέστηκας**, 'you have changed your mind.'

945. Cf. Nonn. xlv. 126, 127, *ἔλπετο δ' ἀκαμάτων ἐπικείμενον ὑψόθεν ὤμων | Θήβης ἑπταπόροιο μετοχλίζειν πυλεῶνα*.

949. **φέρωμεν . . . ἀνασπᾶσω**. For the change of number see on 512.

951. 'The reference is to the little shrines carved out in the face of the rocks (as notably on the N.W. side of the Acropolis, Ion 492-502), in which images of Pan and the Nymphs were placed,' Sandys.

955. Henceforward the conversation of Dion. has two meanings, one for Pentheus and the other for the spectators. The *irony* of Euripides is referred to in *Introd.* **κρύψει** is the fut. midd. used as a passive, like *διατινάζεται* 588. So are used many Greek verbs, especially *διδάσσομαι*, *στερῆσσομαι*, *τιμῆσσομαι*, *φυλάσσομαι*.

958. **ἔχσθαι** = *αἰρείσθαι*, 'methinks they are caught in the meshes of their pleasant dalliance.' The adj., as often, is more closely connected in meaning with *λέκτρων*, but in grammar with *ἔρκεσιν*.

959. **ἐπ' αὐτὸ τοῦτ'**, 'to discover the lewdness that is cloaked under their pretended worship.' **ἀποστέλλει φύλαξ**, 'thou hast constituted thyself a guardian or overseer (of public morals).'

962. **αὐτῶν**, *sc.* *Θηβαίων* taken out of *Θηβαίας*.

965. **εἰμ'**, *ibo*.

968. **ἄβρότητ'**. *You are promising me great attentions; you describe my position as one of comfort*. And then, when Dion. uses words which convey to Pentheus that he is to be carried by his mother, he says that that would be an excess of *ἀβρότης* amounting to *τρυφή*. D. *Thou shalt return in the arms*—P. *You promise me a luxurious position*. D. *Of thy mother*. P. *Nay, that would amount to ostentation*. D. *Yea, and such shall be thy honours*—P. (*as I deserve*); *well, I am engaged in a meritorious act*. Pentheus interrupts Dion.; he supposes him to be about to add 'as you deserve,' and he replies as if he had said it.

972. **οὐρανῷ στηρίζον**, 'the prophecy of the glory of Pentheus *towering high as heaven* is fulfilled in another sense in the sequel, when the branch of the fir-tree on which he is placed soars up into the air (1073 *ἑστηρίζετο*), and when the god *'twixt heaven and*

earth raises a pillar high of awful fire (1083 ἐστήριξε),’ Sandys. Other ambiguous utterances are in 924, 944, 948, 955, 960, 963, where ὑπερκάμνει means both ‘you work for’ and ‘you suffer for’; so also in 966-970.

973. Pentheus here leaves the stage, and Dion. (still in the character of the Bacchant, see v. 975, ἐγὼ καὶ Βρόμιος) congratulates the Bacchae on their approaching triumph.

977. Δύσσας κύνες. It is a most extraordinary explanation which represents that some of the Chorus are apostrophised by the rest as Δύσσας κύνες, and urged to incite the other companies of Bacchantes, now in the mountains, to take vengeance on the disguised stranger. The Chorus apostrophise the goddess Lyssa, and call on her to send her hounds to incite the Maenads against the spy. In Her. Fur. 810 (the whole of which passage should be consulted) Lyssa represents herself as a huntress hounding on Heracles to his deeds of blood: here she is called on to send her hounds to exercise a similar influence on the Bacchae against Pentheus.

980. τὸν ἐν . . . στολᾷ, ‘against him in women’s weeds disguised’; in appos. with this is μαιν. κατ. λυσσώδη, for τὸν cannot be taken with κατάσκοπον on account of the position of λυσσώδη.

983. σκόλοψ, properly *the date palm*, but here used as a generic term for any *tree*. Suid., Hesych. and Et. Mag. explain this word as *pointed stick* or *palisade*, and this is its universal meaning in other places; no Lex. gives it anything like the sense it should bear here except Phot., who expl. ξύλον δὲν, καὶ οἱ τῶν φονίκων. Eur. often mentions the date palm, φοίνικα ἀβροκόμαν, in Ion and Iph. Taur. In Iph. Taur. 1428, ἡ κατὰ στύφλον πέτρας | ῥίψωμεν, ἡ σκόλοψι πήξωμεν δέμας; σκόλοψ is *pointed stake, palisade*. The fact that the two (σκόλοψ and πέτρα) went together as means of punishment may perhaps have caused their connexion here (though σκόλοψ must be here taken as a *tree*, not a *pointed stake*), or may have caused the interpolation of the words ἡ σκόλοπος, which perhaps is more likely (see below, on v. 1002).

986. ὀριδρόμων is, I think, certain. P. has ὀριδορόμων, which, no doubt, arose from a variant ὀρίδρόμων, between which two forms a copyist would naturally hesitate. ὀριδρόμων has the analogy of ὀρίβακχος and ὀριβάτης; ὀρομαλίδες, in Theocr. v. 94, has a variant ὀριμαλίδες. These variants were constantly indicated by a letter written above another; there are some instances of the

practice in this play, e.g. on v. 121 C. has κρή^ετας, meaning that there are two readings, κρήτας and κρήτες. When Musurus left out, through carelessness or ignorance, the second ἐμολεν of P., he was obliged to change ὀριδορόμων, which he found, to οὐριδορόμων. Eur. would much prefer to shorten a vowel before δρ, especially in

a chorus. *ἐμολεν* is doubled in Hel. 194, *ναύτας Ἀχαιῶν τις ἐμολεν, ἐμολε*, and this repetition is such a well-known characteristic of Eur., that Arist. ridicules him for it in the familiar lines Ran. 1352. Herm.'s reading is most awkward through the want of an object after *μαστήρ*, for *τίς ὃδε Καδμείων*; means *who of all the sons of Cadmus?* Hesych. has a word, *ὀροβάδων = νεβρῶν* (quoted by him as from Eur.), which some might perhaps prefer; but I believe *ὀριδρόμων* to be right. The whole corruption may have sprung from Musurus' ignorance of the fact that a vowel can be (it generally is) short before *δρ*. Musurus was very ill-versed in quantity and metre. The fact noticed by Dr. Sandys that *ὀρίδρομος* though not mentioned by L. and S. occurs twice in Nonnus (xxv. 194 and v. 229), removes all doubt about this being the true reading.

987. *τίς ἄρα νιν ἔτεκεν*. Here Catullus has an echo of the *Bacchae* in the passage lxiv. 154-157, beginning

Quaenam te genuit sola sub rupe laena?

and again in lx. 1—

Num te laena montibus Libystinis . . . procreavit?

Carm. lxiv. elsewhere shows the Roman poet's familiarity with the *Bacchae*, especially in 251-264.

998. Scaliger's correction I have given in the text as being the least violent: by *ματρός σᾶς* is meant Semele, who is associated with Bacchus in his worship by Theocr. xxvi. 6, *κάμον δυοκαίδεκα βώμους | τῶς τρεῖς τῇ Σεμέλῃ, τῶς δ' ἐννέα τῷ Διονύσῳ*. Elms. does not seem to think this pertinent, and quotes from the *Palamedes* of Eur. (Frag. 589, Nauck), *Διόνυσον δς ἂν ἴδαν τέρπεται σὺν ματρὶ φίλῃ*; but Strabo, to whom we owe the Frag., expressly refers *ματρὶ* to Rhea. The last two syllables of *δργια* = one long, for an anapaest cannot stand in a dochmiac as answering to the iambus of the antispast. This synizesis is common in Aesch. Cf. *καρδίαν = κάρξαν*, Suppl. 68, and *καρδίας = κάρζας*, Theb. 277; *διαδρομᾶν*, *ib.* 343; *διά = ζᾶ*, Pers. 565. Similar to this is *αἰφνίδιος*, trisyll. in Prom., and *μυριόνταρχον*, quadrisyll. in Pers.; Πύθιος in Ion 285, *τιμᾷ σφε Πύθιος ἀστραπαὶ τε Πύθιαι, and λογίων*, *ib.* 602, *τῶν δ' αὖ λογίων τε χρωμένων τε τῇ πόλει*. So Φρυγίοισιν is a trisyll. in El. 314, and in the next line Ἀσιάτιδες forms a spondee and an iambus; ἀβίωτος is a trisyll. in Hipp. 821 and 867.

1001. *τὰν ἀνίκατον*, *sc. νίκαν*, 'to win the fight that cannot be won,' the fight against a god; see 635; *νίκαν νικᾶν* is a familiar constr. and is easily varied by *νίκαν κρατεῖν*, a usage more suitable to poetry.

1002. The order is: *ἄλυπος βίος ἔφν ἔχειν ἀθάνατον γνῶμαν*

σώφρονα ἀποφασίστως εἰς τὰ θεῶν βρότειόν τε. 'The blessed life consists in (lit. is) having deeply seated (ineradicably rooted) in the mind a chastened judgment without excuses for the neglect of duty to God, and kept within man's bounds,' βρότειον, which form is better than βροτείαν, as being nearer the mss and matching ἀθάνατον. But ἔφν is in a very unnatural position. I believe that the whole sentence should run thus—

γνώμαν σώφρον' ἀθάνατον ἀποφασίστ'
 ἐς τὰ θεῶν
 βρότειόν τ' ἔχειν ἄλυπος βίος,

and that in the strophe ἡ σκόλοπος is an interpolation on the part of some one who remembered the lines, Iph. Taur. 1429, ἡ κατὰ στύφλου πέτρας | ῥίψωμεν ἡ σκόλοψι πῆξωμεν δέμας; see note on v. 983. ἀποφασίστα = ἀποφασίστως, as in Thuc. vii. 29, φονικὸς ὅμοια τοῖς μάλιστα; ib. i. 6, ὁμοιότροπα . . . ἐδαιτᾶτο; Soph. El. 962, ἄλεκτρα γηράσκουσιν ἀνυμέναιά τε. For the use of ἀθάνατος cf. μάχη δὲ, φάμεν, ἀθάνατός ἐστιν ἡ τοιαύτη, Plat. Soph. 242 E, and ἄπλετος is used in the same sense, ib. 246 C. The poet had, I believe, in his mind his own verses, Hel. 1015, ὁ νοῦς | τῶν κατα-
 νόντων ζῆ μὲν οὐ, γνώμην δ' ἔχει | ἀθάνατον, εἰς ἀθάνατον αἰθέρ'
 ἐμπεσών.

1005. τὸ σοφόν, *rationalism*. See above on v. 395. φθόνῳ = 'with offence' (to God).

1006. This verse corresponds very closely in metre to its strophic verse as I have given it. *I care not to pursue rationalism in such a manner as to offend the gods, but the other course, which mightily and manifestly leads life to a noble issue, namely, to pass one's life in piety and religion all day long, even until the night, and, casting aside all that transgresses justice, to honour the gods (that will I pursue).* εὐαγοῦντ' is the *accus.* before εὐσεβεῖν. χαίρω θηρεύουσα governs τὰ ἕτερα as well as τὸ σοφόν. The accusatives εὐαγοῦντ' and ἐκβαλόντα are masc., because the sentiment is general and applicable to all, a fact which was not yet felt when the poet wrote χαίρω θηρεύουσα (fem.) For ἄγωντ' ἐπὶ Wecklein compares fr. 671, ὁ δ' ἐς τὸ σώφρον ἐπ' ἀρετὴν τ' ἄγων βίος | ζηλωτὸς ἀνθρώ-
 ποισιν.

1017. δράκων spoils the metre; it may have been inserted by a copyist who did not see that the god might be invoked to appear as a bull or a lion, or as *some* many-headed monster. The latter I believe to be the true explanation. The snake would naturally be selected by the interpolator as the many-headed animal whose shape the god was invoked to assume. The Chorus do not wish to dictate to the god under what precise form he may appear, the many-headed monster might be a snake, but might also be a brute.

1018. Hor. Car. ii. 19, 23, *Rhoetum retorsisti leonis Vnguibus horribilique mala*, and Hom. Hymn to Dion. v. 44, ὁ δ' ἄρα σφι

λέων γένητ' ἐνδοθι νηός. It has not been noticed that *πυριφλέγων* means 'blazing,' and cannot express merely 'fiery' in the sense of 'fierce.' The god is invoked to appear as 'a lion on fire,' a quite miraculous lion rendered more formidable by being encompassed with flames. In Nonnus xl. 60 (quoted by Dr. Sandys) Dion. transforms himself not only into various beasts, but into fire and water. Thus the invocation of the Chorus is quite natural. He is called on to appear either as a bull (his natural metamorphose), or as some many-headed monster, or as something even more outside nature, such as a lion enveloped in fire.

1020. *θήρ*. I have inserted this word. The error which led to its omission arose, no doubt, from the fact that the following word commences with the same letters. Bacchus is compared to a *θήρ*, in v. 436 and v. 922, and here the word is especially suitable, both as giving point to the following words, and because the preceding sentence invokes him to appear under some transformation. 'Defendi nequit *πεσόντα* nisi legatur *θηραγρέταν*,' says Elms. But there is no occasion for departing from the ms, for cf. for a like change of constr. σοὶ δὲ *συγγνώμη* λέγειν | τὰδ' ἐστὶ, μὴ πάσχουσιν ὥς ἐγὼ κακῶς, Med. 815; ὑπεστί μοι θράσος . . . κλύουσιν, Soph. El. 480; ἐννέπω σε . . . ὥς ὄντι (where ὄντα would suit the metre), Soph. Oed. R. 350. In *πεσόντα* the accus. is justified by the fact that a compound expression is treated as a simple verb, *περίβαλε βρόχον* = αἶρει; so in Soph. El. 480 that ὑπεστί μοι = ὑφέρει με. In Med. 815 the constr. is as if *σε* had preceded, and in Soph. Oed. R. as if σοὶ had preceded.

1021. *γελῶντι πρ.* may be a gloss on *γελῶν*, or some such word, most probably however *γελῶν*, for, as Prof. Davies suggested to me, Eur. perhaps here wishes to provide an antithetic word to a fanciful derivation of *ἀγέλαν* from *ἀ* and *γελᾶν*. It is unnecessary to remind any one who has ever glanced over the pages of the Et. Mag. that etymologies not less absurd than this were believed in. See Introd.

1027. *δράκοντος ὄψεος*, cf. note on v. 664. *ἐν γαίᾳ*, 'sowed in the soil the earth-engendered crop of the serpent-dragon.' The words *ἐν γαίᾳ* are not superfluous, as *ἔσπειρε* alone might mean *procreavit*.

1029. Undoubtedly corrupt; introduced by some copyist who was reminded of Med. 54, where this verse occurs, by v. 1034, below. The line in its present mutilated state, without the line which follows it in the *Medea*, is scarcely intelligible. The interpolation arose from the idea that ἀλλ' ὅμως (στενάζω), v. 1028, was abrupt, but cf. Soph. Trach. 1115, μόλις μὲν (ἐξίσταμαι), καρδίας δ' ἐξίσταμαι | τὸ δρᾶν; Ar. Ach. 956, πάντως μὲν οἴσεις οὐδὲν ὑγιές, ἀλλ' ὅμως (sc. οἰστεόν). The phrase is expressed fully in Phoen. 1446, φίλος γὰρ ἐχθρὸς ἐγένετ' ἀλλ' ὅμως φίλος.

1033. The messenger addresses the Chorus in the sing. So the Chorus often speaks of itself in the sing.; in this case the masc. is sometimes used though the Chorus be composed of women, *e.g.* Hipp. 1103, *λείπομαι ἐν τε τύχαις θνατῶν καὶ ἐν ἔργμασι λεύσσων*. A woman also uses the masc., if in speaking of herself she uses the plur., Hec. 515. The only other case in which a woman, speaking in reference to her own sex, uses the masc. is where she is speaking in the abstract, as in El. 775, *οὐδὲ γὰρ κακῶς πάσχοντι μῖσος ὧν τέκη προσγίγνεται*; Trach. 151, *τότ' ἂν τις εἰσίδοιτο τὴν αὐτοῦ σκοπῶν πρᾶξιν*, where the reference is to young unmarried girls. Cf. 1009, 1010, above.

1035. *ξένα*, nom. fem., as the metre (dochmiac) shows.

1037. *ἄγεῖς* = *ducis*, 'do you deem Thebes so poor in men' (that when Pentheus is no more ye shall have no one to keep you in servitude)? Cf. *ἡγόμην ἀνὴρ . . . μέγιστος*, Soph. Oed. R. 775; so *ἄγειν ὡς παρ' οὐδέν*, Ant. 35, and commonly enough with adverbs, such as *δυσφόρως ἄγειν aegre ferre*, Oed. R. 783, and *πρόσθ' ἄγειν*, 'to prefer,' 225 above.

1038. *κράτος ἐμόν*, *authority over us*; cf. *κράτος χθονός*, *rule over the land*, Aesch. Suppl. 419. So *ἀστραπῶν κράτη νέμων*, Soph. Oed. R. 201.

1043. *θεράπνας*, *αὐλῶνας*, *σταθμούς*, Hesych., and that, no doubt, is the meaning here, not the town Therapnae; for the messenger would not say *the Therapnae of Boeotia*, unless there was some danger of his being understood to speak of the Therapnae of Laconia or Thessaly. Such a confusion could not possibly arise here.

1044. *ἔξέβημεν*. 'De constructione verborum ἐξ. Ἀσ. ῥ. tacent interpretes. Sententiae convenientius esset *ἐπεράσαμεν*,' Elms. Cf. *Ἰph. Taur.* 98, *πότ' ἐρα δωμάτων προσαμβάσεις | ἐκβησόμεσθα*; *Her. Fur.* 81, *ὥς οὔτε γαίης ὄρι' ἂν ἐκβαίμεν λάθρα*; and for a similar constr. after other verbs of leaving cf. *Soph. Ai.* 82, *φρονοῦντα γάρ νυν οὐκ ἂν ἐξέστην ὄκνῳ*, and *Hdt. v.* 103, *ἐπεὶ ἐξήλθον τὴν Περσίδα χώραν*.

1045. Aesch. Eum. makes Parnassus, not Cithaeron, the scene of Pentheus' death; but the Schol. tells us that in the *Ξάντριά* he laid the scene in Cithaeron.

1048. *ἴζομεν νάπος*, 'we sat us down in a grassy dell.' For the accus. cf. *σέλμα . . . ἡμένων*, Aesch. Ag. 183.

1049. The different prepositions after *ποδῶν* and *γλώσσης*, without difference of meaning, would be very harsh. I should prefer to regard *ἄπο* as separated by tmesis from *σώζοντες*. *ἀποσώζειν* is used in precisely that sense in the *Erechtheus* (Frag. 304, Nauck), *κάποσώσαι' ἂν πατρὸς | γνώμας φρασάντος*. The two substantives would then be governed by *ἐκ*.

1052. *συσκιάζον*, *transitive*, 'casting shade.'

1055. 'Were wreathing afresh a worn-out thyrse till it was ivy-tressed.' For the prolepsis in ἐξανέστεφον κομήτην cf. Soph. El. 241, γονέων ἐκτίμους ἰσχουσα πτέρυγας . . . γών, *to the dishonour of my father*; and *ib.* 18, κινεῖ σαφῇ, *rouses to clearness*; Aesch. Ag. 1218, εὐφημον . . . κοίμησον στόμα, *soothe into religious silence*; Pind. Ol. v. 4, τὰν σὰν πόλιν αὖξων λαοτρόφον, *raising it up to be the nurse of a great population*. So in English, *to strike dumb*, etc., and in Latin, *liquido quum plasmate guttur mobile collueris* = *anointed to flexibility*, Pers. i. 17. *Anima caluerunt mollia saxa* = *were warmed into softness*, Juv. i. 83.

1056. ποικίλα, *well wrought*. ποικίλα, πεποικιλμένα, κεκαλλωπισμένα, Hesych. ἐκλιπούσαι . . . ζυγά, cf. Catull. *Attis*, 33—

veluti iuvenca vitans onus indomita iugi,

and Or. 45, πῶλος ὥς ἀπὸ ζυγοῦ.

1060. νόθων, 'I cannot reach with mine eyes these simular Maenads.' Cf. *King Lear*, 'Thou *simular* man of virtue.' This whole passage has been vitiated by a belief in the existence of Stephens' Italian mss. On this passage he quotes 'ex vett. codd.' two readings, μόθων and ὄσον. It is now fully established that he was in the habit of recommending his own conjectures by the authority of pretended mss (*vid.* Kirch. Praef.) Musgrave's ὅποι μόθων, Herm.'s ὄσσοις ὄσον, and Heath's ὄσσοις μόθων, may therefore be dismissed, as reposing on the authority of mss which never existed, and as having very little to recommend them beyond this supposed conformity to ancient *codices*. I defended my original restoration of ὄσσων νόθων on the following grounds:—(1) in correcting OCOINOΘΩΝ to OCCOINNOΘΩΝ, the error which I presuppose on the part of the copyist, viz. the omission of one of two similar letters in juxtaposition, CC and NN, is *a priori* the most natural of all errors, and this very mistake has been already made eight times in this play by this same copyist (*vid.* Adn. Crit.); (2) Nonn. Dionys. xlv. 207 puts into the mouth of the same Pentheus the words μήδε δαμῆναι | Βασσαρίδων τέν νῦα νόθαις παλάμῃσιν ἐάσης, which leads me to believe that he had in his mind the somewhat strange use of νόθων in this passage in the sense of *simulated*, like πλασταῖσι βακχεῖαισι above; Pentheus will not for a moment allow the Bacchantes the credit of sincerity; *my sight*, says he, *cannot reach the Maenad impostors*. Schol. on Ar. Nub. 332 quotes Callimachus as calling 'bastard music' νόθαι ἀοιδαί; (3) the omission of one of the two CC would be particularly likely to occur in the word OCCOIN, where the CC are both preceded and followed by a letter so very like them in form as O; (4) μόθων, *an obscene dance*, would never have been tolerated, but that it was supposed to have direct ms authority; (5) Schöne endeavours to defend Heath's μόθων by saying that it is applied

especially to the Maenad rout by Nonnus; but this is not so; the word *μόθος* means in Nonnus (α') *tumult, quarrel*, etc., xlv. 155; *νυμφοκόμον μόθον* in xxxiv. 109 means the same as *νυμφοκόμος μάχη* in xlviii. 183, a *marriage-quarrel*; (β') a *host marshalled for battle*, and not a disorderly *thiasus* or *rout*; and even in this sense it is not applied especially to the followers of Dion., e.g. in xxvii. 144 the term *μόθος* is applied to the *enemies* of Dion., and *στρατιά* to his followers; (6) the addition of *ὄσσων* is almost absolutely necessary to render the meaning of *ἐξικνοῦμαι* clear, which without this word might mean *I cannot hit*. *ὄσσοις* not *ὄσσων* is the form found in Trag.; Porson had no objection to the form *ὄσσων*. However, I now prefer to give *ὄσσοις νόθων* as being very nearly as close to the ms, while *ὄσσοις*, not *ὄσσων*, is certainly the usual form. For *μαινάδων νόθων* cf. note on v. 664; also L. and S. on *νόθος* and *γέρων*, both which words, though usually substantives, are very frequently adjectives; Nonnus has *γέρων Κιθαιρών*, Dion. xlv. 145. For the gen. after verbs of aiming cf. *τοῦδ' ἂν ἐξικόμεθα*, El. 612; *τοῦδε τοξεύω*, Ion 1411; *θύρσους ἔσαν* . . . Πενθέως, *infr.* 1049; *τόξω γὰρ οὐδεις πημάτων προσίξεται*, Aesch. Cho. 1022; *τῶν γὰρ μεγάλων ψυχῶν ἰεῖς*, Soph. Ai. 154. Nonnus also has *νόθον στέφος*, xlv. 69; and it seems to me no small confirmation of the soundness of *νόθων* here that Catullus, whom we have seen to be so familiar with the *Bacchae*, and who has imitated an immediately preceding verse 1056, calls *Attis notha mulier* in *Attis* 27, and in another poem, xxxiv. 15, applies the epithet *nothus* to the *borrowed* light of the moon.

The reading most generally adopted, *ἔποι νόθων*, is very objectionable, not only on account of the great doubtfulness whether *νόθων* is a word which could be used in Tragedy (Schol. on Ar. Eq. 697 defines it as *φορτικὸν ὀρχήσεως εἶδος*) without ludicrous associations (such as *jig* would carry to us or *cancan* to the French), but also because the order would almost necessarily have been *νόθων ἔποι*. Moreover *ἔπου* would have been a far more natural expression, and that leads us still farther away from the ms. The only passage comparable to this for harshness in the use of *ἔποι* is Soph. Oed. C. 383, and there Jebb has shown (as I think to demonstration) that we must read *ἔπον*. I am convinced that nothing but belief in Stephens' fictitious mss would have gained such a reading as *ἔποι νόθων* a place in any edition of a Greek play.

1061. *eis ἐλάτην* was probably a correction of the copyist, who was ignorant of the use of prodelision and of the metrical error of an anapaest after the first foot. For the prodel. cf. *ἡ τέρα φράσω*, Ar. Ran. 64 (where some take the words as a parody on Eur.); *ἐντὸς ἡ ἔωθεν δόμων*, Med. 132; and *ἡ κπειρᾷ λέγειν*, Soph. Oed. R. 360.

1062. For the repetition of *μαινάδων* so soon again, see note on v. 647.

1065. For the anaphora cf. Nonnus, xlv. 153, *εἰς πέδον, εἰς πέδον ἔλκε*, a manifest imitation of this passage; and Pseudogreg. 660, *οὐρανοδρόμῳ ξύλῳ | ἀνήγον, ἦγον, ἦγον εἰς ἄκρον τέλος*. *Vid.* Adn. Crit. on v. 1067.

1066. *τόρνος* (*τόρνος*. ἐργαλεῖον τεκτονικόν, ᾧ τὰ στρογγύλα χρήματα περιγράφεται, Hesych.) is an instrument used for describing a circle, something like our compasses. The instrument had its end fastened in the centre of the piece of wood out of which the wheel was to be made (the wheel here contemplated is solid, without spokes), and with that end as centre and the rest of the instrument as radius, a circle was described. It is supposed (see L. and S.) that this was effected by means of a piece of string fastened to a spike in the centre of the piece of wood, with a piece of chalk or a pencil, or perhaps a sharp blade, at the end of it, to mark the circumference. The simile does not contemplate the rounding of a wheel in the lathe, but the description of its circumference by the method indicated above; a lathe would not be a suitable instrument for making a wheel, nor would the word *γραφόμενος* have been used by Eur., nor *περιγράφεται* by Hesych. Eur. (Cycl. 661) applies the term *τόρνευε* to the dragging round of the brand in the socket of the Cyclops' eye; and in a fragment from the *Theseus* (385 Nauck) he says, *κύκλος τις ὡς τόρνοισιν ἐκμετρούμενος*, where the last word shows decisively that the *τόρνος* was an instrument for describing the circumference of the wheel, not the lathe for making it. Suidas, among the meanings of *τόρνος*, gives *τὸ τρήμα καὶ τὸ ἐνιέμενον ἐς αὐτό*, and Xen. Vect. i. 6 so uses it; but I fancy we should read in both places *τόρμος*. When Hdt., iv. 36, says *κυκλοτερὴς ὡς ἀπὸ τόρνον*, he is thinking of a plane surface accurately measured out by an instrument. Cf. also Plat. Phil. 51 C, *ἀλλ' εὐθύ τι λέγω, φησὶν ὁ λόγος, καὶ περιφερὲς, καὶ ἀπὸ τούτων δὴ τὰ τε τοῖς τόρνοις γιγνόμενα ἐπίπεδά τε καὶ στερεὰ, καὶ τὰ τοῖς κανόσι καὶ γωνίαις, εἴ μου μανθάνεις*. Ald. has *περὶ φορὰν*, which perhaps is not a printer's mistake; *φορά· ἡ τῶν μηχανικῶν ὀργάνων λαβή*, Hesych.—*ὥστε*=as with a verb, whether *ind.* or *conj.* (e.g. *ὥστε τροχὸς ἔλκει, ἔλκη δρόμον*, as a wheel trails its course), is very rare; I can remember no instance in Trag. except Soph. Trach. 115, *ὥστε . . . τις . . . ἴδῃ* (where the mss read *ἴδοι*, and Wunder corrects after Erfurdt; yet Wunder reads in Trach. 700, *ὥστε πρίονος ἐκβρώματ' ἂν βλέψεις*; perhaps the true reading there is *ἂν=ἂν*). I therefore reject *ἔλκει* (and *ἔλκη*) *δρόμον*. It is hard to choose between Reiske's *ἐλικοδρόμον* and Scaliger's *ἐλκεδρόμον*. Hesych. explains *ἐλικόν· περιφερὲς*, so that *ἐλικοδρόμον* *circular* would be a very suitable epithet of *περιφορὰν*; but Edd. Herv. 1, 2, and Brubach. have *ἔλκε*, which makes for Scaliger's *ἐλκεδρόμον*, *rolling*, formed on the analogy of *ἐλκεχίτων*, *ἐλκετρίβων*. The authority of the *Christus Patiens* makes for Reiske or Scaliger

and against ἔλκει δρόμον. The archetype of P. may have had ἔλκει δρόμον. See note on v. 986.

I add here the view of the passage taken by my friend Mr. Robertson, formerly Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, and now retired from the Bengal Civil Service. I believe that his theory, which he published in 1879 in *Hermathena*, vol. iii. p. 387, affords the real solution of the problem presented by the passage. But I thought it better not to suppress my own note, which sums up ancient testimony about the τóρνῳ.

‘The word τóρνῳ has generally been translated *in a lathe*; sometimes it has been supposed to refer to an instrument like a pair of compasses.

‘I believe that τóρνῳ in this place does mean *in a lathe*, though a very different one from the lathe which was before the minds of the commentators on the passage. The lathe probably was one such as I have seen at work in the North-West Provinces of India.

‘A stout pole of some elastic wood is fixed into the wall, so as to

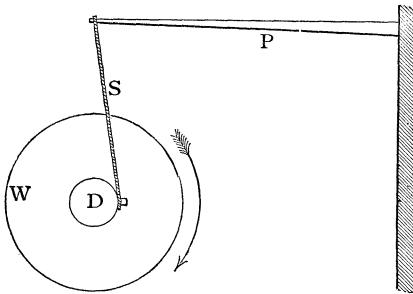


FIG. 1.—P, Pole. S, String. D, Drum. W Wheel.

project at right angles, with its thinner end free. To this end is attached a string, which is brought down and fastened to a pin in the drum of the lathe. The workman then attaches the block of timber which is to be turned into a wheel; and he drags this round in the direction of the first arrow, until the string is coiled round the drum as many times as it will go. This of course bends down the pole, which is the process described by κυκλοῦτο.

‘Fig. 2 represents the lathe with the pole bent down, and the string coiled round the drum of the lathe. When the workman releases his hold of the wheel, the recoil of the pole causes the wheel to revolve in the direction of the second arrow, and the

workman then applies the chisel. The process has to be repeated as often as the string becomes completely uncoiled from the drum.

'The slow and laboured dragging down of the tree, expressed by *κατῆγεν*, *ῆγεν*, *ῆγεν*, would accurately correspond with the slow preparation for the turning process, in a lathe such as is here depicted.

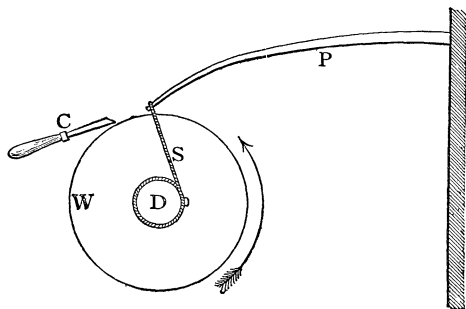


FIG. 2.—P, Pole. S, String. D, Drum. W, Wheel. C, Chisel.

'My suggestion is, that the simile in the text is taken from the slow bending of the pole in the process of coiling the string.

'The translation then would be, "and it was bent like a bow, or like *the process* whereby a round wheel has its revolving periphery turned in a lathe." It is to be observed that the present participle (*γραφόμενος*), not the perfect (*γεγραμμένος*), is used, so that a process of shaping, not a completed shape, must be referred to. This explanation is unaffected by the question between the three readings, *ἐλκεδρόμον*, *ἐλικοδρόμον*, and *ἐλκει δρόμον*. It is in itself probable that the form of lathe used in Greece in the time of Euripides should resemble rather the primitive instrument still surviving in Indian use than the perfect lathe of the English manufacturer. The construction is the same as if we adopt the interpretation which makes *τόρνος* an instrument resembling in its use a pair of compasses.

'This latter is the explanation given by Mr. Tyrrell. Mr. Paley's whole procedure in regard to this passage is very remarkable. In his first edition he accepts the simile of the lathe, apparently for no better reason than that nobody had ever thought it could mean anything else, and seems quite unconscious of any difficulty in the comparison of the slow bending of a tree to the accurate rounding of a wheel by means of a common lathe. As soon as Mr. Tyrrell points out the impossibility of the lathe metaphor, as understood by him, and

suggests the simile of an instrument like a pair of compasses, Mr. Paley transfers it to his own commentary, not only without any acknowledgment, but with something very like a sneer. "Mr. Tyrrell is mistaken in saying the ancient wheel (*i.e.* if he means chariot wheel) was solid." But why does Mr. Paley assume that Mr. Tyrrell or that Euripides meant a chariot wheel? And how would it help the simile of the compasses (or of the lathe either) that the wheel should *not* be solid? Surely, whether Euripides meant compasses or a lathe, he must have contemplated a solid wheel, for nobody ever heard of a wheelwright first building up his spoked wheel, and *then* tracing or turning its circumference. Mr. Paley must have been thinking of the well-known prescription for casting a cannon—"take a long round hole, and pour melted brass round it." As a matter of fact the ancient solid wheel, meaning a cart wheel, survives to this day: it may be seen not only in India, but in Italy and Spain.'

1068. There is no need for changing this to ὦς=οὕτως, it=δτε; and but for the corruption of ἔλκει δρόμον for ἐλκεδρόμον it would never have been changed. Matth. is, however, wrong in denying the use of ὦς=οὕτως in the Tragics; there is one in Aesch. Ag. 903, εἰ πάντα δ' ὦς πρᾶσσοιμ' ἂν εὐθαρσῆς ἐγώ; also in Eur. El. 155, in a simile as here (but there the simile is much longer, *οἷα* which introduces it being five lines back); and in Iph. T. 603.

1073. ὀρθὸν is not, strictly speaking, appropriate to αἰθέρ', but the idiom is a common one; cf. ἔκων ἔκοντα, *passim*; ἵσος ὦν ἵσοις ἀνὴρ, Soph. Phil. 684; ὀρθὸς ἐξ ὀρθῶν δίφρων, Soph. El. 742; φίλος φίλοις τοῖς ἐκεῖ, Aesch. Cho. 346.

1074. νῶτοις. The figure of a horse, suggested in ἀναχαίτσειε, is still preserved in νῶτοις.

1076. ὅσον . . . οὕπω, 'all but visible,' 'just about to become visible.' The next verse bears all the appearance of having been patched up out of a note on 1076; a most natural expl. of 1076 would have been τὸν ξένον οὐκέτι παρῆν εἰσορᾶν which was easily hitched into a senarius.

1079. Διώνυσος, in appos. with φωνή.

1082. The tense of the ms must not be changed though aorists follow; the imperf. is right in a phrase like this: ἄμ' ἠγόρευε καὶ ἐστήριξε, *while he yet spake he set up a column of mystic light 'twixt earth and heaven.* Ald. has the aor., probably a correction of Musurus.

1084. ὕλμος νάπη, 'the forest glade' fr. ὕλη, as ἀλκίμος fr. ἀλκή, μάχιμος fr. μάχη. The ms gives this form, which is also found in *Christus Patiens* 2260. But in addition to this we have ὄρεος ὕλμῳ νάπη in the frag. of the *Melanippe* discovered in Egypt in 1879. So there is no reason why we should present here the

form *εὔλειμος*, which has no authority as an alternative form for *εὐλείμων*, except what may be drawn from the analogy of *βαθύλειμος* in Homer.

1087. *ὀρθαί*. Wecklein has the absurd reading *ὀρθὰ sc. τὰ ὦτα*, 'pricked up their ears,' which he defends by referring to Soph. El. 27 where *ὀρθὸν οὖς ἴστησι* is very properly said of a horse. In 1053 the bacchanals are represented sitting. This posture they retained until at the call of the god they 'started erect' (*ἔστησαν* being the 2nd aor.) For *διήνεγκαν*, 'rolled their eyes in every direction,' see on 746. Dr. Sandys remarks how 'oddly enough *κόραι* is immediately after used in another sense.'

1090. I retain, with Ald., the comma after *ἦσσονες*. *ἔχουσai* I translate *holding their course, pushing on*. There is an exact parallel in the *Phaëthon* (Frag. 779, Nauck), *ἔει δ' ἐφ' ἐπτά Πλειάδων ἔχων δρόμον*. The *ἔχων* in *ληρεῖς ἔχων* is not unlike this. The *Christus Patiens* has *οἶμαι πελειὰς ὠκύτητ' οὐχ ἦσσονες | ποδῶν δράμωσι συντόνοις δρομήμασι*, whence Schöne conjectures *τρέχουσai* for *ἔχουσai* here, but *ἔχουσai* is much more vigorous, and *δράμωσι* answers to the *ἦξαν* of Eur., not to *ἔχουσai*.

1097. *ἀντίπυργον*, 'that towered opposite.' For the meanings of *ἀντὶ* in composition see Jebb on Soph. Oed. C. 192. Acc. to him *ἀντ. πέτρα* could here mean (1) a rock *like* a tower, cf. *ἀντίπαις*; (2) a rock *serving as* a tower, that is, giving them a point of vantage, cf. *ἀντίκεντρος*; (3) a rock *over against* a tower, leaning against the wall; (4) *towering opposite*, like *ἀντίπυργος*, the meaning which seems best here.

1098. *ἡκοντίζετο*, passive, *sc.* Pentheus.

1100. For the accus. in apposition to the sentence, though the verb in that sentence governs a gen., cf. Her. Fur. 56, *δυσπραξία | ἥς μήποθ' ὅστις καὶ μέσῳς εὖνους ἐμοὶ | τύχοι, φίλων ἔλεγχον ἀψευδέσ-τατον*; also Aesch. Ag. 217, *ἔτλα δ' οὖν θυτὴρ γενέσθαι θυγατρὸς . . . πολέμων ἀρωγὰν, καὶ προτέλεια ναῶν*.

1101. Cf. Ag. 1347, *ὕψος κρείσσον ἐκπηδήματος, a height too great for out-leap*.

1102. *λελημμένος*. Ionic form for *εὐλημμένος*. It occurs in the Rhesus and the Ion of Eur., and the Agam. of Aesch., generally with a variant *λελησμένος* from *ληῖζω*, which latter is the reading here, but the correction is certain.

1103. *κεραυνῶ* is to *strike with thunder*, and *συγκεραυνοῦσαι* must mean simultaneously striking (as) with thunder, *i.e.* falling on the branches like a thunder-bolt, and tearing them off. They then used these branches as levers to tear up the roots of the tree. But the use of this word is so very strange that one is disposed to accept the conj. of Hartung and Pierson, *δρυῖνοις συντριαινοῦσαι κλάδοις*. For *συντριαιν.* cf. 348.

1104. *ἄσ. μοχλοῖς*, 'with levers, but not of iron.'

1107. **φέρει λάβεσθε**, see on 512; this change is most frequent with **φέρει**, **άγε**, **ιδέ**, **ειπέ**.

1114. **ιερία**, 'as ministrant in the murder,' which is compared to a sacrifice to Dion. as in 1246.

1124. **ἔπειθε**. The nom. to **κατείχετο** is **Ἀγαίη**, to **ἔπειθεν** is **Πένθευς**: 'she was held fast by the power of the god, and Pentheus moved her not.' The subject of the succeeding clauses again becomes **Ἀγαίη**, so that **οὐδ' ἔπειθέ νιν** is parenthetical.

1131. **ἔπειχε**, *sc.* **αὐτῷ**, 'set upon him'; cf. Heracl. 846. For the constr. **ἦν . . . βοὴ ὁ μὲν στενάζων . . . αἱ δ' ἡλάλαζον** cf. Heracl. 40, Phoen. 1462, Frag. 135; Soph. Ant. 260; Aesch. Prom. 208.

1133. The ms and Ald. give **ἀνέφερε**; the last syll. of **ἡλάλαζον**, no doubt, caught the copyist's eye again, though he had written it before. In uncial mss without signs of punctuation such mistakes were sure to occur, especially if the scribe remitted his occupation for even a few minutes after he wrote one word and before he wrote another. Matth. justly remarks that Herm.'s arrangement of the passage quite overlooks the fact that the Bacchae are possessed by a frenzy, and do not imagine that they are killing a man but a lion. See Introd.

1134. **αὐταῖς ἄρβ.** 'with the shoe still clinging to it,' 'shoe and all,' cf. 946; 'every one of them with gory hands was tossing about the flesh of Pentheus like a ball.'

1135. It is perhaps not too harsh to understand Agaue here as the principal actress, and translate *all dabbled with blood*. **πάσα** may, however, as Herm. suggests, be taken = **ἐκάστη**, as in Soph. El. 972, **φιλεῖ γὰρ πρὸς τὰ χρηστὰ πᾶς ὀράν**. The latter is the better interpr., as **χεῖρας** and **διεσφαίριζε** seem to point to a plurality of agents.

1147. 'She to whom Dionysus gives tears for victory.' So **Δίκη νικηφόρος** means *Justice which brings victory*. But perhaps it is easier to understand **ἦ** as agreeing with **νίκη** taken out of **καλλίνικον**, and to render, *calling on Bacchus the gainer of that victory in which she wins nought but tears*.

1148. **ξυμφορᾷ**, gov. by **ἐκποδών**, the dative is really a dative of interest.

1157. **ἐπακτὸν Ἄιδαν**, 'the Bacchic wand, his self-sought doom': **πιστὸν Ἄιδαν** in the sense of *certain death* is certainly bad Greek. The only expression which I can recall at all like it is **σὼς αἰπὺς ὀλεθρος** in Homer, but that by no means defends the former. I conjecture **ἐπακτὸν** in the sense of *brought on one's self*. Cf. Phoen. 343, **γάμων ἐπακτὸν ἄταν**, and Trach. 491, **κοῦ τοι νόσον γ' ἐπακτὸν ἐξαρούμεθα**, on both of which passages the Schol. explains **ἐπακτὸν** by **αὐθαίρετον**. *Vid.* Adn. Crit. Perhaps the corrector had in mind the oft-recurring **σὼς αἰπὺς ὀλεθρος** of

Homer. When familiarity with Homer could mislead, it invariably did mislead ancient scholiasts, copyists, and grammarians, who knew Homer as few now know any poet.

I have only to add to this note that I have not since seen any reason to qualify my assertion that 'πιστόν "Αἶδαν = *certain death* is certainly bad Greek.' It is possible, however, that the poet might have written (as Dr. Reid suggests) πιστόν "Αἶδα, 'a sure warranty of death,' in this sense, that the *narthex* which should have been the warranty that Pentheus was initiated and one of the bacchic *thiasus* was in his case no such warranty, but the token of his treachery and consequent death. In that case πιστόν would be used as a subst. and "Αἶδα (gen.) would be used much in the same way as it is by Aesch. when he calls the garment in which Agam. was entangled and slain a δίκτυον "Αἶδου, Agam. 1086, and by Soph. when he calls the vault where Antigone was immured νυμφεῖον "Αἶδου κοῖλον, Ant. 1204, 'the cavern'd mansion of the bride of death' (Jebb). So here the *narthex* might be called the 'sure warranty of death,' because his doom was not sealed till he blasphemed against the god by assuming the livery which he despised. Cf. "Αἰδης πόντιος, 'a watery grave,' Aesch. Ag. 667, for a bold use of "Αἰδης in the unpersonified sense.

1161. It seems to me impossible that ἐξεπράξατε could have been corrupted into the much more difficult ἐξεπράξατο of the ms. This is an instance of the tertiary predicate, *glorious is the victory which she (Agave) has gained for herself, and one which will end in mourning and tears*, like ἀπὸρρῳ γε τῷδε συμπεπλεγμένα ξένῳ above, v. 800. So Soph. Oed. R. 2, τίνας ποθ' ἔδρας τάσδε μοι θοάζετε = *τίνες εἰσιν αἱ ἔδραι αἶδε, ἃς μοι θοάζετε*. The subject of the tert. pred. generally has the article as here; cf. Agam. 603, K. Οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως λέξαιμι τὰ ψευδῆ καλὰ . . . X. πῶς δῆτ' ἂν εἰπὼν κεδνὰ τάληθῇ τύχοις; Her. *I could not give my false words a favourable colouring* . . . Chor. *Would to God thou couldst make thy true tale a favourable one*.

1165. *To clasp* (thy son's head) *in a hand that reeks with his blood*.

1167. ἐν, see note on 110.

1170. ἔλικα. ἔλικι· κλήματι ἀμπέλου, Hesych. But he evidently has in mind the passage of the Septuagint, Gen. xlix. δεσμεύων πρὸς ἀμπέλου τὸν πῶλον αὐτοῦ καὶ τῇ ἔλικι τὸν πῶλον τοῦ ὄνου αὐτοῦ. He has also ἔλικες· τῶν ἀμπέλων τὰ ὀμματῶδη, and ἔλιξ, νέος, καλός, where the lemma should probably be ἥλιξ. He goes on (under ἔλιξ) καὶ ὁ αἰγίλωψ, i.e. the *avena sterilis*. ἔλιξ is probably any young twisted shoot, the context determining whether it be ivy as here (probably) and in Ar. Thesm. 1000, or vine as in Theophrastus and other places.

1173. λῖν, an epic word for 'a lion.'

1175. **πόθεν**, 'where in the wilderness,' lit. 'from what part of the wilderness,' supply *ἐμαρψάς νιν*.

1176. **τί Κιθαιρών**. *What of Cithaeron?* lit. *why* (do you say) *Κιθαιρών*? So *τί Κάδμου* below; Ion 286, *τιμᾶ, τί τιμᾶ*, the splendid correction of Herm.; Alc. 807, *τί ζῶσω*, *why "live"?* and *παρθένον, τί παρθένον*; Iph. Aul. 460.

1180. **μάκαιρ' Ἀγαύη**. Cf. Sen. Theb. 363-365—

*Felix Agave facinus horrendum manu
Qua fecerat gestavit, et spoliū tulit
Cruenta nati Maenas in partes dati.*

1185. Musgrave's conj. *θάλλει* would remove the main difficulty, and it might have owed its corruption into *βάλλει* to the fact that Eur. elsewhere makes *θάλλει* intrans. I cannot believe that *βάλλει κατάκομον γένυν* could mean *is getting hair on his chin*. Perhaps the meaning is intentionally obscure, as Agave confuses together her son's head and the lion's, which she fancies she is carrying. *γένυν κατάκομον θάλλει* would then be taken together, and the *κόρυθα ἀπαλότριχα* would be the hair of the head compared to a helmet when contrasted with the growth on the cheeks and chin. Cf. *οὐ δένδρε' ἔθαλλον χῶρος*, Pind. Ol. iii. 10. See Introd.

1193. **τί δ'** expresses certainty like Latin *quidni*; cf. *τί δ'*; *οὐχ ὑπερβαίνουσι καὶ τείχη θεοί*; 654 above. The Chorus of course approve. Wecklein seems to be quite wrong in explaining 'Die Sprechende besinnt sich (*τί δ'*;) erst bevor sie ihren Beifall gibt.' It is ludicrous to suppose that the Chorus being asked by the exultant Maenad 'Applaudest thou me?' should reply 'Applaud? h'm. Do I? well, yes.' They even resent the question, 'Applaud! Ay, verily.' This apparent insensibility to the requirements of poetry appears more than once in the commentary of Wecklein.

This use of *τί δέ*; must not be confounded with that of *τί* in *τί Κιθαιρών* 1176 above. The combination *τί δέ* expresses surprise in Soph. Phil. 421, Oed. R. 941; so also *τί δέ δῆ, τί δῆ* in Plat. Gorg. 469 A, Soph. 241 D.

1197. **περιστὰν περισσῶς**, 'this prey so strange,' 'in such strange fashion.'

1200. **νικηφόρον**, 'victorious,' see above on 3.

1206. A curious expression, for which cf. Phoen. 1351, *λευκοπήχεις κτύπους χεροῖν*, and Her. Fur. 450, *γρᾶλας ὄσσων πηγᾶς*, and below 1221; in all of which cases the adjective is not put with the subst. to which it strictly belongs. See on Tro. 440.

1213. For the practice of nailing heads to the triglyphs of a castle cf. Pind. Isth. iii. 72, *κρανίοις ὄφρα ξένων ναδὸν | Ποσειδάωνος ἐρέφοντα σχέθιοι*. The whole passage, which gives a very unusual account of the physical proportions of Heracles, is interesting; I subjoin Myers' version: 'And verily once to the

house of Antaeus came a man to wrestle against him, of short stature but of unbending soul, that he might cause him to cease from roofing Poseidon's temple with the skulls of strangers—even the son of Alcmena.'

1216. I have here adopted Mr. Housman's punctuation. That of all the edd. omits the comma after βάρος, thus presenting a very poorly constructed sentence, φέροντες βάρος Πενθέως . . . οὐ σώμα . . . φέρω. The meaning is 'Follow me, ye attendants, with your sad burden, come forth in front of the house of Pentheus, whose body I bear.' The whole action takes place in front of the house of Pentheus. The words are arranged thus rather than ἐπεσθε Πενθέως to avoid having ἐπεσθε in the same place in the two successive verses.

1224. Matth. rightly explains that as one might say ἤκουσα θυγατέρων τολμήματα, and ἤκουσα περὶ θυγατέρων, Eur. has here blended the two constructions; the practice is very common in Greek, especially when there is a kind of distinction, as here, between the daughters on the one hand and the Bacchae including the daughters on the other.

1229. **δρυμοῖς**. Observe that the penult is long, though the heteroclit plural δρυμά in Homer is always short.

1232. There is no reason why we should change αὐτῆς of the ms to αὐτήν, as Herm. suggests, though the accus. is more usual, as Πυλάδην . . . ἥδεῖαν ὄψιν, Or. 726, and Εὐρυσθέα, . . . ἀελπτον ὄψιν, Her. 930. Of course we are not to understand by αὐτῆς ὄψιν *her face*, which would not suit the passage, but *the appearance which she presents*, for which cf. ὄψιν ὀνείρων, Iph. T. 151, and στυγναὶ δ' ὄψεις χήρων μελάθρων, Alc. 862.

1240. Herm. reads ἀγκρεμασθῆ, holding that ἄν is used only *in re dubia*, but cf. v. 510, ὡς ἂν σκότιον εἰσορᾷ κνέφας.

1244. **πένθος** is often objective, as when Ajax is called φίλοις μέγα πένθος, Soph. Ai. 615; so Hipp. 1340, ἐκράνθη . . . πένθος θεόθεν καταληπτόν. So here, *Oh what a deed of dole (on the part) of those who have committed this murder*.

1246. **καταβάλλειν** is a *vox propria* for the sacrifice of a victim: καταβολή. θυσία. τελετή. καὶ ἡ περιοδικὴ νόσος, Hesych. καταβολή. καινούργησις. λέγεται δὲ καὶ θυσία, περίοδος, τελετή. καὶ ἡ περιοδικὴ λήψις πυρετοῦ, Suid. καινούργησις probably refers to καταβολὴ κόσμου, Ephes. i. 4. For the tert. pred. see n. on 1161. Cf. Or. 1603, καὶ σφάγια πρὸ δoroς καταβάλοις; and v. 1114 *supr*.

1249. **ἄγαν**. Cadmus allows that punishment was deserved by Pentheus, but he thinks the retribution too great when he considers that Dion. was the son of his daughter Semele, and should therefore have visited more lightly sins however great. ἀπώλεσε denotes the infliction of injury or misery; the word, however, is often used when the degree in which it is inflicted is

comparatively small—something much less than is denoted by our word *ruin*; so that *ἀγαν ἀπώλεσε* is not a difficult expression. Those who think it is may understand after *ἀγαν* some word like *ὥμως* taken out of the idea of the sentence, as Aesch. Prom. 1051, quoted by Paley, *ὡς ὅδ' οὐ πεπλασμένος ὁ κόμπος, ἀλλὰ καὶ λίαν εἰρημένος*, where *λίαν* must be taken as if it were *λίαν ἀληθῶς*. See Introd.

1255. For the pleonasm in *ἐν . . . ἅμα* Elms. compares Ion 717, *νυκτιπόλοις ἅμα σὺν βάκχαις*.

The opt. *ὀριγνῶτ'* is used by a kind of attraction to the preceding opt., expressing a wish; cf. Soph. Phil. 324, *θυμὸν γένοιτο χειρὶ πληρῶσαι ποτε | ἔν' αἱ Μυκῆναι γνοῖεν*; *ib.* 528, *μόνον θεοὶ σώξοιεν ἕκ τε τῆσδε γῆς | ἡμᾶς, ὅποι τ' ἐνθένδε βουλοίμεσθα πλεῖν*; Trach. 955, *γένοιτ' . . . αὔρα ἥτις μ' ἀποικίσειεν*. Also in Eur. himself, Tro. 700, *ἐκθρέψειας ἂν . . . ἵνα . . . κατοικίσειαν*; Rhes. 466, *εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ τὸδ' ἡμαρ εἰσίδοιμ' . . . ὅτῳ . . . ἀποινάσαιμ' ἡ*; Hel. 436, *τίς ἂν πυλωρὸς ἐκ δόμων μόλοι ὅστις διαγγείλειε*.

1256. 'He must be counselled, father, both by thee and me, not to have joy in baneful sophistries.' Most edd., thinking that the words from *κάμοι* . . . *ποῦ 'στιν* were added by the editor of the Aldine edition, read

σοῦστιν· τίς αὐτὸν δεῦρ' ἂν ὄψιν εἰς ἐμὴν.

To me it seems far more likely that the two verses beginning with words so similar as *σοῦστιν* and *ποῦ 'στιν* were fused into one. Those who read *σοῦστιν* here make it a crasis of *σοὶ ἐστιν*.

1258. *τίς ἂν καλέσειεν*, 'Oh that some one would call him.' *τίς* *ἂν* sometimes, as *πῶς ἂν* very often, expresses a simple wish.

1263. For the sentiment of these lines cf. a frag. from the *Antiope* (Frag. 204), *φρονῶ δ' ἂ πάσχω καὶ τὸδ' οὐ σμικρὸν κακόν· | τὸ μὴ εἰδέναι γὰρ ἡδονὴν ἔχει τίνα | νοσοῦντα, κέρδος δ' ἐν κακοῖς ἀγνωσία*. Just as *οὐ φημι* means *I say no*, so *οὐ δοκῶ*, *οὐ θέλω*, *οὐ χρῆ*, *οὐκ ἀξιώ*, may be taken to mean *I seem not*, etc. The feeling in the writer's mind that this is so may be supposed to be powerful enough to draw the *οὐ* from before *δόξετε* to after it, without, however, transforming the *οὐ* into *μή*, as grammar would demand, if it were really taken before *δυστυχεῖν*.

1268. *διυπετέστερος*. 'Alludit ad caliginem Homericam Il. E. 127. Vid. Simplic. in Epictet. 10,' ms Cotton. This and a worthless conjecture, *δίχα ῥυθμῶν* for *δι' ἀριθμῶν*, v. 209 above (worthless as a conjecture, but valuable as a sign that the text was early suspected), and a parallel from Horace to v. 281, are the only notes on the Bacchae, preserved from the ms Cotton. It appears to have been a mere collection of conjectures, not a ms properly so called, and is now lost. See Elms. Praef. ad Med. p. 9. The note, however, on this verse is good; Agave's vision was

before *obscured*, so that she mistook her son for a lion, just as Diomedes' eyes were obscured before Athene removed the mist. The lines are, ἀχλὺν δ' αὖ τοι ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἔλον ἢ πρὶν ἐπῆεν, | ὅφρ' εὖ γιγνώσκῃς ἡμὲν θεὸν ἡδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα. This explanation admirably fits v. foll. See Introd.

1275. ὥς λέγουσι qualifies σπαρτῶ not ἔδωκας.

1281. φέρομαι, 'hold'; φέρομαι = *gero*, φέρω = *fero*; φέρομαι is gen. nearly 'to wear,' as in ἀμφὶ δ' αὐχέσι | τεύχη φέρονται, Cycl. 88.

1284. προσεικέαι. Cf. Frag. 167, παῖδας εἰκέαι.

1285. ἡ τάλαινα suggests that Agave is about to mourn over Pentheus. Cadmus reminds her that he has already discharged that duty to the dead. Lamentation was a *duty* with the Greeks, and to deny it was an act of disrespect. So Electra says γονέων ἐκτίμους ἴσχυσα πτέρυγας . . . γῶν, Soph. El. 241. Cf. also Thuc. ii. τὰς ὀλοφύρσεις ἐξέκαμνον. σέ is emphatic, not enclitic; if it were enclitic it would be closely connected with the preceding word, and the pause would be violated.

1287. ἡλθ' ἐς χέρας would be a violation of the pause, for the prep. forms one word with its case. P. has a similar error at v. 278 above. I therefore read πῶς ἔμ' ἡλθεν ἐς χέρας. For ἐλθεῖν ἐμέ cf. Phil. 141, σέ δ', ὦ τέκνον, τόδ' ἐλήλυθεν. Indeed, the use of a direct object after verbs of approaching was such a characteristic of Eur. that it drew on it the ridicule of Aristoph., who parodies Eur. in the words τί χρέος ἔβα με, Nub. 30. The idea is here more specifically expressed by the addition of ἐς χέρας, as in Hel. 373, ὄνυξι γένυν ἔδενσε . . . φονίαισι πλαγαῖς, and Heracl. 63, βούλει πόνον μοι τῇδε προσθεῖναι χερὶ; so Hel. 341, πότερα δέρκεται φάος τέθριππά τ' εἰς ἄλιον. The combination δοὺς ἐς χεῖρα is found in v. 25 above, and λαβεῖν ἐς χεῖρας in a line quoted on 1330.

1288. ἐν οὐ καίρῳ = ἀκαίρως, 'Ah, cruel Reality, too late art thou here!' See on οὐ πάλης = ἀγυμνασίας above, 455.

1289. For the expression cf. Plat. Ion 536 B, ὀρχεῖται σοῦ ἡ ψυχῇ: for the constr. cf. Eur. El. 207, ψυχὰν τακομένα δωμάτων πατρῶν φυγάς, where Paley proposes φυγαῖς, so as to get a long syllable; but the constr. is no doubt the same as here, φυγάς being accus. plur. (not nom. sing.), and therefore long. Cf. Or. 860, τὸ μέλλον ἐξετηκόμην γούσι; the very similar passage in Aesch. χλωρῷ δέματι θυμὸν | πάλλοντ' ὄψιν ἀήθη, Suppl. 560; Ἰλίου φθοράς . . . ψήφους ἔθεντο = ἐψηφίσαντο, Agam. 788; and also the passages quoted on v. 345 above.

1292. διέλαχον = διεσπάσαντο, 339.

1295. κατήραμεν. The verb καταίρειν is always intrans., and usually of birds swooping down, of bees settling, and of ships putting into port.

1301. ἄρθροις, sockets, as in Hdt. iii. 129. καὶ συναρμόττουσιν

οἱ προσήκοντες τὸν νεκρὸν εἰ πῃ σωθείη τῷ ταφῷ, Philostr. Imag. i. 18. Supply *φέρεις*; here, as often, the question is so put as to admit of an answer conveyed in a single verse. Hence often in Greek Tragedy the question displays greater knowledge than could have been possessed by the questioner.

1306. ἄτεκνος ἀρσένων παίδων, cf. ἀπεπλος φαρέων λευκῶν, Phoen. 324. In Phoen. 7 Eur. makes Cadmus the father of Polydorus by Harmonia daughter of Aphrodite (Wecklein).

1308. ἔρνος . . . καθανόντα, constr. κατὰ σύνεσιν like τιμηθεὶς τέκνον, Tro. 740. The constr. in this case is so invariably κατὰ σύνεσιν, that it is not too much to say that καθανόν would be *wrong* here.

1309. ᾠ of the ms is defended by Ion 1467, ἀέλιου δ' ἀναβλέπει λαμπάσι. ἀνέβλεπεν, also of the ms, Herm. defends by several passages from Soph., where a vowel is short before βλ. But in all these cases the syll. before βλ. is short in thesis, not in arsis, as it would be here. παιδὸς δὲ βλέφαρα would be a metrical commencement of a senarius, but not παιδὸς τάδε βλέφαρ'.—συνέχες, *held together, kept from falling to pieces*, cf. 391 above, and Supp. 212, τὸ γάρ τοι συνέχον ἀνθρώπων πόλεις | τοῦτ' ἔστι. συνέχες may be rendered 'wert the keystone of'; so Ar. Pol. ii. 9, 21 (1270 B) speaks of the Ephorality as the 'keystone' of the Spartan constitution, συνέχει μὲν οὖν τὴν πολιτείαν τὸ ἀρχεῖον τοῦτο.

1312. For the substitution of synonymous adj. where the one might have been repeated, cf. Eur. Supp. 489; Soph. Phil. 530, Ant. 897; Aesch. Theb. 963.

1313. The subj. of ἐλάμβ. is πᾶς τις taken out of οὐδεὶς. δίκην λαμβάνειν is properly *to obtain satisfaction*, and δίκην δοῦναι *to suffer punishment*; but the poets are more lax in their usage. See below, v. 1328, ἔχει δίκην, *has met his deserts*, and Hdt. i. 115, ἐς δ' ἔλαβε τὴν δίκην.

1318. 'Still shalt thou be accounted among the ties that are dearest to me'; ἀριθμήσει is the future middle and with passive sense.

1330. Here, as the context plainly shows, a considerable number of verses is lost; probably, as Brunck suggests, a whole leaf of the archetype containing about 50 verses, the whole of Agave's speech, and a considerable part of that of Dionysus. The ms of the *Bacchae* used by Apsines, a Greek rhetorician who taught at Athens about A.D. 235, must have contained these lines. The words of Apsines as quoted by Musgr. are ἀμέλει παρὰ τῷ Εὐριπίδῃ τοῦ Πενθέως ἡ μήτηρ Ἀγαυὴ ἀπαλλαγείσα τῆς μανίας καὶ γνωρίσασα τὸν παῖδα διεσπασμένον κατηγορεῖ μὲν ἑαυτῆς, ἔλεον δὲ κινεῖ. And again, τοῦτον τὸν τρόπον κεκίνηκεν Εὐριπίδης οἶκτον ἐπὶ τῷ Πενθεὶ κινῆσαι βουλόμενος, ἔκαστον γὰρ αὐτοῦ τῶν μελῶν ἡ μήτηρ ἐν ταῖς χερσὶ κρατοῦσα, καθ' ἑκαστον αὐτῶν οἰκτίζειται. The speech was

doubtless read entire by the author of the *Christus Patiens* as well, and by Nonnus, Philostratus, and Seneca, who in his *Hippolytus* (vv. 1242 *seqq.*) imitates it (see Introd.) But it is mere waste of time to endeavour to excavate from these sources anything like a fair representation of the words of Eur. Kirch., however, following these clues, has made some attempt of this kind in Schneid. Philol. vol. viii. pp. 79-93. He has, according to Dissen, recovered 34 verses out of the cento just mentioned, 'nonnullos satis, alios parum probabiliter.' But the most audacious of all such attempts is that made by G. Burges, who published anon. in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Dec. 1832 some 120 lines, which he professed to have extracted from a recently discovered palimpsest, filling up this lacuna. It contains, besides a wrong gender (καπετός, masc.), several grammatical solecisms, and many lines like this: κἄθ', οἱ' ἂν ἦν ἐλεῖν' ἰδεῖν τῷ θεῷ γ', ἔχει, and now he suffers what the god might pity. And of this he says, 'Although nearly thirty years have now elapsed since I first discovered this scene lying hid in the cento of the *Christus Patiens*, I have been more and more convinced that, with the exception of a few expressions, it contains the very ideas of the dramatist conveyed in the language of the original author.' There is one line, εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἴδιον ἔλαβον εἰς χεῖρας μύσος, quoted by the Schol. on Ar. Plut. 901 as from the *Bacchae* of Eur. which, we may safely conclude, occurred in the lost address. This was first observed by the admirable scholar Tyrwhitt. The words γαυριᾶν and λελάβημαι quoted by grammarians from the *Bacchae* would also probably find a place among the words here lost, perhaps also ἀκανθώδη ῥάχιν, quoted as from the *Bacchae* by Et. Mag. I give the verses which might possibly have come in here with the places where they are found, as given in Dr. Sandys' ed.

1330 b. This verse was first restored by Matth. from a Schol. on Dionysius Periegetes telling of the transformation of Cadmus and Harmonia, where this verse is quoted with the two following, and as from the *Bacchae* of Eur. The words of the Schol. are:—'Ἰστέον δὲ ὅτε Κάδμος καὶ Ἀρμονία ἢ γαμετὴ μεταμορφώθησαν εἰς θηρία ἐπειδὴ τοῦ Ἄρεος ὄφιν ἐφόνευσεν ὁ Κάδμος, ὃς τοὺς ἐταίρους αὐτοῦ ἀνείλεν, Ἐριφὸν καὶ Δηίλεόντα, ὡς καὶ Εὐριπίδης ἐν Βάκχαις φησὶ περὶ Κάδμου, Δράκων γενήσκει, κ.τ.λ. 'Cadmus and Harmonia,' says Apollodorus, quoted by Musgrave on this passage, 'went from Thebes to the Encheleis; the Encheleis were engaged in war with the Illyrians, and there was an oracle that the former should be victorious if Cadmus and Harmonia should lead them. Accordingly the Encheleis made them their leaders, and were victorious, and Cadmus thus became king of the Illyrians and had a son Illyrius. And afterwards, having been along with Harmonia transformed into a snake, they were both transported by Zeus to

Elysium.' There appears to be some discrepancy in the mythic narrative as to the exact time at which Cadmus was transformed; the Schol. on Dion. Perieg. quoted above need not be taken as referring to any specific time; but Eur. in a play, probably Satyric, of which two lines are preserved (οἶμοι, δράκων μου γίγνεται τό γ' ἡμισὺν, τέκνον, περιπλάκηθι τῷ λοιπῷ πατρί), appears to represent the transformation as taking place immediately after the death of Pentheus; and Philostratus, Imagin. i. 18, in his account of the picture of *Pentheus*, where he describes the mourning over the body, says, 'Harmonia and Cadmus are there, their transformation into serpents already half completed' (φολὶς ἤδη αὐτοὺς ἔχει). On the other hand, Apollodorus in the passage just quoted, and Nonnus (who says nothing about the Encheleis, but appears to follow a different account, saying it is destined for Cadmus, πετρήεσσαν ἔχειν ὀφιδώδεα μορφήν), place the transformation after Cadmus had become king of Illyria; and Et. Mag. quoted on v. 1333 below implies that the transformation did not take place before he had left Thebes. Again, a Schol. on Pind. Pyth. iii. gives a different account from all the rest, καὶ ἀπελθὼν ἐπὶ δρακόντων ἄρματος κατῴκησεν ἐν Ἡλυσίῳ πεδίῳ.

Now there is also a tradition mentioned by Hdt. ix. 42, and plainly stated below, v. 1358, that the victorious Encheleis and the conquered Illyrians (μιγάδα β. στρατόν, v. 1355), under the guidance of Cadmus and Harm., undertook an expedition which culminated in the sacking of the oracle of Apollo at Delphi. (In this expedition Cadmus and H. led the army under their transformed shape, as is distinctly stated v. 1357, and this perhaps is the reason why ἡγούμενος is followed in v. 1359 by the dat. not the gen.; in the Tragic ἡγ. with the dat. means to *guide*, with the gen. to *lead as a general*; he is said to *guide*, not to *lead*, because owing to his transformation he could do no more than show the way to the barbarians.) It seems to me that it is this latter expedition which is referred to all along, and that Eur. had not in his mind at all the expedition of the Encheleis under Cadmus against the Illyrians, mentioned by Apollodorus. The transformation takes place before Cadmus leaves Thebes, as in the Satyric play above referred to; the χρησμός in v. 1333 is the same as the θέσφατον in v. 1354; and βαρβάρων ἡγούμενος, v. 1334, means leader of the barbarian host, called μιγάδα στρατόν in v. 1355, which sacked the temple of Apollo, and which in v. 1359 he is more accurately said to *guide*, not to *lead*. It is plain that βάρβαροι (understood) is the subject of διαρπάσωσι, and it seems to me equally plain from Hdt. ix. 42 that βάρβαροι means the Enchelian and Illyrian host who sacked Delphi, and that neither Eur. nor Nonnus thought at all about the expedition of the Encheleis against the Illyrians, mentioned by Apollodorus. If we could

suppose, contrary to the order in which the facts of the narrative here occur, and in spite of Eur.'s own testimony in the Frag. above quoted, that he did not place the transformation until after Cadmus arrived in Illyria, and just before the Illyrian expedition against Delphi, then βαρβάρων ἡγ. in v. 1334 would be simply *being king of the Illyrians*, and χρησμός would be a different oracle from θέσφατον.

1331. ἐκθηριωθείς, 'turned into a serpent.' Cf. ἐκδρακοντωθείς, Aesch. Cho. 540.

1332. For the attraction cf. Or. 1184, οἶδ', ἦν ἔθρεψεν Ἑρμῶνῃν μήτηρ ἐμή, and *ib.* 1629, Ἑλένην μὲν ἦν σὺ διολέσαι πρόθυμος ὦν ἡμαρτες.

1333. ὄχον δὲ μόσχων. These words puzzled the editors, who resorted to many conjectures and emendations, until Musgrave showed the soundness of the text by quoting the following note from Et. Mag. :—Βουθοή· πόλις Ἰλλυρίας, εἴρηται ὅτι Κάδμος ἐπὶ βοῶν ζεύγους ἐκ Θηβῶν ταχέως εἰς Ἰλλυρίκους παραγενόμενος ἔκτισε πόλιν.

1334. See note on v. 1330 b.

1337. See note on v. 1330 b.

1339. Cf. for the constr. Alc. 362.

1343. εὐδαιμονεῖτ' ἂν, Musgr. for εὐδαιμονοῖτ' ἂν. The imperf. ind. means *you would now be happy*, i.e. you would not have had the death of Pentheus to deplore; the opt. would mean *you may yet be happy*, i.e. you may yet not have the death of Pentheus to deplore; which is absurd.

1345. ἦδετε for ἦδειτε. Cf. Frag. 625 b (Nauck), πάρεσμεν, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἦσθ' ἂν οὐ παρόντα με.

1350. This is an instance of the *Schema Pindaricum*. Pindar uses a sing. verb as copula between a plur. subj. and pred., as μελιγάρνες ὕμνοι ὑστέρων ἀρχαῖ λόγων τέλλεται, Ol. x. 4; so καὶ γὰρ πάχναι καὶ χάλασαι καὶ ἐρυσίβαι γίγνεται, Plat. Sympos. 188 B. The most remarkable instances of this figure in Tragedy are Eur. Ion 1146, Hel. 1358, Phoen. 349, Med. 441, Aesch. Pers. 49, Eum. 31, Soph. Trach. 520, Ar. Ach. 862, 1091. Buttmann's rule is that in this usage the verb should always precede; but the instances from Plato and Pindar himself above quoted make against the rule.

1353. Paley's difficulties vanish before the explanation on v. 1330 b. Cadmus is expressly enumerating all his woes, so there is nothing remarkable in his travelling over the same range of subjects as Dion. above. 'Not only,' says he, 'shall I have to travel to a foreign land in my old age, but the oracle remains behind (i.e. but worse remains behind, for I still have the oracle) that I shall have to lead a foreign host consisting both of the Encheleis and the Illyrians subdued by them (μυγάδα) against Greece; and I

am destined to involve my wife too (whom Zeus gave me), the daughter of Ares, in the impious deed which I am fated to accomplish, in leading this foreign crew against the temple of Apollo. Nor shall I have a natural death like other mortals, but I shall be translated.' He turns into a ground of complaint even his translation, purposely looking on the bright side of a natural death, the quiet which attends it. For *ἔτι δέ μοι τὸ θέσφατον . . . ἀγαγὲν* Schöne compares *δέδοκται τοῦργον . . . ἀφορμᾶσθαι*, Med. 1236. See Introd. for a brief review of the character of Cadmus.

1360. *καταιβάτην* may be active, in which sense it is applied to Hermes, who *conducts souls down* to the nether world; but more probably it is neuter, *down-rushing*; cf. *Kubla Khan*—

Where Alph the sacred river ran,
Thro' caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea.

1363. I retain *ῥνις* of the ms and Ald., and punctuate and explain with Herm. There is no allusion to *age* but only to *colour* in *πολιόχρως*. *πολιός*, which might rather be expected to contain a reference to old age, is applied by Eur. to the atmosphere, to iron, to the sea, and to the colour of a swan (Her. Fur. 110); *κηφήνα* means *helpless*, and agrees with *με*. It is used, Tro. 191, among many other images of helplessness. Phot. explains *κηφήν*, *ἀργός*. *ἀπρόκοπος*. *μετέωρος*. The word properly signifies a *drone*. For *ῥνις κύκνος* see note on v. 664 above, and for the *hyperbaton* see note on v. 860. The *pietas* of swans is alluded to in Eur. El. 151 *seqq.*, and that of storks in Soph. El. 1058 *seqq.*, and Ar. Av. 1355. So Cic. de Fin. ii. 33, *Videmus in quodam uolucrum genere nonnulla indicia pietatis*.

1367. *πατρώα* has its penult short four or five times in Eur.

1371. A verse has dropped out here, as the antistrophe shows.

1380. *τόδε*, *i.e.* *τὸ χαίρειν*. Cf. Hec. 426, 427—

ΠΟΛ. χαῖρ', ὦ τεκοῦσα, χαῖρε Κασσάνδρα τέ μοι.
ΕΚ. χαίρουσιν ἄλλοι, μητρὶ δ' οὐκ ἔστιν τόδε.

1384. I have adopted Schöne's correction; *ἐμέ* emphatic is required when in such strong antithesis to *ἐγώ* in v. following; *ὄρᾳ* might be taken as the indic. on the same principle as *ἀνάκειται*, 'when there will be no Cithaeron looking down on me as there is here, and where is set up no thyrses-memorial of my undoing.' But *ὄρᾳ* would more naturally be the subjunctive. The most natural constr. would be *ἐμ' ἴδοι*, the opt. being attracted into the mood of *ἔλθοιμι* (see on 1255); but *ἐμ' ὄρᾳ* would more easily have fallen out before *μαρὸς*.

1386. *θύρσου μνήμα* is like *νεβρίδων ἐνδυνά* above; it is a *memorial* (or *remembrancer*) of former suffering, *consisting of* (constituted by) *the thyrsus*. For this gen. see note on v. 746 above.

1387. *μέλοιεν*. Sc. *Κιθαιρῶν καὶ θύρσος*.

THE BACCHAE

I. (vv. 64—169)

FROM Asia, leaving Tmolus, fleet
I hasten rendering service sweet
To Bromius,—task for willing feet.

Hence from the road ! Hence to your Halls.
To silence let all lips be thralls.
I chaunt the ritual, as my duty calls.

Blessèd and happy is his lot
Who knowing what to Heaven belongs
Keepeth his soul without a spot,
And walketh with the godly throngs,
Holding upon the mountains high
His pure and mystic revelry ;
Whoso in due esteem doth hold
What rites the Mighty Mother found,
And loveth Dionysus bold,
Waving his wand and ivy-crowned.
Ho ! Bacchae ! from the Phrygian hills restore
To Hellas' spacious streets the Noisy One.
Ho ! Bacchae ! Bromius to us bring once more,
Himself a god and of a god the son.

Whom erst his mother in her throes,
When burst the wingèd levin-brand,

Cast from her womb and 'mid her woes
Gave up the ghost at Zeus's hand :
But *him* did Cronidês secrete
In a birth-chamber strange and meet.
For He the babe in His own thigh
Concealed, and with a clasp of gold
Shut safely in, that none might spy,
Not Hera's self ; but did unfold
Whenas the Fates the hornèd god had framed
And wreathed his head with the entangled snakes,
Whence comes unto this day the custom famed :
Each Maenad in her curls doth twine the spoil she takes.

O Thebes, thou Nurse of Semele,
Thy head with ivy garlands deck ;
The verdant flowering briony
Let fall in wreaths about your neck ;
Bear in the revel boughs of oak and pine
And clothe yourself in dappled fawn-skins fair ;
The flocks of white wool in your tresses twine
And reverently the saucy nàrthêx bear.
Straightway the countryside will join your round :
Bromius doth lead the rout from hill to hill ;
Spinning forgot, there women-folk are found
By Dionysus thrallèd, led captive at his will.

In the Curêtes' holy home,
The fold where Zeus a babe was brought,
For me the priests of triple-plume
Did find this orb of hide stretched taut.
Linking thereto the sweetly-sounding voice
Of the loud Phrygian flutes, and Bacchic mirth,
In mother Rhea's hands they placed it, noise
Of Bacchic gladness echoing through the earth.
Soon did the frenzied Satyr companies
From mother Rhea win the lovely toy

Which, dancing at the third year revelries
That Dionysus loves, they now employ.

O full of pleasure then am I,
With racing Bacchic companies,
When sped adown the mountains high
Flung on the sward I take my ease,
Clad in the holy fawn-skin coat
And eating of the fresh-slain goat.
We hie amain to Asian hills,
Our leader Bromius, Evoë Ho !
The land with milk and wine in rills
And honeyed sweets of bees doth flow.
It smokes as Syrian frankincense
When with a lighted torch of pine
Blazing from out a wand immense
You hurry on, brave Leader mine !
Chiding the laggards, Evoë Ho !
With merry shouting on you fleet ;
Upon the breeze your fair locks flow,
And while you run, 'mid music sweet
You cheer them thus 'Ho ! Bacchae ! Ho !'
Delight of golden Tmolus come,
Praise Bromius as ye tripping go
To the loud timbrel and the drum,
Joyous, extol the god of joy
With Phrygian voices, Phrygian notes,
As the sweet sacred roundelay
From holy lotus reed-pipes floats
Cheering the girl-band as it hillward roves ;
For while the dam the peaceful meadows loves,
Blithe frisks her filly ; the Bacchante so
Swiftly her lithe limbs plies and bounding on doth go.

II. (vv. 370—431)

O Righteousness in Heaven

Revered, on golden wing
Hovering above us, hearken
To our intolerant king.
Hear'st Thou his impious insults
'Gainst Semele's Boisterous Son
Who 'mid the rose-crowned banquet
Divine is chiefest one ;
Whose holy function 'tis
To join in revelries
Bright mirth and laughter as the sweet flutes play,
And all the grief of carking care to allay
When the grape's sparkling joy doth circle free
As at the sacred feast we join in jollity,
While the great bowl set 'mid the ivy-crowned
Feasters with wassail glad, in sleep doth lap them round.

For lips that know no bridle
And wild foolhardiness
Woe is the fated ending :
Prudence and quietness
Themselves remain unshaken
And households firmly stay,
For though the gods in heaven have placed
Their dwelling far away,
Yet, still within their ken
Are all the acts of men.
Great wit is witless. To be more than man
Is but to shorten this life's too short span ;
He who spurns lowlihood, great things pursuing,
Loseth the present, to his own undoing.
Sane of mind full sure am I
These are they whose counsels die.

O might I win to Aphrodite's strand
Where Loves that soothe the heart of man abide,
To sea-girt Cyprus or the rainless land
Of the barbarian tide

That blesses through its hundred mouths the plain,
Or to Pieria the Nine's delight,
Of all fair haunts a haunt most fair to gain,
Olympus' sacred height !
Ah ! thither guide me, Bromius, Leader mine,
Lord of the revel and choir-chief divine,
There sport the Graces, there is soft Desire,
To hold our revels there 'tis meet that we aspire.

Our brave Divinity, of Zeus the son,
Doth banquets love and in the revel joys ;
He cherisheth fair Peace, Wealth-giving One,
Breeder of gallant boys.
He to the rich and poor an equal share
Of wine's delight, that knows no grief, doth give,
But hateth whoso makes it not his care
Through day and lovely night in joy to live,
To keep his heart and mind both wisely free
From over-crafty men and their strange subtlety.
Whatever plainer folk approve and use,
That of a truth would I adopt and choose.

III. (vv. 519—575)

Prithee incline Thine ear to us,
O Daughter of Achelöus,
August One, Dirce, Maiden fair,
Who in the days of yore
The infant son of Zeus didst care
Beneath Thy fountains, when the Sire
Snatched him from out the eternal fire
And spake with awful roar,
'Child of the Double-Door,
Into a womb that is not woman's go,
Thee, Bacchus, bid I Thebes by a new name to know.'
Ah, blessed Dirce, why reject me now,

Spurning my choirs with garland-wreathèd brow ?
I swear by this vine's clustering joy, some day
The love of Bromius shall thy bosom sway.

The Earth-born Brute his temper shows,
The Dragon's blood within him flows,
Pentheus, whom erst that child of Earth
Echion called his son :

A savage monster—not a human birth,
A slaughterous giant, in rebellion set
Against all Heaven, who in his close-meshed net
Shall me ensnare anon,
Bromius' belovèd one ;
My fellow-reveller he within detains
In gloomy donjon hid and bound in chains.
O Dionysus, of Zeus' self the seed,
Thy prophets in distress dost Thou not heed ?
Down from Olympus come with golden rod
Upraised, and check the tyrant's pride, O God !

On Nysa, where the wild beasts breed,
Dost Thou Thy revelling raving band,
Or on the heights Corycian, lead,
O Bacchus of the waving wand ?
Or is it haply over grassy leas
On old Olympus 'neath the shady trees
Where Orpheus playing in the days gone by
Did gather those thick boles into close company
And all the woodland beasts by his sweet minstrelsy ?
O Blest Pieria, Bacchus holds Thee dear ;
Within a little shall He draw anear,
With dancing and with mirth shall He advance
Leading the wild maids in the whirling dance,
When o'er swift-flowing Axius He shall stride,
Or Lydias scattering riches far and wide,
Or that famed river, Father of the rest,
With whose fair waters all that steed-loved land is blessed.

IV. (vv. 862—911)

When in the dances all night long
Shall I my white step bear,
Flinging my neck with lissom poise
To the cool dewy air ?
As in the lovely verdant mead
The fawn sports, when the net
At one despairing leap is cleared,
The while the huntsmen whet
With shouts, upon her track, the racing hounds ;
But after efforts swift and piteous spurts
At last secure from all intended hurts
She through green pastures by still waters bounds,
Rejoicing to be wholly free from men
Amid the shady foliage of the wooded glen.
O what is wisdom ? what a fairer prize
Given by the Gods to dazzle mortal eyes
Than to exult in hard-won victories ?
Such joyous hour of triumph never dies.

Ah ! slow and late but ever sure
God's vengeance falls on man,
The stubborn, proud and impious heart
Chastising with its ban.
Ah ! craftily it lurks to snare
The sinful man, though slow
Time footeth : aught than law more wise
May I ne'er seek to know.
Little it costs a prudent man to school
His heart to deem of great authority
The Power Divine, whate'er that Power may be
That over man's short life doth here hold rule,
Which ages-long Tradition hath made known
And is unerringly by Nature's Instinct shown.

Ah ! what is wisdom ? What a fairer prize
Given by the Gods to dazzle mortal eyes
Than to exult in hard-won victories ?
Such joyous hour of glory never dies.

Happy he who from the tempest
'Scaping reaches port at last :
Happy he who conquers troubles :
Yet is many a man surpassed
By his fellow oft in joyaunce
As in might, I wis ;
Men are countless, fancies countless,
Some are crowned with bliss,
Some miscarry, plunged in ruin ;
Happy he who day by day
Free from sorrow, truly blessèd,
Journeys on his way.

V. (vv. 977—1024)

Swift Hounds of Madness hillwards hie,
Where Cadmus' daughters rave
Spur them against the madman spy
In woman's garments brave.
Him shall his frenzied mother first descry
From a smooth rock or palm-tree watching curiously ;
Then to her fellow-Maenads shall she shout :
Of the Cadmeians who
Is he that yonder as a watcher perched
Waits to see what we do ?
Swift as the wind, Bacchantes, in his course
He hither to our hills, our hills, did run.
Which of you calls him hers ? Yet never sure
Did woman ever bear such hateful son.
Some brindled lioness's cub is he,
Or else a Libyan Gorgon must his mother be.

Come Thou, O Vengeance, plain for all to see ;
But come Thou sword in hand and smite
Earth-born Echion's impious progeny ;
Sever the lawless throat of the rebellious wight ;

Who in unrighteousness of heart
And overweening pride
Thy mysteries, Bacchus, sets at nought,
Thy mother's sets aside,
With frenzied mind and mad resolve I ween
Thinking to vanquish our unvanquishable Queen.
Ah ! Peace of life doth surely come to him
Whose pure and temperate heart
Both unto God and fellow-men
Ungrudging does his part.
Ne'er may my subtlety Heaven's wrath excite,
Far other path and upward may I tread,
Conspicuous in men's sight to virtue led,
Each day in goodness spent till falls the night ;
Unrighteous ways and trespasses eschewing
And to our Lords in Heaven all honour doing.
Come Thou, O Vengeance, plain for all to see ;
But come Thou sword in hand and smite
Earth-born Echion's impious progeny ;
Sever the lawless throat of the rebellious wight.

Reveal Thyself terrific as a bull
Or the bewildering many-headed snake ;
That all may know Thy potency in full,
Thyself as the enraged lion make.
Go, Bacchus, while smiles wreathe Thy visage all,
A noose around the Bacchae-trapper fling ;
Lured is he to the spot where he doth fall
Within the raving maidens' deadly ring.

VI. (vv. 1153—1165)

The mazy dance for Bacchus weave :
Proclaim what huge calamity
The dragon's son of life did reave
When he in woman's quality
The lovely shaft did dare to assume
That quickly proved his certain doom ;
Following the bull who led him on
The way to sheer destruction.
O Cadmeian girl-revellers,
Glorious the triumph ye have wrought,
A triumph, ah ! with streaming tears
And bitter wailing fraught.
O what a victory for one to gain,
In her son's blood a mother's hand to stain !

INDEX TO NOTES

The numbers refer to the lines of the play

I.—ENGLISH

ABSTRACT for concrete 803, 869	CATULLUS 33
accusative in apposition to sentence 8, 1100	Corycian cave 559
„ of closer specification 226	Curetes 120
„ cognate 482, 556, 1001	DATIVE of instrument 3
„ after <i>πηδᾶν</i> 307	„ of subject about which 200
„ „ <i>θρώσκειν</i> 874	„ of place or part in which 524, 683
„ „ <i>καταφρονεῖν</i> 503	„ of interest 1148
„ „ <i>ἐκβῆναι</i> 1044	„ incommodi 634, 696
„ „ <i>ἴζειν</i> 1048	„ ethical 217, 436, 471
„ of time 724	„ locative 227, 236
„ of the persons to whom 848	„ double 336, 619
„ governed by a substantive 585	„ 2nd more closely defining 1st 619
„ „ compound phrase 345, 607, 1020, 1289	dislocation of attribute 1206
anaphora 1065	ELLIPSE 406, 606
apposition 8, 129, 597, 1079	GENITIVE subjective and ob-
asyndeton 757	jective 89, 282
attraction to verb of motion 49, 184, 768	„ of material 137, 746, 1386
„ to a preceding optative 1255	„ partitive 262
„ to the relative 1332	„ of cause 693
augment omitted 99, 564, 1060, 1084, 1134	glosses 451, 525, 537, 611, 709, 755, 1021

HEADS nailed to triglyphs 1213	present tense in referring to a past event 2
hendiadys 892	prolepsis 98, 183, 300, 427, 1055
Heracles 1213	
Horace 498	REPETITION of same word 647, 1062
hyperbaton 678 (crit. note), 684, 857, 860, 1002	
MIDDLE with a predicative adjective 440	SCHEMA Pindaricum 1350
„ future in passive sense 588, 955, 1318	scholia 451, 525, 538, 611, 709
	singular for plural 724, 1033
	„ verb after dual subject 843
NEUTER plural used adverbially 70, 157, 1002	spurious verses 242-247, 284-297, 913
number varied 512, 949, 1107	subjunctivus deliberativus 719
	synizesis 988
OXYMORON 334	synonymous adjectives in juxtaposition 1312
	„ words in same passage 617
PAUSE 1287	
play on name 367	TACITUS 864
pleonasm 36, 664, 915, 1255, 1364	tnesis 619, 1049
plural for singular 819	transpositions 21-23, 836
predicative adjectives 421, 634, 650, 775, 800, 1161	VIRGIL 743, 918

II.—GREEK

α 810	ἀθέρος 1210 (crit. note)
ἄβατον 10	αἰσίων 147
ἄβροτητα 946	ἄκρος 203
ἄγαν 1249	ἄμα 943
ἄγειν 225, 1037	ἄμαρτεῖν = ὁμαρτεῖν 923
ἄγνωμοσύνην 885	ἄμειβειν 4
ἄγραν 101	ἄμφι 113
ἀδύς 135	ἄνα 553
ἀελλαις 873	ἀναβοάσας 525
ἀθάνατον 9, 1002	ἀναγκάζειν 469

- ἀνάγκη 551
 ἀναίνομαι 251
 ἀνακείμεσθα 935
 ἀναπάλλω 149
 ἀναφάνω 529
 ἀνεῖσαν 662
 ἀνῆκαν 448
 ἀντίπαλον 278
 ἀντίπυργον 1097
 ἀνωλόλυξα 24
 ἀπέβησαν 909
 ἀπευθύνει 884
 ἄρθοις 1301
 ἄρकुσιν χειρῶν 451
 ἀστραπηφόρον 3
 Ἀχελῶος 625
 βάκχευς 1, 478, 491
 βλ- its effect on a preceding
 short vowel 1309
 βόλον 847
 Βρόμιος 141
 βυρσότονον κύκλωμα 125
 βυσσίνους πέπλους 821
 γάρ out of its most natural place
 451
 γάρ οὖν 922
 γε 796
 γελῶντι προσώπῳ a gloss 1021
 γοῦν 839
 γυναῖκες not 'adult women
 whether married or not' 36
 δεῖ not followed by dative 673
 διαιρῶν 209
 διαμῶσαι 709
 διαριθμῶν 209
 διαφορεῖν)(διαφέρειν 746
 Διθύραμβος 526
 διυπετέστερος 1268
 δίκην λαμβάνειν 1313
 δοκᾶ 887
 δράκων 1017
 δρύμοις 1229
 δυνατός 270
 εἵνεκα)(οὖνεκα 30
 εἷς=τις 917
 ἐκδιδούς 292
 ἐκθηριωθείσα 1331
 ἐκμουσῶ 825
 ἐκπυροῦται 244
 ἔκτοπος 69
 ἐλαφράν 851
 ἔλικά 1170
 ἐλκέδρομον 1066
 ἐλλέροις 860
 ἐλπίδες 907
 ἔμβολα 591
 ἐν 110, 277, 1167
 ἐνδυτά 111
 ἐνηλύσια 10
 ἐν τέλει 860
 ἐξανύσαντο 131
 ἐξέβημεν 1044
 ἔξεστι 844
 ἐξεστώς 359
 ἐξηγοῦ 185
 ἐπακτόν 1157
 ἐπί 397, 876
 ἐπιέναι 'to assail' 601
 ἐπιστολαῖς=ἐντολαῖς 442
 ἐρεθίζων 145
 ἐς 457
 ἐσμούς 710
 ἔτι 306, 535
 εὐαγείς 662
 εὐμαθής 837
 εὐπάρθενος 520
 εὐπρεπές 440
 ἔχω 88, 299, 378, 1090
 ζῆν 506
 ἡδονή 867
 θαλάμαις 94
 θάλλει 1185
 θελεξιφρονες 405
 θεράπνας 1043
 θήρ 436, 1020

θηρότροφον 101

θιασεύειν 378

θοάζω 65

θύραζε 331

ἔζειν followed by accus. 1048

καθυβρίζειν 616

καὶ μήν 808

καὶ πῶς)(πῶς καὶ 840

κάματον εὐκάματον 67

καρπίζειν 406

καταβακχιοῦσθε 109

καταβάλλειν 1246

κατάγουσαι 85

καταιβάτην 1360

καταίρειν 1295

κατέχειν 880

κεραυνίας 6

κεραυνόβολος 598

κεραυνῶ 1103

κηφήν 1363

κιβδηλεύειν 475

κρυπτεύομαι 888

λελημμένος 1102

λευκόν 665, 863

λευκοπήχεσιν 1206

λιν 1173

Λυδῖαν 571

λυμεών 354

λυπρῶς 814

Λύσσας κύνες 977

μάκαρ fem. 565

μή generic 886

μίλαξ 106

μῖσηθρον 29

μίτρα 833

μν- effect on quantity of preceding vowel 71

μόθον 1060

μόθων 1060

μούσαις 'music' 564

νικηφορεῖ 1147

νικηφόρον 3, 1200

νόθων 1060

ξύν = ξυνόντες 886

ξύναγεν without augment 564

ξύνέχειν 391, 1309

ξύνοχα 161

ὀμηρεύειν 297

ὀμηρον 292

ὀποι 1060

ὀρθός 1073, 1087

ὀριγνῶτο 1255

ὀριδρόμων 986

ὄσσοις 236, 1060

οὐδαμοῦ 46

οὐδὲν λέγειν 'to talk nonsense'
479

οὐ-καιρῶ 1288

οὐ μή 343, 852

οὐ-πάλη 455

παρά 'away from' 427

παρασκευήν 457

πάρειμι with simple accus. 5

παροχeteύειν 479

πᾶσα perh. = ἐκάστη 1135

παύω with double construction
513

πένθος played upon 367

„ used objectively 1244

περισσὰν περισσῶς 1197

πέτει metaphorical 332

πιστὸν "Αἰδαν 1157

πλανάτας 145

πλήρης with dative 19

πλοκάμων 112

πόθεν 465, 648, 1175

προβακχήιε 413

προσεικέναι 1284

προστίθημι 663, 676

πτυχάς 62, 943

πύργον 653

πυριφλέγων 1018

- ῥίπτειν δέραν 864
 σκόλοψ 983
 σοφός 186, 395, 877, 1005
 σπένδεται 284
 στάσιν ἐστάναι 926
 στέλλεσθαι metaphorical 669
 στήριζον 972
 στολίδες 936
 συνθρανοῦσθαι 633
 συσκίαζον transitive 1052
 σώζεσθαι 'to keep in mind' 793
 ταράσσειν 797
 τέλει 860
 τελεῖν 'to belong to' a class 822
 τέλεσαν of birth 99
 τένων 938
 τί 1176
 τί δ' 1193
 τιθέναι αἶμα 837
 τις with adjectives 882
 τόρνος 1066
 τραγοκτόνον 138
 τρικύρυντες 123
 τύπανα 59
 τυφόμενα 8
 ὑβριστάς 113
 ὕλιμος 1084
 ὑπεξακρίζειν 678
 ὑποτάσεις 749
 Ὑσίας 751
 ὑφάπτεται 778
 φαῦλος 430
 φέρομαι = *gero* 1280
 φερόμενοι 'plundered' 749
 φέρω used in sense more usual in middle 372, 397
 φθονῶ 820
 φοιτάσιν treated as if it were φοιτώσαις 161
 χειρῶν ἄρκυνιν 451
 χεροῖν δίκη 738
 χρῆ not followed by dative 673
 χρόνου πόδα 889
 ὥς 1068

THE END

